Chapter 11	- Comments	and Responses

11.9 Individuals

GP_MC_1018_150

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---000---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING (Directly to Court Reporter

MR. BILL ADAMS: Bill Adams, A-d-a-m-s.

I started what was One-Stop Auto Wreckers 35

years ago after completing four years of study at OIT, so

I have been in the community a while. I've also been a

Klamath Falls city council member for 17 of the last 25

years. But I'm not here to represent the city or my

constituents. Comment 1 - Hydropower

I've been opposed to the KBRA since the idea's

inception because I believe in hydropower. To me, taking

out dams is counterproductive to what we should be doing.

Cheap electricity is what built industry and farming in

the Klamath Basin and the Pacific Northwest. Without

cheap electricity, the Klamath Project could never have

been as productive as it is. And guess what? Hydropower

is renewable.

Comment 2 - Costs

This billion-dollar boondoggle known as the

KBRA is unfair to the farmers, electric ratepayers, and

the American taxpayer.

Comment 3 - Other/General

Without a change to the ESA, the farmers are

not helped by the KBRA. We, in this community, have

watched as ESA in its protection of the spotted owl

decimated the timber industry. I'm not willing to stand

by and let the same thing happen to agriculture.

I believe that the information being used to

push the KBRA is slanted and being handled in the same

manner as was done in the San Joaquin Valley. A federal

udge recently issued a scathing judgment of what took

place in San Joaquin with the ESA and the delta smelt.

In response to this judgment, U.S.

Representative Devin Nunnes sent a letter to Secretary Ken

Salazar, chastising him and his department for their abuse

of the process, and the Obama administration for pushing

the green agenda at any cost.

Comment 4 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Save our dams, amend the ESA, stop rural

cleansing.

Adams, Bill General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_150-1	Comment noted.	No
	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	
	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	
GP_MC_1018_150-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_150-3	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_150-4	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1020_198

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR ---000--YREKA, CALIFORNIA THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MR. MICHAEL ADAMS: My name is Mike Adams,

Michael Adams, M-i-c-h-a-e-l A-d-a-m-s.

Comment 1 - Fish

I am concerned about the sediment that is held

behind the dams. The Fish and Game has been removing

board weirs off of the Shasta River and allowing the

sediment that has been held behind those dams, or those

small dams, to wash down the Shasta, into the Klamath. It

has created an infection zone in the mouth of the Shasta

to the Tree of Heaven Campground. This infection zone

infects, with the parasites, infects all samonid species.

Now, I'm going to leave whether the salmon are

native to this river to others, but I do know that the

steelhead are native and it is a salmonid species and

would be greatly affected by introduction of more of that

same sediment. We will have an infection zone that goes

from Iron Gate Dam, all the way down the Wichapek

(phonetic), and I believe it will take in excess of a

hundred years for that sediment to wash out.

We will infect all the salmonid species for at

least a hundred years and then, and only then, will we

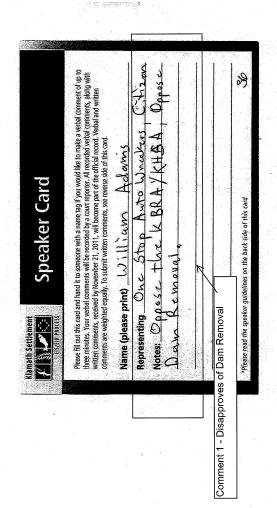
have the opportunity to reintroduce any fish that we may

find desirable.

Thank you.

Adams, Michael General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_198-1	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment amounts and effects to fish.	No
	Klamath steelhead trout are generally resistant to C. shasta (Administrative Law Judge 2006).	
	Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat.	
	Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	
	Master Response WQ 6 Periphyton Growth and Fish Disease.	
	Bartholomew and Foott (2011) found that the polychaete host for C. Shasta and P. minibicornis, Manayunkia speciosa, was associated with sand, gravel, boulder and bedrock, freshwater sponge, aquatic vegetation, and frequently with a non-vascular periphyton identified as a species of Cladophora. Slow flowing habitats such as runs and eddy-pools had the highest relative densities and frequency of occurrence of polychaetes. Within run and glide habitat types, the polychaete tends to occur in more protected microhabitats provided by mats of Cladophora sp. that have been become infused with fine organic matter.	
	Master Response AQU – 27 Disease.	
	The comment, as submitted, provides no factual evidence to support the claim that it will take 100 years for sediment to wash out or that potential dam removal would infect all salmonid species for 100 years.	



GP_MF_1019_101

Adams, William

One Stop Auto Wreckers October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP MF 1018 101-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_WI_1112_580

From: brajari@hotmail.com [SMTP:BRAJARI@HOTMAIL.COM] Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 11:40:36 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Bruce Ajari Organization: Subject: Klamath

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: Please restore the Klamath to its prior status as a world class fishery. Please support alternative 2.

Ajari, Bruce General Public November 12, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1112_580-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1122_1055

From: KSDcomments KSDcomments SMTP: KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]

Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 10:11:04 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd Subject: Fwd: dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> Arnold Aklestad <aklestad@aboutmontana.net> 11/22/2011 9:52 AM >>> I am an outsider from Montana but don't think it is a good idea to remove the dams.

There must have been a reason to build them in the first place.

Arnold R. Aklestad P.O. Box 36 Bigfork,MT 59911-0036

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Aklestad, Arnold General Public November 22, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1122_1055-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1128_934

From: Karen Albers[SMTP:KARENP.ALBERS@SBCGLOBAL.NET]

Sent: Monday, November 28, 2011 5:34:26 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd Subject: Keep the Klamath dams Auto forwarded by a Rule Bureau of Reclamation Sacramento CA

Comment 2 - Cultural Resources

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

As a former resident of Northern California, I am opposed to removing the Klamath Dams. The dams provide hydroelectric power which is a clean "green" source of energy for 70,000 homes. They also provide reliable flood control and irrigation for farmers and ranchers who supply the nation's food.

Destroying the dams would flood the sacred burial grounds of the Shasta Indians. It would also release toxic sediments into the river's ecosystem -- the toxins in the sediment occur naturally because the area of the river's headwaters is volcanic. The dams help filter out those extra minerals.

Supporters of removing the dams say it is necessary to protect the coho salmon. However, the coho is not native to the Klamath River. Further, the spawning ground of the coho is typically 30 miles upstream, whereas the first dam isn't until 187 miles upstream.

Taken overall, the project to remove the dams seems very foolish. I urge you to consider all of the implications of this project before rushing ahead to do something that will be regretted in the future.

Sincerely,

Comment 3 - Fish

Karen Albers Wauwatosa WI

Albers, Karen General Public November 28, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1128_934-1	As described in Section 3.18 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR), the dams provide peaking power when the network needs additional power. They are not the primary power source for Siskiyou County. Section 3.6 of the Draft EIS/EIR describes the fact that the dams do not provide minimal flood control and do not provide any irrigation water for farmers.	No
GP_EM_1128_934-2	Master Response CUL-1 Shasta Nation Participation.	No
	Mitigation Measures CHR-2, CHR-3, and CHR-4 address consultations under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 and agreements and plans for treatments of burial grounds should Alternatives 2, 3, or 5 be selected.	
	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	
	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	
	As described in Chapter 3.6, Flood Hydrology, of the EIS/EIR and the Detailed Plan, the reservoir drawdown plans are intended to minimize flood risks from catastrophic dam failure or a natural hydrologic event. The Dam Removal Entity (DRE) would control reservoir drawdown to maintain flows that would not cause dam embankment overtopping. Additionally, drawing down the reservoirs would increase the available storage in J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, and Iron Gate Reservoirs. Thus, if a high water year event occurred during drawdown, the DRE would be able to retain high flows during initial reservoir drawdown using the newly available storage capacity and continue drawdown after the flood risk ended. There are two different time periods during reservoir drawdown and dam removal which could result in flood risks:	
	Initial reservoir drawdown. Flood risks stem from an overly rapid drawdown rate, resulting in embankment instability. Instability occurs as the soil strength of the embankment decreases from rapidly increasing pore pressure during drawdown, which creates failure or slumping of the exposed dam face. The Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) (2012b) describes the controlled releases that would commence at the beginning of January 2020 in order to drain the reservoirs safely. The drawdown rate for J.C. Boyle Reservoir would be 1 foot per day and the drawdown rate for Iron Gate Reservoir would be 3 feet per day (subject to confirmation by a more detailed slope stability analysis conducted for the Definite Plan).	

To address this risk, sufficient reservoir storage space would have

Albers, Karen General Public November 28, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

to be maintained at all times between the excavated embankment surface and the reservoir to prevent embankment overtopping and potential failure.

The amount of reservoir storage would be dictated by the amount of flood protection that is desired during the removal operation. The frequency of floods for the period of embankment excavation has been developed to help assess this risk.

Dam excavation. As the embankment is removed, reservoir storage is decreased. Flood risks during this period stem from the possibility of flows from a large flood event exceeding the available water bypass capacity and overtopping the lowered dam embankment, or at the point during excavation when the embankment is removed below the level of the spillway, thus making the spillway unavailable during this period of time. To address this risk, Reclamation (2012b) would not permit any excavation of the embankment section at Iron Gate Dam until June 1, 2020, and would require excavation to be complete by September 15, 2020. The drawdown plans do not permit any excavation of the embankment section at J.C. Boyle Dam until after July 1, 2020 and require completion by September 30, 2020. The timing of dam excavation and removal has been designed to occur when river flow is at its lowest point. During this period, outlet structures for the reservoirs would have sufficient capacity to pass river flows. The 100 year frequency flood hydrograph for July could be routed through the reservoirs and available outlets and spillways. At J.C. Boyle Dam, an upstream cofferdam would be provided for flood protection for flows through the excavated left abutment up to about 3,500 cubic feet per second (cfs). At Iron Gate Dam, a minimum flood release capacity of about 7,700 cfs would be maintained in June, 7,000 cfs would be maintained in July, and 3,000 cfs would be maintained in August and September, before final breach of an upstream cofferdam. Each of these capacities would be able to accommodate a flood event having a minimum return period of 100 years for that time of year, based on historical streamflow records.

GP_EM_1128_934-3

Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA.

No

Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.

The comment, as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River.

GP_WI_1112_585

From: r4jalgi@pacbell.net[SMTP:R4JALGI@PACBELL.NET]
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 1:46:52 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam Removal on Kamath Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Robert J Algieri

Organization:

Subject: Dam Removal on Kamath

Body: <u>I am in full support of removing the four lower Klamath River dams in order to restore the steelhead and salmon fishery.</u>

Comment 1 - Approves Dam Removal

Algieri, Robert General Public November 12, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1112_585-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

Comment Form

GP_MF_1114_707

1/14/2011 15 Please mail your comments to: All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by November 21, 2011. Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez (Please print legibly) Bureau of Reclamation 2800 Cottage Way Sacramento, CA 95825 Andrew Allen OR Name: Mr. Gordon Leppig captain F/V Roque cristent Organization: California Dept. of Fish and Game Northern Region, Title: 619 Second Street PO Box 761 (resent (ity (A 9553) Eureka, CA 95501 Address: Email: Fishnardy Q yahoo.com Email: KlamathSD@usbr.gov WComment 1 - Approves of Comments: KI Dam Removal Comment 2 - Out of Scopee decommision tinally Concerns 1 Cinite Crucial be Gemoil Ugms CARRY ace 95 tre + Ourne river luns growing altal Public Disclosure: It is not required that you submit personal information. If you decide to do so, please partial this information may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public seview, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so we cañnot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Allen, Andrew Rogue Crescent City Harbor, Captain November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1114_707-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MF_1114_707-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP WI 1107 383

From: davidnelsonallen@gmail.com[SMTP:DAVIDNELSONALLEN@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Monday, November 07, 2011 10:14:13 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Full Dam Removal a must!

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: David Allen Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Full Dam Removal a must!

Body: I am writing in strong support of full dam removal and implementation of the KBRA and KHSA. As a law student at Lewis and Clark Law school I spent 2 years studying the Klamath River and wrote a law review article analyzing the two agreements (David Allen, The Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement: Federal Law, Local Compromise, and the Largest Dam Removal Project in History, 16 Hastings W.-Nw. J. Envtl. L. & Pol'y 428 (2010)). I concluded that the two agreements represent a historic opportunity to restore a great American river and to do so with the backing of all major stakeholders. Please fully implement both agreements and remove all four dams.

Allen, David General Public November 07, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1107_383-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1103_364

From: simplyfran@att.net[SMTP:SIMPLYFRAN@ATT.NET] Sent: Thursday, November 03, 2011 7:49:22 PM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Basin Water Issues Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Frances M. Allen

Organization:

Comment 1 - General/Other

Subject: Klamath Basin Water Issues

Body: This note is in support of maintaining the natural ecosystem and health of Upper Klamath Lake and the entire Klamath Basin. Not only is this ecosystem important to millions of migratory birds as well as year-round animals, it is a unique source of wild edible microalgae. This algae supports the health of tens of thousands of consumers; as a harvestor and manufacturer, Simplexity Health supports the financial health of several thousand people, world-wide. Please protect the lake and all it stands for.

Allen, Frances General Public November 03, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

GP_WI_1103 364-1

Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.

No

Simplexity Health (www.simplexityhealth.com/, accessed 5/2/2012) is a Klamath Falls-based business that advertises Upper Klamath Lake as the source the algae species *Aphanizemenon flos-aquae* (*Aph. Flos-aquae*) used in its nutritional supplement. The area of analysis for algae in the Draft Environmental Impast Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) (Table 4-2) was surface waters within the Klamath Basin affected by dam removal activities excluding the Lost River watershed, Tule Lake basin, and Trinity River.

The Klamath River to the Pacific Ocean and the near shore environment. This is the extent of physical changes affecting water quality, habitat, and flows. The conditions that create the presence of *Aph. Flos-aquae* in Upper Klamath Lake would not be changed under any of the five Alternatives analyzed in the Draft EIS/EIR.

GP_LT_1118_797

Bussel of Federal Action
Mou a series I
arcanof Reclamation to the
in the room to the state of
- Coms or olives 1
a few strong people, who
are attempting to destroy
this nortice and its freedom.
to notice and its freedom.
Comment 1 Disapproves of Dom
Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal
We the Densis of the dame.
We, the people, speak.
Sincerely,
Chester, Ca. 96020
136 Solves City
Chester Co Ob
) Cd. 1002a
Classification PRT-13.00
Obssification PAT-13-00 PA
S Control No. 11066360
Folser D. 1/53/34
11/15/2011 J.S.

Almond, George & Fay General Public November 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1118_797-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

	GP_LT_1221_1181 BURGAU OF RECLAMATION OF PICLAL FILE COPY RECEIVED DEC 2 1 2011
December 17, 2011	CODE ACTION SEPREMENTS
Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez Bureau of Reclamation 2800 Cottage Way	
Sacramento, CA 95825	
Dear Ms. Vasquez,	Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal
tributaries and to support the restoration of all hist Basin. The obvious reason for this is to restore the dangerously close to killing off the salmon populati California; a tragic outcome. The dams are no long restoring natural habitats in this country back to will investment in the dams should not be the government.	Coho and Chinook salmon populations. We are on that has traditionally come from Northern er needed for power production. We need to start hat they once were. Warren Buffet's return on his
Sincerely,	
Ciffed & anusum	
Clifford E. Anderson 1408 La Sierra Dr. Sacramento, CA 95864 Email: torvesta@surewest.net	
	・
	BOT-13:00
	Cignedication / 12 13.00
	CARROLING UOZALO
	Folder 10. //3/1/1
	Dele Istal & Wiles /2/21/70/1
	Date Input & kirikish /2/21/2011

Anderson, Clifford General Public December 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1221_1181-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1102_370

From: suisanmarie@yahoo.com[SMTP:SUISANMARIE@YAHOO.COM]

Sent: Wednesday, November 02, 2011 9:50:14 PM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Take Klamath Dam Down Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Susan Anderson

Organization:

Subject: Take Klamath Dam Down

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: YES! Please let's take the Klamath Dam down, and restore the watershed

ASAP! Thanks.

Sincerely yours, A Very concerned citizen,

Susan Anderson

Anderson, Susan General Public November 02, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1102_370-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1117_735

From: susanjam@yahoo.com[SMTP:SUSANJAM@YAHOO.COM] Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 10:40:13 AM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Please Un-Dam the Klamath Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Susan Anderson

Organization: private citizen

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Please Un-Dam the Klamath

Body: Please Un-Dam the Klamath. We need salmon, the wildlife needs the river.

It's a necessary component of continuing life on earth.

Anderson, Susan General Public November 17, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1117_735-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1101_292

From: jgrauma@clemson.edu[SMTP:JGRAUMA@CLEMSON.EDU] Sent: Tuesday, November 01, 2011 9:51:09 PM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: EIS/EIR for the Klamath Settlement Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jan Andre Grauman

Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: EIS/EIR for the Klamath Settlement ▲

Body: $\underline{\text{I support the proposal to remove four dams on the Klamath River in OR and}}$

<u>CA and restore over 420 miles of salmon habitat.</u>

As I understand it, this could become the largest dam removal project in the world, and while not perfect - it is the best solution currently available to save the Klamath -and the salmon that need a healthier river system. As someone that held an international family reunion in the Klamath watershed a few years ago and enjoys visiting the region, I look forward to this project proceeding.

Andre Grauman, Jan General Public November 01, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1101_292-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1123_909

From: htandrus@sbcglobal.net[SMTP:HTANDRUS@SBCGLOBAL.NET]

Sent: Wednesday, November 23, 2011 11:09:59 AM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dams

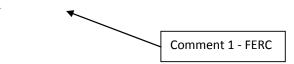
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Harold Andrus

Organization:

Subject: Klamath Dams

Body: <u>Leave Dams Alone and make Fish Bypasses.</u>



Andrus, Harold General Public November 23, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

No

GP_WI_1123_909-1

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) analyzes two alternatives in detail that include fishways (Alternatives 4 and 5). Engineered bypasses, as identified in this comment, are part of Alternatives 10 and 11 in Sections 4.2.10 and 4.2.11 of Appendix A and in Section 2.3, Table 2-2 of the Draft EIS/EIR. Alternatives 10 and 11 did not meet any elements of the purpose and need or project objectives; therefore, they were not carried forward for further analysis in the Draft EIS/EIR.

The California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) conducted a preliminary analysis of the Hart Bypass (also known as the Bogus Creek Bypass) proposal, and concluded it would not provide an effective alternative for passage of adult salmon and steelhead populations (CDFG 2009). Alternatives 10 and 11 also had independent reviews that concluded that the bypass systems do not comport with known salmonid migratory behavior and do not include provisions for outmigrating juvenile salmonids (Mefford 2011 and White 2011). Mr. Mefford states that the tunnel alternative provides no ecological benefit for the river, and, to a degree, further degrades the ecology of the Klamath River within this reach by diverting water.

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) (2011) reviewed all Engineered Bypass proposals submitted. They concluded that the proposed conceptual by-pass alternatives all contain elements related to fish passage that are beyond the realm of known, successful application and that the proposals are not acceptable alternatives to dam removal, from fish passage perspectives.

Alternatives 10 and 11 would not provide a simple alternative for passage of salmon and steelhead populations past the lower four dams in the Klamath River.

GP_EM_1120_822

From: Joan Arc[SMTP:JOAN.ARC@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 7:44:53 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Stop Removal of dams on the Klamath

Auto forwarded by a Rule To The Bureau of Reclamation

KlamathSD@usbr.gov

As California residents, we challenge the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS).

Duplicate of GP EM 1118 800

The Klamath river is naturally warm and polluted up stream. The area of headwaters is volcanic and rich in minerals, including basalt, magnesium and phosphorus. The system of four dams filters out the minerals and allows the water to cool and rid the waters of the pollution. How will the release of toxic sediment into the river ecosystem, caused by the breaching of the dams, be mitigated?

How will the green, affordable energy currently provided by the four hydroelectric dams be replaced? Why would our government hurt the people of this already economically decimated area where ranchers and farmers already are barely making a living off their land?

What is proposed by the Department of the Interior will be the final blow to these citizens!

In the interest of all Californians and southern Oregonians, we strongly urge you NOT TO REMOVE THE

DAMS!

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Respectfully,

Mr and Mrs Robert Archibald 2823 Majorca Way San Carlos, CA 94070 Comment Author Agency/Assoc. Submittal Date Archibald, Robert & Joan General Public November 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1120_822-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1121_842

From: Jo Ann Arneson[SMTP:ARNESONJO@YAHOO.COM]

Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 11:53:13 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd Subject: Klamath River Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of

Dam Removal

I urge you to NOT destroy the four dams on the upper Klamath River.

Jo Ann Arneson

Comment Author Agency/Assoc. Submittal Date Arneson, Jo Ann General Public November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1121_842-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1108_393

.....

From: darwood@karuk.us[SMTP:DARWOOD@KARUK.US] Sent: Tuesday, November 08, 2011 9:47:41 AM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: dam removal

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: david arwood Organization:

Subject: dam removal Comment 1 - Approves Dam Removal

Body: <u>I fully support Alternative 2 - full dam removal.</u>

Comment Author Agency/Assoc. Submittal Date

Arwood, David General Public November 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1108_393-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1026_250

Comment 1 - Approves Dam Removal

From: Bill Ayers[SMTP:BILLAYERS123@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Wednesday, October 26, 2011 12:00:09 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Klamath River Dams

Auto forwarded by a Rule Friends:

Please adopt option 2, removal of all 4 dams on the Klamath River. It is past time for a sensible

and sustainable approach to the river. Go for option 2 for our future and our children.

Sincerely, William Ayers

Work, love, build a house, and die. But build a house. ~~ Donald Hall

Comment Author Agency/Assoc. Submittal Date Ayers, Bill General Public October 26, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1026_250-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_LT_1229_1209

Katherine L. Ayres, Ph.D. kla5@uw.edu
Atascadero, CA

To whom it may concern:

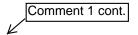
Comment 1 - Marine Life

I am writing regarding the draft Environmental Impact Statement and Report for Klamath Facilities Removal put forth by the United States Department of the Interior. As a killer whale biologist, I feel most qualified to comment on the proposal with respect to potential impacts on the endangered Southern resident killer whale (SRKW) distinct population segment referred to in the Aquatic Resources Chapter 3.3.

On page 3.3-23 it states:

This DPS primarily occurs in the inland waters of Washington State and southern Vancouver Island, particularly during the spring, summer, and fall, although individuals from this population have been observed off coastal California in Monterey Bay, near the Farallon Islands, and off Point Reyes (Heimlich- Boran 1988; Felleman et al. 1991; Olson 1998; Osborne 1999; NOAA Fisheries Service 2005).

This statement is somewhat simplistic. In the Summer, all three familial pods occur in the waters indicated (inland marine waters of Washington state and southern Vancouver Island, collectively called the Salish Sea), but J-pod is probably the only pod that one could argue "primarily occurs" in these waters (NMFS 2008 Figure 6) and even that might be an overstatement. L and K pods travel into these inland waters at least once a month for half of the year, presumably spending the majority of their time in coastal waters. In winter and early spring, little is known about where each pod occurs and some matrilines (maternal familial groups), especially in L pod, rarely travel into the inland waters of Washington if you consider the entire year. The data we have is biased by the accessibility of the whales. We know more when the whales occur in the inland waters of Washington,



because at those times, they are highly accessible to multiple spotting networks and researchers. This is the same reason why SRKW critical habitat has been designated in the inland waters and does not include any of the coastal waters at this time.

The statement also implies that occurrence off California is "rare". Researchers have observed L and K pods off coastal California in the winter and/or early spring in most years over the last decade (www.whaleresearch.com). Also, the ratio of persistent contaminants (DDT/PCBs) in the whales' blubber suggest that L-pod has a history of feeding on prey off California as indicated from the "California signature" of their blubber contaminants (Krahn et al. 2007) and stable isotopes do not indicate that they forage at a different trophic level compared to J-pod. Therefore, L-pod whales are most likely feeding on Chinook salmon off California more regularly than previously thought and feeding off Oregon and California may not be that "rare".

For these reasons, Southern Resident Killer Whales, especially L-pod are likely affected by changes in salmon populations in the Klamath River caused by the Proposed Actions. L-pod's percent decline was the greatest of all three pods during the SRKW decline in the late 1990s (NMFS 2008, Figure 9). Therefore, management decisions that could promote the healthy growth of L-pod would contribute to SRKW recovery as a whole. It is probable that the pods of the SRKW population niche partition during certain seasons when salmon are more scarce, and J-pod suffered less loss in the 1990s due to the relatively extensive availability of Fraser River Chinook salmon in the Salish Sea. On the other hand, L-pod suffered more loss, potentially due to the dramatic declines of Chinook salmon off the coastal waters of Washington down to California over the last century.

There are scientific papers that now estimate the caloric needs of killer whales (i.e. Williams et al. 2011). In addition to demographic correlations with coast-wide Chinook salmon published by Ford et al. and Ward et al. (which are already considered in the proposal), calculations can be made with respect to the number of Chinook

Comment 1 cont.

salmon needed coast-wide for the SRKW population. These numbers could be used with respect to killer whale occurrence to estimate the necessary calories that these whales need at certain times of the year and in certain locations and the number of fish required to meet those nutritional needs. Also, it is notable, that most SRKW deaths occur over the winter and early Spring (discussed in NMFS 2008), therefore Chinook populations that would provide adult Chinook during the winter and early Spring may be particularly important for the SRKW and specifically L-Pod matrilines that have the poorest survivorship and reproductive rates.

While there are notable data gaps in SRKW biology at certain times of the year, there seems to be enough data to infer the importance of Klamath River Chinook to the SRKW population. Killer whales are also highly intelligent and innovative learners; therefore, should a prey source become available to them, they can learn to exploit it. This should be a consideration for both the recovery of the SRKW, but also a consideration for pressures on the recovering Klamath River Chinook salmon in future proposals by the Department of the Interior.

Thank you for your time,

Katherine Ayres, Ph.D.

References

Krahn MM, Hanson MB, Baird RW, Boyer RH, Burros DG, et al. (2007) Persistent organic pollutants and stable isotopes in biopsy samples (2004/2006) from Southern Resident killer whales. Marin Pollution Bulletin, Vol 54, pp1903-1911.

Williams R, Krkošek M, Ashe E, Branch TA, Clark S, et al. (2011) Competing Conservation Objectives for Predators and Prey: Estimating Killer Whale Prey Requirements for Chinook Salmon. PLoS ONE 6(11): e26738. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0026738

National Marine Fisheries Service. 2008. Recovery Plan for Southern Resident Killer Whales (Orcinus *orca*). National Marine Fisheries Service, Northwest Region, Seattle, Washington.

Comment Author Agency/Assoc. Submittal Date

Ayers, Katherine General Public December 29, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

GP_LT_1229_1209-1

Section 3.3.3 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) describes the Existing Conditions and Affected Environment within Reclamation's Klamath Project area. A description of the potential effects of the Proposed Action on Southern Resident Killer Whales is described in Section 3.3.4.3 Effects Determinations beginning on p. 3.3-93.

In addition to the analysis presented in the EIS/EIR, the potential effect of the Proposed Action is subject to interagency consultations under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The Department of Interior (DOI) released a final Biological Assessment (BA) in October 2011 and they have concluded that the Proposed Action may affect listed species and therefore ESA Consultation is required. A copy of the BA is

available for download at: <a href="http://klamathrestoration.gov/sites/klamathrestoration.gov/files/Kl

The NOAA Fisheries Service is currently developing a Biological Opinion (BO) for the Proposed Action, and the findings of that analysis will be available to the public when completed.

Your comment will be considered as part of the Secretarial Determination relative to the four dams on the Klamath River.

No

GP_MC_1020_213

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR ---000--YREKA, CALIFORNIA THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MS. DEBBIE BACIGALUPI: My name is Debbie Bacigalupi, D-e-b-b-i-e B-a-c-i-g-a-l-u-p-i, and I am a proud daughter of cattle ranchers in Siskiyou County, and I'm pretty upset about what is going on. Comment 1 - Envr. Justice I'd like to comment about, Dennis, your slide earlier, the one you skipped, and what I found fascinating about that slide was that, um, it was a repeat of another slide which was all about the Indian culture and the tribes and, um, how they are going to be devastated. And then it talked a little bit about the real estate and then it talked a little bit about culture, but nowhere did it mention the impact on all the people in Siskiyou County when those dams, if those dams come out. More than just the real estate along the river is the real estate, for example, our ranch. We were told by, I believe it was, the Department of Fish and Game, and I believe it was you, Mr. Stopher -- it may have been somebody else -- that 80 percent of all -- the Department of Fish and Game wants 80 percent of all water going out to sea. So if those dams go out, what that means is the

government is going to be taking all the water from we

ranchers upstream, side stream, downstream, all over, and
what is that going to do with the bread basket of the
world, the food? Where are the tribes going to get their

food? Where are we going to get our food?

Comment 2 - Water Rights/Supply

Another thing I found very interesting is this

pamphlet and this pamphlet, our own government pamphlet,

it does not recognize the European white person until a

hundred years later after the first state, so 1957,

finally do we mention ranchers and farmers. Up until this

black point, it is all about -- you would think, one would

think, that the only people who were here were the

Indians, the tribes, and also the people building the dam.

Well, we just have a journal, we just stumbled

upon a journal that was written back in 1857, and in this

journal, it talks about trout, it does not talk about

salmon, and it talks about farmers and ranchers who were

here, too.

So my question to Ken Salazar and you people
who are representing dams out, is where are the
stakeholders when it comes to we the people who live all
throughout Siskiyou County, not just the stakeholders who
are along rivers, not just the tribes, but what about us,
what about our property value when you start taking away
more water because now, all of a sudden, there's not

enough water in the Klamath River because those dams were

Comment 3 - Water Quality

Klamath means stinky, and I understand that's a

tribal term, and it was named stinky because when the
water is gone, that river stinks. And we have even had
some tour guide over here saying that the water is hot and
it's stinking; well imagine, when no water is in there,
imagine how stinky that river is going to be.

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Bacigalupi, Debbie General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_213-1	Several sections in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) evaluate effects on people in the region, including Section 3.12 Tribal Trust, Section 3.15 Socioeconomics, Section 3.16 Environmental Justice, Section 3.17 Population and Housing, and Section 3.18 Public Health and Safety. Other sections evaluate resources, such as air quality and noise, which could also affect residents.	No
	Section 3.15 analyzes the estimated changes to the agricultural sector which includes ranching. Over the period of analysis, employment and income in the agricultural sector is anticipated to be an important part of the regional economy. The Proposed Action would not change major food sources in the region. Tribes would be able to get more fish from the Klamath River for subsistence under the Proposed Action relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative.	
GP_MC_1020_213-2	Master Response WSWR-1 Effects to Agricultural Water Supply.	No
GP_MC_1020_213-3	Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.	No
	With respect to future flows in the Klamath River, see:	
	Master Response AQU-11 NMFS BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management. (Part J summarizes the effects determination on flow variability).	

T

GP LT 1230 1221

December 29, 2011

To: Elizabeth Vasquez Bureau of Reclamation 2800 Cottage Way Sacramento, CA 85825

Gordon Leppig California Department of Fish and Game 619 Second Street Eureka, CA 95501

From Debbie Bacigalupi 250 Shelford Avenue San Carlos, CA 94070 650-454-5318

Dear Ms. Vasquez, Mr. Leppig,

As a concerned US Citizen and a concerned daughter of parents who have been responsible, good, citizens to this country, Siskiyou County, and the land they love and cherish I submit the following thesis (to be published) as my comments to the EIR/EIS.

Throughout the paper there are questions I'd like addressed. Government-backed reports and documents appear agenda-driven and unscientific (for example, Chapters 3 to 4 in the EIR/EIS suggests turning ranch land into wetlands regardless of the outcome and throughout the EIR/EIS the peer reviewers, themselves, question the outcome based on unscientific data and guesstimates); an important concern of mine is the process the government has chosen, which cannot be overlooked. Please address...

Awaiting a response to this submission, (submitted electronically, may shift page formatting thus table of contents).

Debbie Bacipaluh MBA

21st CENTURY WATER WARS

Water Wars for the 21st Century: Evidence-Based Management or Agenda?

A Capstone Project Submitted to the Faculty Of

Notre Dame de Namur University, School of Business & Management

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree

Master of Business Administration

By
Debbie Bacigalupi
Belmont, California
December 2011

21st CENTURY WATER WARS

3

Table of Contents

Signature Page	p. 4
Acknowledgements	p. 5
Executive Summary	p. 6
Introduction	p. 7
Literature Review	p. 11
Evidenced Based Management	p, 11
Methodology	p. 14
Ethical Considerations on the Research	p. 16
Background for Klamath River Basin Dam Removal	p. 16
Discussion	p. 18
Restoration of the Coho Salmon	p. 17
Water Quality	p. 20
Stakeholder Process	p. 22
Results	p. 24
Conclusion	p. 25
References	p. 27
Appendices	p. 3

21st CENTURY WATER V	VARS
certify that I have read thi	s Capstone Project Report and that, in my opinion, it meets th
project requirements for the	e Master of Business Administration degree.
	Laber 2
	Jeff Cox Faculty
	First Reader
certify that I have read the	is Capstone Project Report and that, in my opinion, it meets the
	is Capstone Project Report and that, in my opinion, it meets the Master of Business Administration degree.
	e Master of Business Administration degree.
	e Master of Business Administration degree. James Fogal, Ph.D.
	e Master of Business Administration degree.
	James Fogal, Ph.D.
	James Fogal, Ph.D.
project requirements for the	James Fogal, Ph.D.
project requirements for the	James Fogal, Ph.D. Faculty Second Reader
project requirements for the	James Fogal, Ph.D. Faculty Second Reader
project requirements for the	James Fogal, Ph.D. Faculty Second Reader
project requirements for the	James Fogal, Ph.D. Faculty Second Reader

Acknowledgements

This paper is a tribute to the Siskiyou County residents, farmers, and ranchers who have displayed historical bravery in a time when their way of living, their ability to make a living, to use their own water to ranch and farm on their own land, and live an independent life in rural America, is under attack. Thank you to my parents – you are the truest of conservationists and provide America with sustainable food and by products that Americans need and use daily. Thank you for your guidance, support, and love, - for teaching truth, honor, and integrity. Thank you for your patience. Thank you to my brother-in-law, Steve, for believing in my passion and talents. To my sister, Kristen, I thank you for grounding me in the principles of your profession as a biotech quality assurance manager, which was crucial to this paper. Your brilliance and skill in quality and evidence-based management created a project that should set a new standard for environmental decisions and policymaking. A special thank you goes to Jeff Cox, Jordan Holtzman, and Dr. James Fogal: during an especially difficult time, you provided the patience, understanding, and support to make all the difference in the world. Finally, thank you to my best friend Scott, without you I would not be where I am: an MBA graduate appreciating all the miracles in life.

Executive Summary

The United States' government makes life-altering decisions that affect hundreds of thousands of citizens regularly. Often, these decisions stir up emotion and the issues become physical. Occupy Wall Street is one such demonstration. Poorly managed decisions stir up fear, concern, and emotion; this is especially true when fact and science are obviously not at the core of the decision. In Siskiyou County, California and Southern Oregon, citizens are angry and upset by a government-led process that may lead up to be the largest dam removal in history. Years of research, millions of dollars, and thousands of hours laid a foundation for what some stakeholders describe as a corrupt process involving decade-long secret meetings and an agreement that will drive farmers and ranchers off their land. A scientific report explains why, however outraged citizens voice concern for the historical and scientific data not included in the report that could alter the decision. Evidence-based management (EBM) is an effective tool for managing a fact-finding, decision-making process. Purely rooted in using the best science, the latest facts, historical data, and transparency, EBM can alter the current process for dam removal, and therefore alter government operations in general to alleviate the concerns of the people.

21st Century Water Wars: Evidence for Dam Removal or Agenda?

Introduction

Water is the lifeblood to the world: it is essential to all life. According to the United Nations (U.N.), the 21st century will witness the largest shortage of fresh water available due to nourishing and hydrating a population that will increase by two billion people over the next 38 years (www.unwater.org, 2011). For that reason, the U.N. designates March 22, 2012 as World Water Day to bring wider attention to water conservation (2011). Additionally, the UN is preparing for its June 2012 Rio Summit on Climate Change and Sustainable Development where tackling fresh water sources around the globe is a focal point (United Nations, 2011). To harness and combat its own future water issues, the United States followed the ingenuity of ancient Mesopotamia by creating strategic waterways, canals, aqueducts, reservoirs, and dams to employ the many benefits of water. From creating electric power to feeding crops, animals, and people, the U.S. manages hundreds of billions of gallons of water and millions of miles of water resources per day. In fact, U.S. citizens consume approximately 410 billion gallons of water a day (Kenny, Barber, Hutson, Linsey, Lovelace, & Maupin, 2009, p. 52). Unlike other parts of the world, the U.S. has significant water storage capabilities and much of this comes from water stored behind dams in reservoirs. The largest fifty reservoirs in the United States have water storage capacity of over 244,310,269 acre-feet. Since one acre-foot is equivalent to approximately 325,851 gallons, 79,608,745,463,919 gallons is a lot of storage water: especially as the United Nations has great concerns for the future of water.

Recently the United States' Federal government instituted a general policy for dam removal, which will pour billions of gallons of stored water out to sea and cast off hundreds of billions of gallons of stored water for years to come. There are over 925 dams nationwide destroyed since reported in December 2010: 450 of those in the last ten years (American Rivers,

2011). The government considers more removals as dams come up for relicensing (2011). In September 2011, the destruction of two more dams was both major and historic, the Condit in Oregon and the Elwha in Washington. Live coverage, streaming video, music concerts, and a celebratory testimonial by the Department of the Interior (DOI) Secretary, **Ken Salazar**, receive ongoing media coverage for the dams' removal being the largest thus far. Yet, new sets of dams are well on their way as the largest dam removal project in history, four hydroelectric dams on the Klamath River (three in Siskiyou County and one in Southern Oregon) in consideration for destruction in 2020. Secretary **Salazar**, who officiated the signing of the historic Klamath Agreement celebration in 2010 (Fox, 2010), recently stated to guests at the San Francisco Commonwealth Club that the Obama Administration backs the process that led to the Agreement and naysayers are working hard to derail the agreement (personal communication, Commonwealth, 2011). As the Secretary to the DOI, **Salazar** is in charge of dam removal decisions. He will announce the future of the Klamath River dams in March 2012, perhaps in time for the U.N.'s World Water Day.

In the meantime, those whose lives are in the gridlock of the decision wait and wonder with concern how the government can make such a determination. They also question the actions of Secretary Salazar so far. The Secretary's decision should stem from studying over 3,000 pages of environmental impact reports coupled with public comment, which are still outstanding and due by the end of December 2011. Nonetheless, actions thus far suggest a predetermined outcome for the dams and the people. Over 70,000 Oregon and California homes rely on the clean, inexpensive hydroelectricity power from the Klamath River dams' hydroelectric facilities. Hundreds of ranchers and farmers depend on the reliable irrigation supplied by the Klamath River and its reservoirs while hundreds of thousands of people rely on the food and byproducts from these ranchers and farmers. The local community is dependant on

the tax dollars from the agriculture industry. Homeowners enjoy the waters' beauty and benefit from flood and drought control. Native American Tribes use the water for celebrations throughout the year while outdoor enthusiasts raft, kayak, fish, camp, hike, and recreate up and down the river and at the reservoirs all year long. Hundreds of wild animals and plant species drink from the waters' edges. An ecosystem exists here – in a drought-ridden, arid area where a series of dams and reservoirs defines the landscape. However, this ecosystem is at stake due to one thing; the Coho salmon.

The Coho salmon is a fish listed as endangered and threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Due to such a listing, the government has the power to make drastic decisions, like remove four well-functioning dams in a time when the world is concerned about the scarcity of water. Alas, now and then ESA listings prove to be erroneous assumptions and end up a damaging, irreversible, scientific mistake. For example, the endangered Northern Spotted Owl, listed on the ESA in 1992, shut down Siskiyou County's timber industry and destroyed thousands of jobs. Agriculture is the last profiting industry in the county. Timbered trees were to blame so said years of scientific study even though timber harvesters and landowners claimed the studies were false (Cornwall, 2008). After nearly twenty years of drastic measures and millions of dollars spent, Fish and Wildlife biologists admit the logger was not to blame but the aggressive Barred owl is. A new species is evolving as the Barred owl dominates territories preferring to mate with the Spotted owl (Oregononian, 2011; Mortenson, 2011). Siskiyou County residents fear the same thing will happen again, but this time with the Coho salmon. They assert historical data and evidence show the Coho is non-native and consequently is not an endangered species. Thus, the basis for removing dams is erroneous and not backed in scientific data. The issue is reaching emotional heights.

The citizens claim the missing science for the Coho is not their only concern as many

21st CENTURY WATER WARS

more government and special interests group reports conflict with one another (Kruse & Scholz, 2006) and people want the truth before irreversible, life altering measures take place. While they may not like the outcome, conscientious people can and will support decisions based on verifiable, scientific data derived from a transparent process. The government serves people best by making decisions using evidence-based management (EBM) while leading in terms of trust and respect (Daniels, 2000, p. 81). Secretary Salazar, as a government official and the manager in the dam removal process, can set a new and reliable precedence for decision-making by using EBM in service to the greatest interest of the environment and the largest amount of people but, mostly by making decisions that anchor from fact and science.

The following sections examine evidence-based management and practices that will be useful for important and irreversible decisions like dam removal. First, is a dive into understanding evidence-based management while exploring examples of where EBM has been useful in industries including environmental policymaking. In addition, by researching areas like dam removal, stakeholders, Coho salmon, and water quality in relationship to evidence-based management will lend important clues for determining where the process is lacking that sound, hard-facts, and science-driven approach upon which the largest amount of people can agree – even in the emotional dam removal debate. Next, is a brief historical background about the Klamath Basin dam removal progression to provide context for the following section, which examines where Secretary Salazar can begin to recognize failures in the process. The value of EBM implementation becomes apparent.

Literature Review

Evidence-Based Management

Evidence-based management (EBM) is a management process where gathering facts,

10

thorough analysis of data, and deep, long-thought-out theorization are the basis for making decisions (Pfeffer & Sutton, 2006). The EBM process is therefore more about getting to the truth and less about reaching a management decision based on an ideology or guess. It seeks to apply the best and most current data and premise available (2006) with a focus to engage stakeholders, solicit data from local experts as stakeholders, gain a greater understanding of stakeholders and the impact on them, and analyze the impacts on all rather than just a select few (Lenssen, Perrini, & Tencati, 2007).

Corporations, industries, and government agencies in all different fields use EBM. It is a leading tool for narrowing the gap between research and practice as a way to manage. For example, evidence-based research in medicine led to the discovery that caregiver hand washing reduces patient infections (Rosseau, n.d.). As such, patient care improved. A University librarian used evidence-based management (by polling students) to prove that using a reference librarian after 9:00 p.m. was a waste of school money. The school cut back on unnecessary staff hours (Fisher & Robertson, n.d.). Human resource departments continue to use evidence based-management to provide insight into how talent drives business. Business processes improve (Gibbons & Woock, n.d.).

EBM offers the basis for successful leadership and strategic management. For government agencies, policymaking should implement evidence-based management for setting a high performance culture, with gold standards, and fulfill critical thinking (Pfeffer, 2007). EBM encourages credibility, thoroughness, rigor, and responsible reporting. It uses the best evidence to guide actions (Pfeffer, 2011). This is true in both management decisions for policymaking within corporations and in government. For example, the Council for Excellence in Governance, which includes alliances with Google, Ford, Geico, and other

well-known organizations, promote policymaking grounded in rigorous evidence (Denzin & Giardina, 2009, p. 63).

So often, in policymaking, legislation is deep within hundreds of pages of text and hidden from the public eye (2009). This can influence management and management decisions but also conceal the true stakeholders. An important aspect of EBM is stakeholder collaboration (Carey & Domurad, 2010). The Council for Excellence in Governance exists to implement EMB standards and create transparent processes to inspire social justice (Denzin & Giardina, 2009) while preventing corporate sectors to co-opt policymaking (von Benda-Beckman & Eckert, 2009, p. 166). For instance, a local community of small clam farmers in Nova Scotia organized to mitigate issues associated with outside deep-pocketed powerful interest groups and large, industrialized farming companies that were given access to farm an area that was previously considered contaminated and off-limits to the local farming harvesters. By organizing, the small farmers formed a larger group with concerned citizens and with a louder, more unified voice obtained evidence about the lease rights that were previously unavailable to them (2009). As a result, the small clam farmers became stakeholders and the local experts in the ongoing fisheries collaboration. Further, once, fishing areas were considered clean, the contaminated label was lifted and the area was opened to all harvesters, including the small local farmers and not just those groups with the deep pockets (2009).

No dam removal studies to date show the use of evidence-based management.

However, there are numerous studies concerning stakeholders and environmental conflict resolution (Carpenter & Kennedy, 2001; Fiske, 2002; Rotham, 1997). In fact, Congress hires the U.S. Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution, an independent federal research group, to tackle issues among divergent groups encountering the complex, highly emotional, and sensitive

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), like that of the Klamath Basin. In their 2005 final report, the Institute suggests conflicting groups work towards solutions by using joint fact-finding as one of the first and most important steps to collaboration (2005). Joint fact-finding, is an important feature of the EBM process; using local stakeholders as well as experts warrants transparent and best decision-making practices.

Even though EBM affirms the importance of including stakeholders, the challenge with EBM is that it does not always define them. As seen with the Nova Scotia clam farmers, they were not stakeholders until the voicing of their concerns. Nor does EBM define the local communities who will be most affected by the complex and irreversible decisions that must be made. They, too, are important stakeholders.

Evidence-based management is important to the dam removal process as it sets a fair precedence on a topic that is controversial and complex, one that is irreversible once implemented, and one that impacts hundreds of thousands of people and the industries these people rely on (like fishing, timber, mining, recreation, tourism, or agriculture). To practice EBM, is to know the truth (Pfeffer, 2007). To be the manager in this decision, as **Salazar** is, requires inspecting an assortment of topics, studying a variety of published material from special interest groups, and reviewing a growing number of non-published documents and historical journals from local experts and stakeholders. All the meanwhile, **Salazar** must consider the impact on communities. It's a balancing act he must perform between ensuring the accuracy and scientific data in thousands of pages of reports, predicting outcomes, and as well as addressing the concerns of those who say the documents are not scientific, not accurate, nor fair.

Methodology

21st CENTURY WATER WARS

The majority of research for EBM was located on a website administered by Pfeffer and Sutton. More information on EBM appeared in academic e-library sites like EBSCO, Notre Dame de Namur's online library, U.C. Berkeley's portal, as well as a Google site created for the capstone course and maintained by class participants and the instructor. The majority of EBM concentrated around the medical industry. However, results for EBM and policymaking were plentiful and useful. Other research for EBM covered marketing, finance, education, and management.

Federal websites relating to California, dams, wildlife, and environmental agencies provided an overwhelming and wide range of articles. Ca.gov site provided information on water capacity in various dams in California as well as water quality. United Nation's sites shared information on water scarcity and concern as well as suggested solutions. Other government sites like Klamathrestoration.gov provided extensive information on the Klamath River Restoration project including the three documents under review: the Environmental Impact Study/Environmental Impact Report, the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement, and the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement. PacifiCorp's website showed the agreements as well as the stakeholders who signed the agreements.

More results came from observing and tracking actions from the people in Siskiyou

County as well as those along the Klamath River. Information came from a county wide vote
called Measure G, radio interviews, a 1000 person rally, public hearings, on-line opinion polls,
associations and groups that formed in defense of a dams in or dams out stance, political
comments and interviews, as well as from blogs. These actions were tracked online by following
several websites: pienpolitics.com, American Rivers, Karuk, Siskiyou County Water Users
Association, Facebook, Zabasearch, and more.

For the purpose of this paper, this study looked at reactions from the people who are actively involved in the Klamath Basin issue. They are not volunteers to this report's development but are impacted, concerned and/or interested participants in the Klamath Dam removal decision process. The participants for this study included potential stakeholders directly impacted by the Secretary's March 2012 determination, such as; Indian tribes, ranchers, farmers, business owners, fishermen, lake and river front property owning residents, citizens who obtain water or electrical power from the river and dams, and government officials from local, state, to federal.

This study also considered and used research on participants outside of the impacted areas who described themselves as stakeholders and weigh in via the contribution of funds and/or potential gain of contractual business to either keep the dams in or support their removal. This also included special interest groups and non-government organizations (NGOs) from areas as far away as San Francisco, Portland, and Washington DC. These groups include American Rivers, Oregon Wild, Water Education Foundation, Friends of the River, Cal Trout, Trout Unlimited, Pacific Coast Fisherman's Federation Association, Institute for Fisheries Resources, and various funders like George Soros, Warren Buffett just to name a few.

Data was very limited on academic sites when specifically searching for the terms dam and EBM as well as dam removal and EBM. This suggests no reports for dam removal using evidence-based management.

Ethical Considerations on the Research

21st CENTURY WATER WARS

The impact of the Secretary of the Interior's determination to remove or maintain the Klamath River Basin dams has an enormous consequence on the dreams, hopes, financial well being, notions of redress, legal and historical rights, and emotional well-being for the people. While the data aims to include only publicly available data, many of the stories are personal, close to cultural beliefs, and border on the notions of corruption and fear of physical threat from an opposing party. Because of the critical issues at hand, this study presents data that may portray inequality in stakeholder representation and may perhaps present itself as an opportunity for further actions to level the playing field for all stakeholders involved. Finally, ethical consideration extends to opinions for those in favor of or against dam removal and may be a factor in a course of action taken or a derived conclusion.

Background for Klamath River Basin Dam Removal

During a severe drought in the Klamath Basin in 2001, the Bureau of Reclamation shut water off to farmers and ranchers in the Klamath Basin due to environmentalist claims and a lawsuit that stated the protected sucker fish and threatened Coho salmon required more water (Brazil, 2001). Responding to the lawsuit and biological opinions issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service, the Bureau or Reclamation cut off irrigation water to nearly 1,400 project growers. In February 2002, the National Academy of Sciences released a scientific evaluation stating that the Fish and Wildlife Service data was not adequate and did not warrant shutting off the water (Byron, 2002). Meanwhile families lost their crops and hundreds left the area. On March 28, 2002, the water was once again flowing for agriculture use; this enraged environmental groups (2002). In September of that same year, over 34,000 adult salmon died (344 Coho) about 36 river miles from the mouth of the Klamath River according to the California Department of Fish and Game (CADFG, 2004). After years of

research, the CADFG concluded several factors contributed to the isolated fish kill: low flow in the Klamath River, irrigators diverting water, an unusually high salmon run, and an infectious zone from warmer, shallower water. As a result, and coupled with lower salmon counts altogether, environmental groups pushed for new river and water regulations within the Klamath Basin region, which paved the way to the present day of dam removal determination.

Secretary Salazar is currently the manager in dam removal decisions across the U.S.

Salazar is responsible for managing issues involving the United States' conservation of over 507 million acres of land, 700 million acres of subsurface materials, along with overseeing 70,000 plus employees who implement conservation management procedures (Whitehouse.gov, 2011). This includes dam removal. Secretary Salazar must use the Environmental Impact Report/Study (EIR/EIS) published by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) in partnership with the CADFG to determine if the removal of the Klamath dams:

- Will advance the restoration of the salmonid fisheries including sustain natural fish
 production,
- Is in the public interest and will it contribute to the public welfare of all Klamath Basin communities, and
- Will establish reliable water and power supplies, which sustain agricultural uses, communities, and National Wildlife Refuges.

The EIR/EIS exceeds 3,000 pages. It includes data in the form of tables, charts, photos, statements, and more. The report also includes two important documents: the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) and the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA). Combined, they are the *Agreement* and cannot exist without each other (Klamathrestoration.gov). To readers, who are unfamiliar with the documents and the process leading up to the *Agreement*,

the data appear to be valid, well thought out, and science based. The *Agreement* was a decadelong, mostly closed-door meeting process and include signatures from Secretary Salazar, CADFG, four Native American tribes, environmental groups mostly from San Francisco, Portland, and Washington DC, two farmers in Southern Oregon, several water user associations from outside Siskiyou County, and PacifiCorp (a Warren Buffett company) who owns the dams.

Discussion

The following discussion examines where evidence-based management is missing or falls short in the current process of this historical and emotional debate for dam removal determination. This paper could focus on many other issues relating to Klamath River Basin and evidence-based management (like the long-term environmental impacts and costs for restoration or the U.N.'s agenda for the 21st century in relation to dam removal). However, the research briefly covers three key Klamath River dam determination topics only. A few examples are sufficient enough to show EBM criteria is missing from the development of:

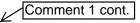
- Restoration of the Coho Salmon
- Water Quality
- Stakeholder Process

 Comment 1 Fish

Restoration of the Coho Salmon

One of the main premises for the Klamath dams removal, as stated in the EIR/EIS and the Klamath Agreement, pivots on the Coho salmon. Can dam removal advance and sustain the restoration of the salmonid fisheries? Sitting at river mile 190 east of the Pacific Ocean and just below the Oregon border is Iron Gate, the largest and first dam from the river's mouth. The successive northeasterly dams from Iron Gate are Copco 1, Copco 2, and J.C. Boyle. Each dam has a reservoir for storing water and, subsequently, generates hydroelectric power to Southern

21st CENTURY WATER WARS



19

Oregon and Northern California residents. In addition to providing storage and power, the dams are multi-purpose and afford recreation, irrigation, and maintain minimum flow for fish year round. However, they block the salmon migration. Those in favor of dam removal argue due to the Iron Gate dam, the fish are unable to swim towards Upper Klamath Lake (above J.C. Boyle Dam). Hence, the declining Coho fish count and its listing under the endangered species act. While it is true the dams block migration, those in favor of the dams declare the fish can only swim another 25 miles into shallow, warm, and poor quality water which will kill the fish anyway. Already, conflicting evidence suggests hard facts and evidence-based management are missing in the dam removal decision process. Comment 2 - Hydrology

Further, those in favor of the dams state the dams provide water and minimum flow to fish year round. Historical data reflects years of drought and years of floods where the dams provide protection from both; without them, the water availability (either too low or too high) is suspect and uncertain to maintain adequate fish habitat year over year (Menke, 2011).

Comment 3 - Fish

According to the EIR/EIS in Chapter 3.14-1 and 3.14-2 (2011), removing the dams will alter the flood regime downstream from Iron Gate and the land may flood. A government-hired peer review group out of Portland, the Klamath River Expert Panel, states their concerns for the likelihood of fish numbers in abundant levels, even under the most pristine conditions (Goodman, Harvey, Hughes, Kimmerer, Rose, & Ruggerone, 2011). Furthermore, stating concerns for fish diversity over time (2011). The concerns from both the government and its peer review panel do not support an EBM approach.

Those in favor of dam removal also claim the Coho are a native, indigenous fish and therefore warrants protection and dam removal while those in favor of saving the dams have evidence showing CADFG records indicate Coho salmon plantings in Supply Creek (a tributary

21st CENTURY WATER WARS

from the Klamath River) in 1895 (Gierak, 2011). Further, the December 2006 Finfish and

Shellfish Identification Book does not list Coho in California waters (2011). Comment 5 - Fish

Finally, since the Coho are anadromous (ocean going) fish, they spend the majority of their life at sea and only to return to the river to spawn. Since they need cool, clean coastal shady streams, they prefer to stay within 30 miles of the ocean (Menke, 2011). The dams are 160 river miles up from the ideal Coho location where there is little tree cover and the temperatures are hot in the summer. However, at the ideal 30-mile distance within the Pacific Ocean, the Coho are not safe for they must fight off predatory species like eagles, bears, osprey, not to mention fishermen. At the mouth of the Klamath, in order to survive, the fish must out maneuver the unregulated sweeping nets of Native tribes, the protected sea otters, sea lions, seals, commercial anglers, and cannery boats. The declining numbers are beyond total blame of the farmers, ranchers, and dams. Thus, what exists is a true conflict in facts — and not evidence-based management principles.

Water Quality Comment 6 - Algae

The other premise for dam removal is concerning water quality since salmon need cold, clean water in which to survive. The Klamath River is an upside down river, also known as a reverse system. This means the water quality actually improves as the river winds its way through under developed and wilder land as it gets closer to the ocean (Rymer, 2008). Where most rivers start in the snow-capped mountains and are fed by snow melt-off, the Klamath River is unique. It begins at Upper Lake, Oregon, which is a high desert, shallow, warm water lake. The weather is arid and Mediterranean-like and the water quality at this source is poor for coldwater fish like the Coho salmon (Menke, 2011). The river continues southwest into volcanic Northern California terrain, also high dessert where winters are cold but summers experience

Comment 6 cont.

temperatures over 100°F frequently, baking the earth. The river filters through the three Siskiyou County reservoirs and dams (Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate) that are shallow lakes. The land is mineral-rich (basalt-rich and magnesium-rich due to past volcanic activity) and natural phosphors grow in the lakes at the peak of summer creating blue green algal blooms, ideal for crops (2011) and a prime ingredient for a health food supplement found in health food stores.

However, the alga that is good for fertilizing crops and good for human health is deadly according to those in favor of dam removal. The blue-green algae (*Microcystis aerugeninosa*) grow in warmer months due to the nutrients naturally in the basalt and mineral-rich land. The water is a rich green color and home to warm-water fish but salmon cannot survive in it. Those in favor of dams out believe the reservoirs just create more and more algae. It sweeps down river and into the main waters of the Klamath reducing the quality of the water. However, those in favor of dams state the dams serve as filters, and as the alga blooms collects at the dams they sink to the bottom of the lakes. Thus, the dams serve a scrubbing effort, hence the water quality downstream improves.

Finally, dam removal is irreversible. A destructive release of over 20,000,000 cubic 2 yards of sediment combined from all four dams consisting of sand, phosphorus, toxic Chromium 6, minerals, natural and non-natural pollutants (Goodman, et. al, 2011, p.11) will wash down the hundreds of Klamath River miles out to sea. This amounts to approximately 2,000,000 dump truck loads or 12,500 miles of pollutants, which measures half way around the earth (Appendix A). The impact on fish, wildlife, and water quality is unknown (p. 11). Thus, poor water quality compromises fish health but will dam removal and years of sediment inching down the river cause more harm? The answer is uncertain and

21

Comment 7 cont.

22

arguments for and against Klamath River dam removal are contradictory.

Stakeholder Process

Comment 8 - NEPA/CEAQ

In his Commonwealth speech, Salazar stated that the KBRA and the KHSA are an historic agreement, but face the threat of derailment by the naysayers. The naysayers are the stakeholders who did not sign the Klamath Basin Agreement (the KBRA and KHSA), in fact, they did not know about them. He finished his speech on the Klamath dams by saying the Obama administration backs the agreements with an open and transparent process "where science and public engagement are at the heart of the process" (personal communication, Commonwealth, 2011). However, at the heart of the problem are harsh criticisms from the stakeholders who each have concerns (Appendix B). Those who live along the river, Siskiyou County residents, and the Shasta Nation Tribe refute the science and contest their exclusion from the decade-long, closed-door meetings leading up to the 2010 Klamath Basin Agreement. They find statements in the three agreement documents troubling; words like may, possibly, should, could as potential scientific outcomes do not imply an evidence-based management process. Furthermore, Dennis Lynch of the USGS declared new science discovery is underway as the progression for the Klamath River dams removal moves forward (Yreka, CA Public Hearing, 10/20/11). Thus, more reason for stakeholder concern about the lack of hard evidence leading towards dam removals. Comment 9 - KHSA

Over forty individuals and groups signed the Klamath Agreement for dam removal. As a result, they appear to be the most important stakeholders, however, they are not. Siskiyou County residents and the Shasta Nation Tribe did not sign any agreements even though three dams reside in their county. Furthermore, they knew nothing about the agreement meetings.

The Klamath Agreement includes Klamath River Native American Indian tribes who

Comment 10 - Cultural Resources

Vol. III, 11.9-74 - December 2012

23

21st CENTURY WATER WARS

Comment 10 cont.

favor dam removal, while one (the Shasta Nation) does not. The Karuk, Yurok, Hoopa, and Klamath Tribes fight for free flowing rivers for salmon to spawn hundred of miles, but this is uncertain as a historical book about the salmon states they did not make it up to the Klamath lakes since the water was so shallow (Kroeber, 1919). Where the Karuk claim the salmon swam, the Shasta Nation Tribe deny it and stand in favor dams since historic burial grounds lie beneath the lakes and face decimation with dam removal. The Klamath *Agreement* gives the Karuk, Yurok, Hoopa, and Klamath Tribes jobs, millions of dollars each year, and more land while the Shasta Tribe receives nothing.

With dam removal, Siskiyou County taxpayers are responsible for an estimated \$200,000,000 towards dam removal costs. California taxpayers will be responsible for an additional \$250,000,000 more with the uncertainty of energy replacement that may not be carbon footprint free as the dams are. In November 2010, the majority of voters in Siskiyou County voted unanimously on an advisory ballot, Measure G. The results show over 79% of voters in favor of leaving the dams in. Thus, the citizens of Siskiyou County voiced their concern to Salazar. A non-scientific on-line opinion poll has similar in favor of dams results (Appendix C).

The three dams that reside in their county create over 750,000 megawatts of hydroelectric power – enough to power over 70,000 homes and hundreds of businesses with affordable energy (PacifiCorp, 2011). Hydro is especially useful power in that it is clean energy and does not release carbon emissions, which is an important goal of **Salazar's**. During peak hours hydroelectricity can be turned on or off within 15 minutes to regulate peak and non-peak times to take pressure off the electric grid (Rymer, 2008). No other form of energy producer has this option (2008). The force of the water creates enough natural power to operate a generator. It does not require fossil fuels, meanwhile the water is released back into the river for the fish, for

Comment 11 - Hydropower

Vol. III, 11.9-75 - December 2012

Comment 11 cont.

24

the environment, for agriculture, and for recreation before it heads out to sea. Rising costs and uncertainty as to replacement power not stated in the agreement have Siskiyou County residents concerned about the lack of transparency, an important factor in EBM, in the dam removal process.

Results

The premise to remove the Klamath River dams lacks evidence-based management – the process is flawed. Examining just three key topics uncovered irrefutable and contrasting data. The purpose of this study was to determine if enough data is present to warrant a second look into the government's process for the largest dam removal in history, which is the Klamath River Restoration Agreement. The contradicting evidence from all sides, even within the groups themselves, shows that techniques for evidence-based management are missing. The observations show gaps in the science, research, and practice for dam removal management. The several thousand page documents for dam removal determination fill several binders; this paper examined only a few examples. Should a manager, such as Secretary Salazar, move forward anyway since so much time, money, and effort are spent?



The impacts of dam removal are broad, numerous, and monumental. A few of these impacts include:

- Risks to local communities and established eco systems;
- Promises and laws affecting local Native American Indian tribes;
- Water rights and contracts to local residents, farmers, and ranchers;
- Local property values and property tax potential to the community;
- Established businesses and access to recreational activities and resources;
- Renewable energy and rate hikes associated with deconstruction and uncertain new energy sources;
- Endangered species and species located in the vicinity;
- Mining and commercial fishing industries;
- The ability to harness water stored to mitigate effects of droughts, floods, and local forest fires;
- Balance of power between the federal government and local government

With so much at stake as well conflicting data, Secretary Salazar should stop any decision toward dam removal. Salazar should request all parties involved to gather over a long, thoughtful process and begin to join-fact find. Collaboration, transparency, and integrity will serve the environment and people best when rooted in facts, science, and a thorough investigation for the truth. Thus, all dam removals, if not following the principles of an evidenced-based management approach should halt.

Although, people of a Nation may be diametrically opposed on a topic due to personal paradigms, they can stand together on decisions that utilize an evidence-based management approach. Further, the action for dam removals across the United States will garner a majority of support from the citizens if truth and scientific processes are followed which will ultimately assure the most successful outcome for fish, people, and the environment. The United States is a republic, and decisions negatively affecting a majority of citizens should be entrenched in a democratic process, for which The Klamath Agreement was not.

EBM is an excellent way to bring opposing views and sides together, producing scientific results. The best decisions should not only include the viability of the Coho salmon and improved water quality, but it should also be the best decision for the people and the environment as well. The impacts from dam removal are numerous, unknown, and potentially devastating to Siskiyou County residents and the eco systems that have formed as a result of dams in the landscape over the past 100 years. The EIS/EIR is open to public comment, so the dam removal decision is moving forward. However, without grounding in EBM, any action towards dam removal determination should immediately stop until the government and stakeholders produce a win-win outcome established in science, truth, fact, transparency, and collaboration.

References

- American Rivers. (2010). 2010 dam removals. Retrieved from http://www.americanrivers.org/our-work/restoring-rivers/dams/background/faqs.html
- Brazil, E. (2001). Farmers protest loss of water / 10,000 protest water cutoffs / Klamath Basin farmers losing irrigation to save endangered fish. Retrieved from http://articles.sfgate.com/2001-05-08/news/17596849_1_klamath-basin-project-sucker-fish-klamath-river
- Byron, J. (2002). Lessons flow from klamath basin water crisis. *California Agriculture*: 56(4):118-121. DOI: 10.3733/ca.v056n04p118.
- Carey, M. & Domurad, F. (2010). Step-by-step planning guide: Six phases toward implementing evidence-based practices for risk reduction. Retrieved from www.thecareygroup.com CADFG. (1923). California department of fish & game journal: 9(1).
- CADFG. (2004). September 2002 klamath river fish-kill: Final analysis of contributing factors and impacts. Retrieved from http://www.pcffa.org/KlamFishKillFactorsDFGReport.pdf
- Cornwall, W. (2008). As spotted owl's numbers keep falling, some fear it's doomed. Retrieved from http://seattletimes.nwsource.com/html/localnews/2008109742_spottedowl13m.html
- Daniels, A. (2000). Bringing out the best in people. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill, Inc., p81.
- Denzin, N. & Giardina, M. (2009). Qualitative inquiry and social Justice: Toward a Politics of Hope. Walnut Creek, CA, USA: Left Coast Press, p63.
- Carpenter, S. & Kennedy, W. (2001). Managing public disputes: A practical guide for government, business, and citizens' groups (2nd Edition). San Francisco; Jossey-Bass, ISBN: 978-0787957421.
- Fisher, B. & Robertson, D. (n.d.). Evidence-based management as a tool for special libraries.

- Retrieved from www.eblip4.unc.edu/Papers/Fisher.pdf.
- Fiske, E. (2002). Creating effective groups to address pressing local problems: A resource guide for watershed councils in the pacific northwest. EB 1930. Pullman, Washington: WSU Cooperative Extension.
- Fox, P. (2010). Governors of oregon and california sign klamath river agreement. Retrieved from http://www.examiner.com/green-business-in-portland/governors-of-oregon-and-california-sign-klamath-river-agreement
- Gierak, R. (Producer). (2010, December 10). Effect of dams on salmon fisheries in the klamath basin by dr. richard gierak. Retrieved from http://www.youtube.com/watch?list=PL9D561011327D1D0Λ&feature=player_embedde d&v=WffQhAOjVB8#!
- Gibbons, J. & Woock, C. (n.d.). Evidence-based human resources. A primer and summary of current literature. Retrieved from wpweb2.tepper.cmu.edu/rlang/ebm_conf/conference bd HR paper.pdf.
- Goodman, D., Harvey, M., Hughes, R., Kimmerer, W., Rose, K., & Ruggerone, G. (2011).

 Addendum to final report. Scientific assessment of two dam removal alternatives on chinook salmon. Retrieved from

 http://northamerica.atkinsglobal.com/KlamathRiver/Chinook
- Kenny, J., Barber, N., Hutson, S., Linsey, K., Lovelace, J., & Maupin, M. (2009). Estimated use of water in the united states in 2005: U.S. Geological Survey Circular 1344, p. 52.
- www.KlamathResoration.gov. (2011). Klamath restoration agreements: Environmental impact study / environmental impact report, klamath basin restoration agreements, and klamath hydro settlement agreement. Retrieved from http://klamathrestoration.gov/Draft-EIS-

EIR/download-draft-eis-eir

- Kroeber, A. (1919). Handbook of indians of california. Retrieved from http://www.savethedams.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/07/No-Salmon-Into-Klamath-Lakes-or-Above.gif
- Kruse, S. & Scholz, A. (2006). Preliminary economic assessment of dam removal: The klamath river. Retrieved from http://www.ecotrust.org/workingpapers/WPS2 Klamath Dam Assess.pdf
- Lake, G. (2011). Sediment chart. Retrieved from http://www.savethedams.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/11/Klamath-Sediment-Chart-11,2011.jpg
- Lenssen, G., Perrini, F., Tencati, A., & Lacy, P. (2007). Corporate responsibility and strategic management. Corporate Governance: The International Journal of Business in Society, 7(4).
- Menke, J. (Interviewee). (2011, September 25). The truth about the coho. Retrieved from http://www.teapartymedia.net/20110828/index.htm
- Mortensen, E. (2011). Federal forest agencies say new spotted owl recovery plan won't stiff timber harvests. Retrieved from http://www.oregonlive.com/environment/index.ssf/2011/07/federal_forest_agencies_say_ne.html
- Oregonlive.com. (2011). Shotgun conservation: The new spotted owl conservation plan. The

 Oregonian Editorial Board. Retrieved from

 http://www.oregonlive.com/opinion/index.ssf/2011/07/shotgun_conservation_the_new_s.

 html
- PacifiCorp (2011). Klamath basin hydro. Retrieved from

- http://www.pacificorp.com/es/hydro/hl/kr.html#
- Pfeffer, J. & Sutton, R. (2006a). Evidence-based management. Harvard Business Review.

 Retrieved from http://jeffreypfeffer.com/pdf/articles/HBR-Jan2006.pdf
- Pfeffer, J. & Sutton, R. (2006b). *Hard-facts, dangerous half truths and total nonsense*. Boston, MA: Harvard Business School Press.
- Pfeffer, J. & Sutton, R. (2010). Five principles of ebm. Retrieved from http://evidence-basedmanagement.com
- Rosseau, D. (n.d.). Is there such a thing as evidence-based management. Heinz School of Public Policy & Management and Tepper School of Business Carnegie Mellon University.
- Rothman, J. (1997). Resolving identity-based conflict in nations, organizations, and communities.

 San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Publishers.
- Salazar, K. (2011). Commonwealth speech. San Francisco, CA. Retrieved from www.swrcb.ca.gov. (2010). Parties to the klamath hydroelectric settlement agreement. Retrieved from http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/waterrights/water_issues/programs/water_quality_cert/docs/klamath_ferc2082/att_a.pdf
- United Nations. (2011). United nations rio+20 conference on sustainable development:

 Preliminary information for participants. Retrieved from

 http://www.uncsd2012.org/rio20/content/documents/350information%20note%2012%20

 December.pdf
- von Benda-Beckmann, F., von Benda-Beckmann, K., & Eckert, J. (2009). Rules of law and laws of ruling. Abingdon, Oxon, GBR: Ashgate Publishing Group. p. 166.
- www.Whitehouse.gov. (2011) About the interior. Retrieved from http://www.doi.gov/whoweare/interior.cfm

Appendix A

Dam Removal Sediment Forecast (Lake, 2011)

Klamath River Projected Sediment Chart After Dam Removal

- 2,000,000 Ten Yard Dump Trucks of Hazardous Sediment!

- 20 million Cubic Yards of sediment debris behind the four Klamath River dams-!!

Sediment Depth in Feet Miles From Ocean Trinity Indian Creek Klamath River River River Happy Camp, CA I-5 Freeway Fish Hatchery Bluff Creek Yurok/Karuk Clear Creek Karuk/Shasta Pacific Ocean Iron Gate Dam Boundary Boundary

Shasta Territory Extends 129 Miles Upriver

Chart. Than Law 2 II

Appendix B

What is at Stake

(partial list adapted from various documents in study)

What is at stake for those who want Dams Out	What is at stake for those who want Dams In	
Program funding	Private property rights	
Coho/Chinook/fish migration	Adjudicated water rights	
Tribal ceremonial culture	Riparian damage	
Expansion of land base for a few stakeholders involved in The Klamath Agreement	Currently established eco system (adapted since dams built ~100 years ago)	
PacifiCorp released from fines from environmental laws	Copco Lake community	
Restoration of historical river flow – "freeing the river"	Loss of Agriculture Decreased property values	
Lead to tributaries "freed" as well	Increased energy fees	
Restoration of environment	Being forced adhere to programs and fees they are opposed to	
Mitigating toxic algae for fish and environment	Increased environmental	
Mitigating infectious disease zones	New environmental impacts	
Increased fish count	20,000,000 cubic yards of sediment	
Increased recreational and commercial fishing	Decreased fish count	
New natural gas pipelines	Coho are non indigenous and erroneously listed on the ESA	
Increased profits to new, unnamed	Local experts were left out of the	

energy source business	decade-long agreement process
Distribution of land and water will go to certain stakeholders	Uncertainty that this "experiment" will work
Dams were not put in for flood control	Use of "should", "maybe", and other non definitive terms in the scientific
Costs of dam upkeep to rate payers	reasons in the agreement and EIR/EIS
Reversal of human impact	No flood control
Per their research, conclusions are definitive	No drought relief
	Loss of local economy
Available grants after the dams are removed for restoration	Indian wars (some tribes not recognized)
Rafting miles	Loss and displacement of recreation
Restoration jobs	Loss and displacement of businesses
	Clean, inexpensive, non-gas-emission hydroelectric energy
	Costs of uncertain years of restoration
	Species lost
	Wildlife that rely on year round water
	And finally, full implementation of The Klamath Agreement will lead to the removal of more dams in the area including Dwinnell Dam, which is a recreational lake community of 22,000 homes and a golf course (not along the Klamath River)
	Research in "The Agreement" and EIR/EIS contradicts history and science of the Klamath River Basin
	Public statements from Federal

government suggests a decision to remove the dams has already been made

No debate process

Private ranches to be turned into wetlands in "critical" areas

Release of warm water yellow perch which is a predator to salmon

Water pipeline has not been built to Yreka for replacement water source

Phosphorus problem is natural and will never go away

Damage done to coast as pollutants from over 100 years of sediment reaches ocean waters

Other listed animals under ESA can be a "take" for a period of time per the DOI, the DFG, and the Klamath Agreement (this means, the government is giving permission for the death of other animals during the dam removal and restoration process)

\$200,000,000 to Siskiyou County Taxpayers for dam removal

\$250,000,000 from California Taxpayers for dam removal

\$250,000,000 donated by Obama under his Cap-N-Trade plan (US taxpayers)

Where are Oregon taxpayers in this

Appendix C

November, 2011 Redding Searchlight Dam Removal Opinion Poll

Poll: Rep. Mike Thompson has introduced a bill in Congress to implement the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement, which would spend \$800 million on habitat restoration and remove four hydroelectric dams. What do you think? RESPONSE PERCENT VOTES

(Retrieved from http://www.redding.com/polls/2011/nov/poll-klamath/results/)

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Bacigalupi, Debbie General Public December 30, 2011

-		
Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1230_1221-1	Master Response AQU-5 Will Benefit all Salmonids.	No
	Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook.	
	Master Response AQU-16 Benefits to Coho.	
	Master Response AQU-19 Chinook Expert Panel Proposed Action Better Than No Action.	
	Master Response AQU-25 Habitat Upstream of Iron Gate Dam.	
	Master Response AQU-34 Trap and Haul/Keno Water Quality.	
	Master Response AQU-14 Expert Panel Resident Fish.	
	The Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR), In Section 3.3.4.3 (Effects Determinations, Introduced Resident Species), discusses effects of the Proposed Action on introduced resident species. In the Upper Klamath River, upstream of the Influence of J.C. Boyle Reservoir the Proposed Action would not affect populations in this area. Reservoir habitats in the Hydroelectric Reach, from the upstream end of J.C. Boyle Reservoir to Iron Gate Dam would be eliminated and resident nonnative species of fish, such as perch, sunfish, and bass, that rely on these habitats would decline substantially or be reduced to nothing as their preferred reservoir habitat would be eliminated (Buchanan et al. 2011a). As noted in the Draft EIS/EIR p. on 3.3-131, in the Lower Klamath River, downstream of Iron Gate Dam a few introduced resident species are present, but habitat conditions there are generally not suitable for these species. Under the Proposed Action, conditions would be expected to become less suitable.	
	Evaporation from the surface of the reservoirs is currently about 11,000 acre-feet/year and after dam removal the evapotranspiration in the same reaches is expected to be approximately 4,800 acre-feet/year, resulting in a gain in flow to the Klamath River of approximately 6,200 acre-feet/year (Bureau of Reclamation [Reclamation] 2012d).	
	Master Response WSWR-1C Effects to Agricultural Water Supply.	
	Master Response AQU-11 NOAA Fisheries BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management.	
	Master Response REC-1 Regional Recreation Resources.	

Comment Author		
Agency/Assoc.		
Submittal Date		

Bacigalupi, Debbie General Public December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Master Response REC-2 Recreational Use at Restored River.	
	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	
	The comment, as submitted, provides no factual evidence to support the claim that fish would swim into shallow, warm, and poor quality water which will kill them anyway.	
GP_LT_1230_1221-2	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No
	Master Response WSWR-4 Summary of Effects to Water Rights/Water Supply for Alternatives 2 and Alternative 3 for Municipal, Agricultural, and Tribal Use.	
GP_LT_1230_1221-3	Master Response AQU-22 Expert Panel Considered in Entirety.	No
	Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook.	
	Master Response AQU-17 Expert Panel Second Line of Analysis, Not the only line of Evidence.	
	Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty and Likelihood of Success.	
	Master Response AQU-19 Chinook Expert Panel Proposed Action Better Than No Action.	
GP_LT_1230_1221-4	Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.	No
	The comment, as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River.	
GP_LT_1230_1221-5	Coho were distributed historically at least to Spencer Creek (River Mile 228) (Hamilton et al. 2005).	No
	Master Response AQU-5 Will Benefit all Salmonids.	
	Master Response AQU-13 Ocean Conditions .	
	Master Response AQU-19 Chinook Expert Panel Proposed Action Better Than No Action.	
GP_LT_1230_1221-6	Historical distributions of anadromous fish are described in the Draft EIS/EIR in Section 3.3.3.1 Aquatic Resources. Historical records reviewed by Hamilton et al. (2005) and information	No

Comment Author Agency/Assoc. Submittal Date

Bacigalupi, Debbie General Public December 30, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

obtained from archaeological sites analyzed by Butler et al. (2010) indicate that prior to the construction of Copco 1 Dam, Chinook salmon and steelhead spawned in the tributaries upstream of Upper Klamath Lake, including the Sprague, Williamson, and Wood rivers. The question regarding the historical distribution of salmon and steelhead above Iron Gate Dam was also addressed in proceedings before Administrative Law Judge Honorable Parlen L. McKenna who concluded that agencies had met their burden of proof on this issue (EIS 1.2.6.2, Federal Energy Commission Relicensing [FERC]). Among other findings, Judge McKenna (Administrative Law Judge 2006) determined the following:

- While the precise geographic distribution is uncertain, historical records and Tribal accounts demonstrate that anadromous fish (Chinook salmon, coho salmon, and steelhead trout) migrated past the present site of Iron Gate Dam, which provided a viable ecosystem and habitat for those stocks of fish (Findings Of Fact [FOF] 2A-3, p.12).
- Chinook salmon (both spring and fall-run) were abundant in the tributaries of the Upper Klamath Basin, including Jenny, Fall, and Shovel Creeks, as well as the Wood, Sprague, and Williamson rivers (FOF 2A-4, p.12).
- Steelhead trout utilized habitat in Spencer, Shovel, Fall, Camp, and Scotch creeks, and they were likely distributed as far upstream as Link River (FOF 2A-5, p.12).
- Coho salmon spawned in Fall Creek (FOF 2A-6, p.12).

Evidence documented in Section 3.3.4.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR strongly suggests that Upper Klamath Lake habitat is suitable to support anadromous salmonids for at least the October through May period (Maule 2009). To assess whether current conditions would physiologically impair Iron Gate Hatchery.

Chinook salmon reintroduced into the Upper Klamath Basin, juvenile salmon were tested in cages in Upper Klamath Lake and the Williamson River in 2005 and 2006. These juveniles showed normal development as smolts in Upper Klamath Lake and survived well in both locations (Maule et al. 2009). The authors concluded that there was little evidence of physiological impairment or significant vulnerability to *C. shasta* (a fish parasite) that would preclude this stock from being reintroduced into the

Comment Author Agency/Assoc. Submittal Date

Bacigalupi, Debbie General Public December 30, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

Upper Klamath Basin. The life history of fall-run Chinook salmon generally does not include a freshwater phase from June through September.

Thus, conditions for fall-run Chinook migration through Upper Klamath Lake appear favorable. Due to the timing of the migration period for adult spring-run Chinook salmon and steelhead, these runs would generally avoid the period of poor water quality in Upper Klamath Lake. Groundwater inputs on the west side of Upper Klamath Lake likely provide thermal refugia and growth opportunities for year round salmon life histories.

With respect to the comment author's assertion that the Project dams serve as algae filters, and improve water quality to downstream river reaches, as described in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.3.3 (p.3.2-23 to 3.2-24) and (Appendix) Sections C.2.1.3 and C.2.1.4 (p. C-12 to C-15), existing conditions data for algal-derived (organic) suspended materials indicate that algal blooms originating in Upper Klamath Lake largely settle out of the water column in the Keno Impoundment (i.e., upstream of the Project reservoirs). Further decreases in concentrations of algal-derived (organic) suspended materials can occur downstream of Keno Dam, which may be due to the mechanical breakdown and settling of algal remains in the turbulent river reaches between Keno Dam and Copco 1 Reservoir, as well as by dilution from the springs downstream of J.C. Boyle Dam. However, the Project reservoirs are not responsible for "scrubbing" the majority of the algal material produced in Upper Klamath Lake from the Klamath River. In fact, concentrations of algal-derived (organic) suspended materials in the Hydroelectric Reach can also increase due to large seasonal algal blooms occurring in Copco 1 and Iron Gate Reservoirs.

That said, the reservoirs at the Four Facilities do intercept and retain some amount of phosphorus and nitrogen originating from Upper Klamath Lake. As discussed in Section 3.2.4.3.2.3 (p. 3.2-101 to 3.2-104), under the Proposed Action these nutrients would be transported downstream and potentially be available for uptake by algae, including nuisance periphyton species. Analyses of the effects of dam removal on nutrients have been conducted by PacifiCorp for its relicensing efforts, California North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (NCRWQCB) for development of the California Klamath River Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL), and the Yurok Tribe as part of an evaluation to improve previous mass-balance estimates of nutrients in the Klamath River and increase understanding of retention rates in free-flowing river reaches (see citations in the Draft EIS/EIR). Results of all of the evaluations recognize the trapping efficiency

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Bacigalupi, Debbie General Public December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	of the reservoirs with respect to total phosphorus (TP) and total nitrogen (TN), such that under the Proposed Action total nutrient concentrations in the Klamath River downstream of Iron Gate Dam would increase. Estimates of the increases are relatively small for TP (2-12%) and larger for TN (35-55%), depending on the period of analysis (i.e., June-October vs. July-September). Despite the overall increases in absolute nutrient concentrations anticipated under the Proposed Action, the relatively greater increases in TN may not result in significant biostimulatory effects on primary productivity (i.e., periphyton growth) because periphyton in the lower Klamath River are likely to be nutrient "saturated" (i.e., their growth is not limited by nutrients, rather it is limited by available substrate and light).	
GP_LT_1230_1221-7	Master Response WQ-1 A, B Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	No
	Master Response WQ-2 Chromium VI/Heavy Metals in Sediments Deposited Behind the Dams.	
	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish.	
	Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat.	
	Master Response AQU-17 Expert Panel Second Line of Analysis, Not the Only Line of Evidence.	
	With respect to "natural pollutants", we assume the comment refers to nutrients.	
	Master Response WQ-27 Nutrient Retention With Dams, Nutrient Release Without Dams, and Periphyton.	
GP_LT_1230_1221-8	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve Dam Removal and Other Oppose Dam Removal.	No
	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	
	Master Response N/CP-5 Use of "Would" and "Could."	
	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	
GP_LT_1230_1221-9	Master Response GEN-16 Public Involvement.	No
	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	
	Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.	

Comment Author Agency/Assoc. Submittal Date

Bacigalupi, Debbie General Public December 30, 2011

Comment Code Comment Response Change in EIS/EIR GP_LT_1230_1221-10 Master Response CUL-1 Shasta Nation Participation. No Master Response CUL-2 Federal Recognition.

Historical distributions of anadromous fish are described in the Draft EIS/EIR in Section 3.3.3.1. Historical records reviewed by Hamilton et al. (2005) and information obtained from archaeological sites analyzed by Butler et al. (2010) indicate that prior to the construction of Copco 1 Dam, Chinook salmon and steelhead spawned in the tributaries upstream of Upper Klamath Lake, including the Sprague, Williamson, and Wood rivers.

The question regarding the historical distribution of salmon and steelhead above Iron Gate Dam (IGD) was also addressed in proceedings before Administrative Law Judge Honorable Parlen L. McKenna who concluded that agencies had met their burden of proof on this issue (EIS 1.2.6.2, FERC). Among other findings, Judge McKenna determined (Administrative Law Judge 2006) that:

- While the precise geographic distribution is uncertain, historical records and Tribal accounts demonstrate that anadromous fish (Chinook salmon, coho salmon, and steelhead trout) migrated past the present site of Iron Gate Dam which provided a viable ecosystem and habitat for those stocks of fish (Findings Of Fact (FOF) 2A-3, p. 12).
- Chinook salmon (both spring and fall-run) were abundant in the tributaries of the Upper Klamath Basin, including Jenny, Fall and Shovel Creeks, as well as the Wood, Sprague, and Williamson rivers (FOF 2A-4, p. 12).
- Steelhead trout utilized habitat in Spencer, Shovel, Fall, Camp, and Scotch creeks, and they were likely distributed as far upstream as Link River (FOF 2A-5, p. 12).
- Coho salmon spawned in Fall Creek (FOF 2A-6, p. 12).
- The record shows that those anadromous fish proximate to IGD are genetically most similar to those populations that existed in the Upper Klamath Basin prior to the construction of the dams (FOF 2A-22, p. 15).

Additionally, the FERC (FERC 2007) concluded that anadromous fish occurred historically above IGD.

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Bacigalupi, Debbie General Public December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	The comment, as written, provides no evidence to support the argument that anadromous fish did not occur upstream of IGD. The statement that there are no records that salmon and steelhead ever got above the IGD is not factually correct.	
GP_LT_1230_1221-11	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No
	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	
	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	
GP_LT_1230_1221-12	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1020_229

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR ---000--YREKA, CALIFORNIA THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MS. DONNA BACIGALUPI: And I just hate

following my daughters. I'm Donna Bacigalupi, D-o-n-n-a

B-a-c-i-g-a-l-u-p-i, and I have just a couple of comments.

The first is to Dennis here: I'm very embarrassed that

you didn't give the same respect to the Shasta tribe that

you did to the Karuk tribe, so I would like to introduce

Mr. Roy Hall, chairman of the Shasta Tribe.

Comment 1 - NEPA

Secondly, as I listen to you talk, you used the

words, "likely," "possibly," "maybe," "relatively," um,

"could;" I hate to think that we are spending a million

dollars on these words.

I want to hear, "This is what it's going to

do," not, "It may, it might, it could." And I think the

rest of us feel the same way. We want to hear positive

opinions. We don't want to hear opinions -- excuse me, we

want to hear positive facts.

Comment 2 - Fish

Another thing, I noticed that the fellow

talking about the fish making love in the sand is gone. I

wanted to ask him how the fish are going to make love in

the muck after the sediments go down the river. It will

be a mud sucker -- good.

Vol. III, 11.9-95 - December 2012

I'd like to congratulate Fish and Game on how you've kept the fisheries in such great condition. It's in state-of-the-art condition and we are very proud of that and we thank you for that.

Let's see, what's another comment I have here?

Oh, I know. Comment 3 - Out of Scope

Is it true? We know that PacifiCorp owns the

dams, owns the property; I would like to know, since they
are the owner of that, they are also the owner of the Ruby

Pipeline; is that correct? So they are going to get -their dam is going to be taken out, now they are bringing
in this pipeline and we are going to pay them with the
increase in our rates to bring in the Ruby Pipeline, and
then they are going to make a bundle on that, too; is that
true? I assume it is. That's -- that seems to be what's
happening. That kind of sums up my comments.

Most of the people here have made the same
comments that I wanted to make and there's no use

We thank you for coming. We really hope that you will listen to some of the things we are saying. Um, it's important to us, we know it's important to the Karuk tribe, it's important to the Shasta Nation, it's also important, as I listened to the last fellow speak, he said

repeating them.

about, um, they didn't -- the lower Klamath didn't get a chance to speak the last time around, it kind of sounded like now it's our turn not to have our opinions heard, that maybe this is a get-even tactic, and I hate to see that happen, but that's kind of what it sounded like.

And another thing, the ranchers in the upper basin have now decided that they have made the wrong decision, so you may want to go back and poll them again. Thank you.

Comment Author Agency/Assoc. Submittal Date Bacigalupi, Donna General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_229-1	Master Response N/CP-5 Use of "Would" and "Could."	No
GP_MC_1020_229-2	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment amounts and effects to fish. Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	No
	Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat.	
GP_MC_1020_229-3	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP LT 1230 1220

December 28, 2011

To: Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez Bureau of Reclamation 2800 Cottage Way Sacramento, CA 95825

> Gordon Leppig California Department of Fish & Game 619 Second Street Eureka, CA 95501

From: Jerry L. Bacigalupi
Professional Engineer (P.E.)
P.O. Box 309
Montague, CA. 96064
(530) 459-5546 (916) 768-5015

Dear Ms. Vasquez and Mr. Leppig:

The following are comments on the **Klamath Facilities Removal**, **Public Draft**, **EIS/EIR:** Comment 1 - NEPA/CEQA

- The DOI and CDFG are improperly committed to dam removals such that they
 will not and cannot consider feasible alternatives and mitigation measures
 because they have already signed and are committed to the KBRA and KHSA
 settlement agreements which will become invalid if dams are not removed.
 Dam Removals or Partial Removals are the only Alternatives being considered.
 - a) The California Supreme Court in Save Tara v. City of West Hollywood (2008) 45 Cal.4th 116 ("Save Tara") cautioned lead agencies that CEQA compliance should occur before committing to a particular project so that environmental review does not devolve into a post hoc rationalization of a decision already made. "A fundamental purpose of an EIR is to provide decision makers with information they can use in deciding whether to approve a proposed project, not to inform them of the environmental effects of projects that they have already approved." (Laurel Heights Improvement Assoc. v. Regents of the University of California (1988) 47 Cal.3d 376, 394 [emphasis in original]). Accordingly, "before conducting CEQA review, agencies must not 'take any action' that significantly furthers a project 'in any manner that forecloses alternatives or mitigation measures that would ordinarily be of CEQA review of that public project." (Save Tara, supra, 45 Cal.4th at 138).
 - b) Page ES-17 states "This EIR/EIS is being prepared in compliance with NEPA and CEQA." This Statement is intentionally misleading since these actions were reached in secret meetings, with a pre-determined out-come as expressed by the Secretary of the Interior in his speech to the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco, California on September 9, 2011 (prior to the comment period ending for this document).

Comment 2 - NEPA

- 2) The Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS) fails to follow the law as required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969:
 - a) (Pub. L. 91-190, 42 U.S.C. 4321-4347 January 1, 1070, as amended, and Pub. L. 94-52, July 3, 1975, Pub. L. 94-83, August 9, 1975, and Pub. L. 97-258, sec. 4(b), Sept. 13, 1982).
 - b) Title 42 of the United States Code 4331, Section 101 (b) states: Section 101 (42 USC 4331) states:
 - "In order to carry out the policy set forth in this Act, it is the continuing responsibility of the Federal Government to use all practicable means, consistent with other essential considerations of national policy, to improve and **coordinate** federal plans, functions, programs, and resources to the end that the nation may:
 - 1. Fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment to succeeding generations;
 - 2. Assure for all Americans safe, healthful, productive, and for an aesthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings;
 - Attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk to health and safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences;
 - 4. Preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage, and maintain, wherever possible, an environment that supports diversity, and variety of individual choices;
 - Achieve a balance between population and resource which will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities;
 - Enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources."

Comment 3 - Land Use

- The "Lead Agencies", as defined in the EIR/EIS, have been and continue to violate applicable existing federal, state, and local laws and regulations.
 - a) The planning and zoning laws of the State of California, starting with Section 65000 of the Government Code, require that all lands be zoned appropriately with regard to their highest and best uses. The Siskiyou County Planning and Zoning Laws and the Land Use Element of the General Plan is required to designate the location and permitted uses of the land within and adjacent to these dam and reservoir areas, and identify lands downstream which are subject to flooding. The Conservation Element of the General Plan provides for the conservation, development, and utilization of natural resources including water and its hydraulic forces, flood management, water conservation, and the prevention, control and correction of soil erosion.
 - b) Recent legislation passed in 2007, AB 70 (Ch. 367) and AB 162 (Ch. 369) expands the requirement for Cities and Counties to incorporate flood control and management and provides that a city or county may be required to contribute its fair and reasonable share of the property damage caused by flooding, including State and Federal Government caused flooding by dam removals. As such, it is a

Comment 3 cont.

critical legal and budgetary matter of the local city and county governing bodies to not only be included in this process, but to also weigh in on the final decisions in this matter. The Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors did not sign the KBRA & KHSA for such matters and the Lead Agencies have failed to consider this and other important matters addressed herein.

c) The State Planning and Zoning Laws gave authority to the local governing body (The Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors) for controlling land uses and to protect resources and property rights. The Secretary of the Interior does not have proper legal jurisdiction over private land use in Siskiyou County to make a determination to remove 3 privately owned dams without coordination and final approvals by Siskiyou County. Under what legal authority does the secretary of the interior obtain jurisdiction over private lands in Siskiyou County, California?

Comment 4 - Alternatives

- 4) The Lead Agencies with this EIR/EIS have failed to identify and properly weigh and consider the benefits of alternatives that do not support the KBRA & KHSA
 - a) Per EIR/EIS section ES.7.3 Environmentally Preferable/Superior Alternative: NEPA requires the Lead Agency to identify the alternative or alternatives that are environmentally preferable in the Record of Decision (ROD) (40 CFR Part 1505.2(b)). to quote:

"The environmentally preferable alternative generally refers to the alternative that would result in the fewest adverse effects to the biological and physical environment. It is also the alternative that would best protect, preserve, and enhance historic, cultural, and natural resources."

Section 15126.6(e)(2) of the CEQA Guidelines requires agencies to identify the environmentally superior alternative in a draft EIR. If the No Project Alternative is the environmentally superior alternative, an additional environmentally superior alternative must be identified among the other alternatives.

b) Alternative 3 (Partial Facilities Removal of Four Dams) has been identified as the environmentally superior alternative. to quote:

"3.3 Alternative 3 - Partial Facilities Removal of Four Dams This alternative would include removal of the primary structure of the four dams within the streambank to allow the river to achieve a free-flowing condition. Appurtenant structures would remain in place (see Figure 3-5). These features to remain in place could include buildings, power generation facilities, bypass canals and pipelines, and dam foundations. As it would be for Alternative 2, this alternative would include the use of river flow-driven erosion to flush the sediment behind the dams downstream during facility removal. Dredging sediments may be considered. This alternative would also include KBRA implementation (see Section 3.2.2 for more information) and riverbank stabilization within the former reservoir areas." To further quote: "Alternative 3 would provide similar long-term benefits when compared with Alternative 2(complete removals), but would reduce short-term impacts because it involves less construction. Alternative 3 would result in superior long-term beneficial environmental effects. In summary, Alternative 3 is considered the environmentally superior alternative among all the alternatives because it

Comment 4 cont.

provides long-term beneficial environmental effects, while reducing some of the short-term significant effects of the Proposed Action (Alternative 2)."

To further quote:

"Although the No Action/No Project Alternative will have no change from existing conditions resulting from construction, this alternative is not the environmentally superior alternative when compared to the Proposed Action, which is intended to improve environmental conditions.

Alternative 3 is the environmentally superior alternative when compared with the Proposed Action because it would: Reduce the air quality impacts from emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), nitrogen oxides (NOx), carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO2), particulate matter < 10 microns (PM10), and particulate matter < 2.5 microns (PM2.5) from reduced construction activities;

- Reduce the contribution to greenhouse gas emissions from reduced construction
- activities;
- Reduce noise and vibration from reduced construction activities;
- · Reduce impacts to terrestrial plants and wildlife from fewer truck trips;
- Reduce disturbance to archaeological and historic sites from fewer truck trips;
- Retain structures for roosting bats; and
- Retain historically significant structures at Copco 1"

This write-up is bogus! Please address the irresponsible release of 20+/million cubic yards of sediments down river, the increased flood potential of dam
removals and notching the dams during winter months, the aesthetics of notching
the dams, and the permanent bathtub ring that will remain around the dams
forever to only address a few negative impacts, as compared to the no project
alternative.

Comment 5 - Alternatives

c) The following Siskiyou County environmentally preferable and superior alternative was not properly considered; Alternative 11 (Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Route) to quote the write up in the EIS/EIR:

"3.11 Alternative 11 - Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Route This alternative would use a combination of natural drainages and a constructed tunnel to provide a migratory passage for anadromous species around Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate Dams while leaving the dams in place. This alternative also includes improvements to fish passage facilities at J.C. Boyle Dam to allow upstream and downstream passage. This alternative would allow continued power generation at the Four Facilities, but the Hydropower Licensee would need to obtain a new FERC license to continue operations. This alternative bypass would route upmigrating fish into Bogus Creek into an approximately five-mile tunnel that would connect Bogus Creek to Copco 1 Reservoir. The tunnel would connect to Bogus Creek at stream mile 2.9, well downstream of the existing fish ladder on the creek and the confluence with Cold Creek (Bacigalupi and Lake 2010) (Figure 3-8). The proposed tunnel would be 16 feet wide by 12 feet high and would contain a 4 foot wide by 2 foot deep fish channel on one side. Larger -rest areast for the migrating fish would be placed every 250 feet, and vertical shafts would be installed at regular intervals to provide natural light to the channel

Comment 5 cont.

(Bacigalupi and Lake 2010). The proposed gradient of the channel would be less than one percent, and flow would be above 10 cfs. A floating entrance structure at Copco 1 Reservoir would provide water and fish access to the tunnel. The structure would float with the level of the lake to provide a year round water supply regardless of the level of the reservoir, as well as serve as the access to the tunnel for anadromous species.

The proposal addresses some of the issues associated with Alternative 10, the Bogus Creek Bypass route: the tunnel would allow migrating salmonids to swim in a consistently upstream direction, as the tunnel would be drilled to connect the reservoir with the downstream tributary. In addition, it would not require a new water supply or negotiations, as would the bypass in the fully appropriated Cold Creek (in Alternative 10), because water for Alternative 11 would be supplied from Copco 1 Reservoir. Finally, the tunnel might provide more capacity for the large numbers of migrating salmonids than the smaller drainages of Clear and Deer Creeks."

Page 4-11 (4.2.11) clearly states that it does not meet consideration because it is not consistent with the requirements of the KBRA and KHSA as it would not remove any of the four dams.

Alternative 11 (Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Route) is identified by Siskiyou County as the environmentally preferable alternative that would result in a cost of 1/6 the cost of installing fish ladders, 5% the cost of dam removals, and the fewest adverse effects to the biological and physical environment.

The above write up by the DOI and CDFG for alternative 11 appears to have all the merits for the Environmentally Preferable/Superior Alternative that would result in the fewest adverse effects to the biological and physical environment. It is also the alternative that would best protect, preserve, and enhance historic, cultural, and natural resources.

THIS ALTERNATIVE IS SUPPORTED BY 80% OF THE COUNTY AND MUST BE RE-CONSIDERED under CEQA and NEPA requirements not dependent on predetermined, undisclosed secrete KBRA/KHSA agreements that require Dams to be Removed.

Comment 6 - Hydrology

- 5) In Chapter 3 3.6 Flood Hydrology of the EIR/EIS, data provided does not accurately represent current independent scientific or historical data. The data and conclusions presented was data that supports the Lead Agencie's desired outcomes and not supported by recognized engineering practices.
 - a) Table 3.6-5 shows the 100-yr flows at Keno at 11,800cfs and Iron Gate at 31,460cfs. A statistical analysis using data from Calif. Division of Dam Safety shows 100-yr. flows for Keno at 12,000cfs and Iron Gate at 30,600cfs. This is a close check, however;

Table 3.6-9 shows a 6.9% reduction in the flood attenuation of Iron Gate and COPCO Reservoirs combined.

Comment 6 cont.

This is in substantial disagreement with an engineered independent evaluation. Using the 1964 flood data for Gage 11516530 (29,400cfs peek flow at Iron Gate) an inflow out flow hydrograph combining both reservoirs shows a 22% reduction in peek flow and a 9 hour delay in peek discharge.

b) Table 3.6-9, the 100 yr. flood plain below Iron Gate Reservoir, and the write up needs to be recalculated and re-evaluated using properly engineered procedures for inflow/outflow analysis <u>based on historic hydrographs</u> to show that the <u>Dams Provide Critical Flood Protection</u>.

Comment 7 - Hydrology

- 6) The EIR/EIS fails to weigh basic risks associated with Flood Hydrology. The flood protection currently provided by the dams in place is notable. Without the dams much of the private property below Iron Gate Reservoir adjacent to the Klamath River would be subject to flooding and sedimentation deposits. Highway 96 may have to be relocated in several locations and many bridges may need to be replaced to provide the same level of service and protection that is currently enjoyed.
 - a) The 1964 flood destroyed many bridges on the Lower Klamath and washed out much of Highway 96. All of the dams that are proposed for removal were in place during the 1964 flooding. All roadways and bridges were re-located above the calculated Base Flood Elevation considering all existing dams in place.
 - b) The DOI EIS/EIR states that: they "determined the existing floodplain by computing the 100 year flood and then mapping the extent of that floodplain on the existing topography. The existing floodplain may be different than that proposed by FEMA because it is based upon more current information." The DOI EIS/EIR also states that: they "determined the 100-yr floodplain after dam removal. Based upon the most current inventory of structures downstream of Iron Gate Dam to Humbug Creek over 24 residences are within the existing 100 year flood plain. Less than 6 residences and other structures such as garages are outside of this flood plain, but may be put into the 100 year floodplain after removal of the dams. However, the final determination of the future 100-yr floodplain after dam removal will be made by FEMA. The purpose of the analysis was to estimate the costs to mitigate the increase in flood risk. The existing bridges are within the 100-year floodplain; however, these structures would need to be evaluated to determine if they would still maintain enough clearance to not be inundated by flooding. Not all of the structures that could be exposed to increased flooding risks are permanent."

Comment 8 - Hydrology

7) The DOI 3.6.4.3EIR/EIS Effects Determination & Mitigation Measures downplay real risks presented and put the public and environment at severe risk. To quote: "The change to the 100-year floodplain inundation area downstream from Iron Gate Dam would increase the risks of flooding structures; therefore, the impact on flood hydrology would be significant. Mitigation Measures H-1 and H-2 assign and thereby reduce the impact to flood hydrology to less than significant."

Comment 8 cont.

This conclusion is, at best, irresponsible. By definition, an increase in risk to one habitable structure or bridge is to be considered significant according to the significance criteria.

- a) Per EIR/EIS section 3.6.4.4 Mitigation Measures, "Mitigation Measure H-1: Prior to dam removal, the DRE will inform the National Weather Service, River Forecast Center, of a planned major hydraulic change (removal of four dams) to the Klamath River that could potentially affect the timing and magnitude of flooding below Iron Gate. The River Forecast Center is the federal agency that provides official public warning of floods. As needed, the River Forecast Center would update their hydrologic model of the Klamath River to incorporate these hydraulic changes so that changes to the timing and magnitude of flood peaks would be included in their forecasts. As currently occurs, flood forecasts and flood warnings would be publicly posted by the River Forecast Center for use by federal, state, county, tribal, and local agencies, as well as the public, so timely decisions regarding evacuation or emergency response could be made. Prior to dam removal, the DRE will inform FEMA of a planned major hydraulic change to the Klamath River that could affect the 100-year flood plain. The DRE will ensure recent hydrologic/hydraulic modeling, and updates to the land elevation mapping, will be provided to FEMA so they can update their 100-year flood plain maps downstream of Iron Gate Dam (as needed), so flood risks (real-time and long-term) can be evaluated and responded to by agencies, the private sector, and the public.'
- b) Per Mitigation Measure H-2: "The DRE will work with willing landowners to move or relocate permanent, legally established, permitted, habitable structures in place before dam removal. The DRE will move or elevate structures where feasible that could be affected by changes to the 100-year flood inundation area as a result of the removal of the Four Facilities."
- c) Effectiveness of Mitigation in Reducing Consequence to quote: "These mitigation measures will be effective as they will identify the extent of the increased flood risks and take measures which will reduce the risks for loss, injury or death from flooding."
- d) Agency Responsible for Mitigation Implementation. (The Dam Removal Entity)" DRE would be responsible for implementing mitigation measures H-1 and H-2".
- e) The EIR/EIS states; "Therefore, it is anticipated that implementation of the Emergency Response Plan would generate no change in flood risk when compared to existing conditions, although it would likely help to reduce damage to property or loss of life due to a flood event which would be a beneficial effect to flood risks. Implementing the Emergency Response Plan will likely require the analysis of changes to flood risks in future environmental compliance investigations as appropriate."

These are not "Mitigation Measures"... a telephone call or radio broadcast to tell you that you are about to be flooded. As stated above, the EIR/EIS fails to present and weigh sound scientific data and make conclusions that are in the best interest of the environment, community and lives of humans and species downstream of the dams.

Comment 9 - Hydrology

- 8) Statements made in the EIR/EIS about current dam conditions and impacts of removing the dams are unsupported and dishonest. These dams are in very good condition according to the California. Division of Dam Safety. The primary beneficial reasons for building dams is for water conservation and management, wildlife habitat, clean energy production, recreation and flood control. For example;
 - a) The EIR/EIS states; "removing the Four Facilities could reduce the risks associated with a dam failure. The Four Facilities, collectively, store over 169,000 acre-feet of water when they are full. The dams are inspected regularly, and the probability for failure has been found to be low. However, if a dam failed, it could inundate a portion of the downstream watershed (Siskiyou County website 2011). Removing the Four Facilities would eliminate the potential for dam failure and subsequent flood damages. Therefore, eliminating the dam failure risk associated with the Four Facilities would have a beneficial effect on flood hydrology."

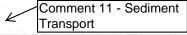
This is an irresponsible, unsupported statement (opinion) made by the

Lead Agencies to support dam removals.

Comment 10 - Sediment Transport

- The sediment removal proposal is a scientific impossibility. The Lead Agencies failed to demonstrate adequate scientific knowledge to perform and make scientifically sound decisions.
 - a) Per the EIR/EIS; 3.2 Sediment Removal: "Dam removal would release some of the accumulated sediments downstream. The Proposed Action includes the use of erosion from river flows to flush the sediment behind the dams downstream during facility removal. Reservoir drawdown would focus on the wet season in order to flush the sediment downstream with the natural seasonal high flows. Modeling studies indicate that drawdown would erode and flush 41 to 65 percent of the stored sediment downstream (DOI 2011). The initial drawdown would begin slowly, to minimize riverbank erosion, with the rate increasing as water levels drop to maximize the amount of sediment flushed down stream. Most of the sediment remaining on the riverbank slopes would stabilize and would not erode downstream in subsequent years."

As an engineer of highways, dams and bridges, and formerly with the Cal Trans Hydraulics and Hydrology Section and the Bridge Department, I can attest that the standing water behind the dam will not transport sediments to the breached area of the dam during the drawdown of 1 to 2 feet per day. The only sediment transport will be within the vicinity of the remaining river after the reservoirs are drained.



10) The EIR/EIS fails to consider logical scientifically supported impacts and mitigation measures related to the removal the sedimentation during and after dam removal. This failure leads to an unnecessary risks presented to the public and the environment.

Comment 11 cont.

CEQA Section: 21002.1 (b) states: "Each public agency shall mitigate or avoid the significant effects on the environment of projects that it carries out or approves whenever it is feasible to do so."

Per the EIR/EIS section3.2.1 Sediment Removal to quote: "If analysis indicates that the release of sediment could result in significant effects, the EIS/EIR may include consideration of dredging sediments out of the reservoirs before removing the dams if this measure is determined to be feasible. Dredging would focus on the area within the new river area; sediment remaining above the new stream level would only require removal if the slopes would not be stable."

"Once dredging began, the spoils would be pumped to a detention area near the reservoir for the sediments to dry. Dredging and the mechanical removal of sediment from the reservoirs would require equipment in addition to that needed for dam removal. This additional equipment would include barges, dredges, and pumps. Storing the spoils after removal from the reservoirs would require an area of sufficient size to allow the sediment to be spread and dried."

Surveys to date have shown water content in the sediments behind the reservoir to average 80 percent by volume (Eilers and Gubala 2003).

- a) This option:(complete dam and sediment removals), is the only viable option to mitigate the sediment impacts on the River, and is not on the table because of predetermined conclusions that funding would not be approved or available to support the actual projected cost. This is the reason that Alternative 3 (Partial removal of 4 dams) was selected as the: Environmentally Preferable/Superior Alternative.
 - Initial sediment study: 20.4 million cubic yards with 84% washing down river
 - ii) DOI sediment analysis: 13.1 million cubic yards with 41 to 65% washing down river
 - iii) Analyses: To put sediment volume in perspective

From below Iron Gate to the ocean assuming a river bottom width of 150' and a length of 190 miles

Initial sediment study: 3.1 feet depth DOI sediment analysis: 1.0 to 1.5 feet depth

- b) Because of projected limited funding available for dam removals (the KHSA sets a cost cap of \$450 million for removal of the four facilities), alternative no. 3 appears to be in line to reduce cost in support of partial dam removals and allowing sediments to naturally erode down River.
- c) The California State Water Quality Control Board and Department of Fish and Game, and the U.S. Corps of Engineers under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act and CDFG code 1600 et seq. regulate all construction projects involving disturbed soil, within a drainage watercourse.
- How do the DOI & CDFG plan to comply with these laws and regulations??
- Why are these laws and regulations not addressed in this EIR/EIS??

Comment 12 - Costs

11) The Lead Agencies have failed to present a truthful and logical cost/benefit analysis: projecting all cost related to dam removals and mitigations, together with KBRA & KHSA agreements and conditions, including replacement energy cost. How could any decision maker be expected to make a responsible public decision without knowing the true cost /benefits for all viable alternatives and identify the source of the funding??

The Purpose of an EIR/EIS is to inform the decision makers and the public of all facts, issues, environmental concerns and a <u>total cost breakdown</u> for all alternatives being considered. This EIR/EIS fails to address the short time and long-term total cost associated with each alternative including the KBRA & KHSA agreements and conditions.

The (2007)cost of Dam Removals is expected to be in excess of \$1 Billion for dam removals and on site mitigations and over \$4 billion for dam removals including KBRA & KHSA agreements and proposed restoration projects.

ES.2.2.1 FERC Relicensing p.13, to quote: "The KHSA sets a cost cap of \$450 million for removal of the Four Facilities. Of this, an amount not to exceed \$200 million would come from additional charges to PacifiCorp ratepayers residing in California and Oregon, and up to \$250 million would come from the sale of bonds in California or other means deemed appropriate financing mechanisms to cover removal costs in excess of the rate-payer contributions. The United States government would not be responsible for the costs of facilities removal."

Where is the funding for \$1 Billion for dam removals and site mitigations and over \$4 billion for dam removals including KBRA & KHSA agreements and proposed restoration projects?

CONCLUSION:

This document is riddled with bias conclusions and inappropriate mitigation measures that are not supported by fact, respected science, or properly engineered studies. This document was prepared supporting the KBRA&KHSA, a predetermined goal (Removing 4 dams on the Klamath River) and needs major revisions to comply with NEPA and CEQA regulations.

Comment 13 - NEPA/CEQA

Respectfully submitted,

Jerry L. Bacigalupi P.E. (RCE 18,063)

Bacigalupi, Jerry General Public December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1230_1220-1	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No
GP_LT_1230_1220-2	Master Response N/CP-2 Coordination.	No
GP_LT_1230_1220-3	a) Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) Chapter 6, Compliance with Applicable Laws, Policies and Plans, summarizes all Federal, tribal, State, and local statutes and regulations that are potentially applicable to the Proposed Action and alternatives. This chapter also notes; however that some questions remain over the ultimate applicability of local regulations depending on the selection of the Dam Removal Entity (DRE) (responsible for dam deconstruction) or Hydropower Licensee (responsible for taking over the dams and operations).	No
	Lands owned by the State and Federal Government would not be subject to local zoning laws and regulations. Transferred private lands (currently owned by PacifiCorp) would be managed for public interest purposes such as fish and wildlife habitat restoration and enhancement, public education, and public recreational access.	
	Future environmental analysis and compliance documentation of the Definite Plan and the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) will specify the applicable regulations with greater certainty once the selection of the Dam Removal Entity or Hydropower Licensee is made.	
	b) Changes in flood risk as they relate to the alternatives are analyzed in EIS/EIR Section 3.6, Flood Hydrology. The Lead Agencies analyzed the impacts of Reclamation's Klamath Project, as required under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Public agencies were given many opportunities to participate in the public comment process, as described in EIS/EIR Chapter 7, Consultation and Coordination.	
	c) Please see Section 3.14, Land Use, for a description of landownership in the vicinity of the Four Facilities. As the comment author notes, the dams and surrounding lands are privately owned by PacifiCorp and PacifiCorp was a signatory to the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA), which provides for the Secretary of the Interior to determine whether the four dams will be removed.	
	The KHSA describes the potential future transfer, use, and management of these lands, if dam removal take place, as follows:	

Bacigalupi, Jerry General Public December 30, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

PacifiCorp owns approximately 11,000 acres in Klamath County and Siskiyou County that are not directly associated with its Klamath hydroelectric facilities, and that are generally not included within the existing Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) project boundary. The KHSA describes this property as Parcel A (see Figures 3.14-3 through 3.14-7). Implementation of the KHSA would have no effect on disposition of Parcel A lands, which would be disposed of by PacifiCorp subject to applicable Public Utility Commission approval requirements (KHSA Section 7.6).

PacifiCorp also owns approximately 8,000 acres in Klamath County and Siskiyou County that are associated with the Klamath Hydroelectric Project and/or included within the FERC project boundary. The KHSA describes this property as Parcel B lands (see Draft EIS/EIR Figures 3.14-3 through 3.14-7). Of these lands, approximately 2,000 acres are currently inundated by the reservoirs.

GP_LT_1230_1220-4

The reasons for selecting the Environmentally Preferable/Superior Alternative are disclosed in Section 5.6 (p. 5-106 and 5-107). Adverse impacts are fully analyzed in the document and summarized in Table 5-1.

The potential impacts associated with the release of sediment are addressed in the following sections:

- Water Quality (3.2.4.3.2.2), which determined this to be a short–term significant impact in both the Upper and Lower Basin.
- Aquatic Resources (3.3.4.3) which determined the impacts of the associated sediment release with drawdown as a short-term significant impact to Fall-run Chinook Salmon, coho Salmon (in Upper & Mid- Klamath River and specific Tributaries), both summer and winter Steelhead, Pacific Lamprey, Green Sturgeon, Shortnose Sucker, Lost River Sucker, Freshwater Mussels, and Benthic Macroinvertebrates. Impacts related to the release of sediment were determined to be a short term. Less than Significant impact to Spring-run Chinook Salmon, coho Salmon (in Lower Klamath River in Specific Tributaries), Redband Fish, and introduced Resident Fish.
- Algae (3.4.4.3.2) which determined that there would be no effect of the short-term increase of nutrients associated with the release of the sediment.

No

Bacigalupi, Jerry General Public December 30, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

- Terrestrial Resources (3.5.4.3) which determined potential impacts to the Riparian Habitat as less than significant.
- Flood Hydrology (3.6.4.3) which analyzed the potential impacts of the sediment release on the changes in flood risks. It was determined that this potential impact was less than significant.
- Water Supply/Water Rights (3.8.4.3) which determined that the potential impacts to intake pumps downstream of Iron Gat Dam due to the release of the sediment would be significant. The implementation of mitigation measure WRWS-1 would reduce this impact to less than significant.
- Geology, Soils, and Geologic Hazards (3.11.4.3) which determined that potential impacts on increased sedimentation as a short-term, less than significant impact.
- Recreation (3.20.4.3) which determined that the potential impact of the sediment release on water-contact-based recreational opportunities would be a short-term less than significant impact.

The potential flooding effects of the removal of the dams, as well as the remaining alternatives, are discussed in Section 3.6, Flood Hydrology. Changes in the 100-year flood discharge and a small amount of sediment deposition would have potentially significant impacts on flood protection, but these impacts would be reduced with mitigation measures H-1 and H-2.

Section 3.19, Scenic Quality analyzes the impacts of the alternatives on the aesthetics of the basin. Section 3.19.4.3 specifically looks at the impacts on scenic resources in formerly inundated reservoir areas (which are determined to be significant). In addition, this section also looks at the impacts of a partial dam removal and the impacts of the remaining facilities (which was determined to beneficial). All deconstruction activities (including removing the dams) would be temporary, but is considered a short-term, significant impact.

GP LT 1230 1220-5

Master Response ALT-2 Elimination of Alternative 10 - Fish Bypass: Bogus Creek and Alternative 11 - Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Routing from Detailed Study.

The reasons for selecting the Environmentally Preferable/Superior Alternative are disclosed in Section 5.6 (p. 5-106 and 5-107). Adverse impacts are fully analyzed in the document and summarized in Table 5-1.

No

Bacigalupi, Jerry General Public December 30, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

The potential impacts associated with the release of sediment are addressed in the following sections:

- Water Quality (3.2.4.3.2.2), which determined this to be a short–term significant impact in both the Upper and Lower Basin.
- Aquatic Resources (3.3.4.3) which determined the impacts of the associated sediment release with drawdown as a short-term significant impact to Fall-run Chinook Salmon, coho Salmon (in Upper & Mid- Klamath River and specific Tributaries), both summer and winter Steelhead, Pacific Lamprey, Green Sturgeon, Shortnose Sucker, Lost River Sucker, Freshwater Mussels, and Benthic Macroinvertebrates. Impacts related to the release of sediment were determined to be a short-term Less than Significant impact to Spring-run Chinook Salmon, coho Salmon (in Lower Klamath River in Specific Tributaries), Redband Fish, and introduced Resident Fish.
- Algae (3.4.4.3.2) which determined that there would be no effect of the short-term increase of nutrients associated with the release of the sediment.
- Terrestrial Resources (3.5.4.3) which determined potential impacts to the Riparian Habitat as less than significant.
- Flood Hydrology (3.6.4.3) which analyzed the potential impacts of the sediment release on the changes in flood risks. It was determined that this potential impact was less than significant.
- Water Supply/Water Rights (3.8.4.3) which determined that the potential impacts to intake pumps downstream of Iron Gat Dam due to the release of the sediment would be significant. The implementation of mitigation measure WRWS-1 would reduce this impact to less than significant.
- Geology, Soils, and Geologic Hazards (3.11.4.3) which determined that potential impacts on increased sedimentation as a short-term, less than significant impact
- Recreation (3.20.4.3) which determined that the potential impact of the sediment release on water-contact-based recreational opportunities would be a short-term less than significant impact.

The potential flooding effects of the removal of the dams, as well as the remaining alternatives, are discussed in Section 3.6, Flood Hydrology. Changes in the 100-year flood discharge and a small

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Bacigalupi, Jerry General Public December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	amount of sediment deposition would have potentially significant impacts on flood protection, but these impacts would be reduced with mitigation measures H-1 and H-2.	
	Section 3.19, Scenic Quality analyzes the impacts of the alternatives on the aesthetics of the basin. Section 3.19.4.3 specifically looks at the impacts on scenic resources in formerly inundated reservoir areas (which are determined to be significant). In addition, this section also looks at the impacts of a partial dam removal and the impacts of the remaining facilities (which was determined to beneficial). All deconstruction activities (including removing the dams) would be temporary, but is considered a short-term, significant impact.	
GP_LT_1230_1220-6	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No
	The comment author refers to an analysis of the 1964 flood documented in a memo delivered to Siskiyou County (Bacigalupi, 2010). In this analysis, it was concluded that Iron Gate Dam and Copco Dam reduce the 100-yr flood by 22 percent. However, a time step of 3 hours was used in Bacigalupi (2010), which is too large and this caused errors in the results. If the same analysis was performed with a time step of 15 minutes or smaller, the flood attenuation effects would be very similar to Reclamation (2012b) and find that the attenuation of the 100-yr is near 7 percent as stated in the Draft EIS/EIR.	
GP_LT_1230_1220-7	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	Yes
	Section 3.6, Flood Hydrology, has been revised to include the results of the analysis of the effect of changes in the 100-year flood levels on bridges downstream of Iron Gate Dam. As noted in Section 3.6, the changes in flood levels are not anticipated to require improvements to the existing bridges to convey flows under the Proposed Action.	
GP_LT_1230_1220-8	The Lead Agencies found the increase in flood risk to be significant, and did not try to "downplay" this risk. However, elevating or relocating these structures (see Mitigation Measure H-2) would reduce these risks by preventing impacts to these structures. Mitigation Measure H-1 would change the notification procedures to prevent impacts to residents from the change in floodplain area or timing in peak flows.	No
GP_LT_1230_1220-9	The EIS states the probability of dam failure is low and does not claim that the dams are in poor condition.	No

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Bacigalupi, Jerry General Public December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1230_1220-10	Master Response AQU-1 A, B Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish.	No
	The central comment seems to be: "I can attest that the standing water behind the dam will not transport sediments to the breached area of the dam during the drawdown of 1 to 2 feet per day." It is uncertain to what the comment author is referring to the transport of sediment through the reservoir once it has eroded or if the comment author is questioning whether any sediment will eroded at all.	
	As the reservoir is lowered the moving water will erode sediment in the upper portion of what was once reservoir. The sediment is highly erodible and is primarily silt/clay and organic material. A study of its erosive properties is found in Appendix D of Reclamation (2012d).	
	A significant portion of that sediment may not redeposit in the reservoir because it is very fine and has a low settling velocity. A study of the settling velocity of the sediment was performed by Deas, M., Vaugh, J., Limanto, E. (2010).	
	It is true there is significant uncertainty in the erosion volumes and this is reflected in the range of erosion volumes ranging from approximately 36 to 57%) It is possible that the majority of reservoir sediment will remain in the reservoir. To ensure that this sediment becomes vegetated, there is an aggressive restoration plan detailed in Reclamation (2011).	
GP_LT_1230_1220-11	Master Response AQU – 1 A, B Sediment amounts and effects to fish.	No
	Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	
GP_LT_1230_1220-12	The purpose of the Draft EIS/EIR is to display environmental impacts to the affected region and thus it does not contain a benefit-cost analysis. 40 CFR Sect. 1502.23 addresses benefit-cost analysis, and states that if a benefit-cost analysis relevant to the choice among environmentally different alternatives is being considered for the Proposed Action, it shall be incorporated by reference or appended to the statement as an aid in evaluating the environmental consequences.	No
	A benefit-cost analysis was undertaken and is summarized in the Secretarial Determination Overview Report. Details of the benefit-cost analysis can be found in the Economics and Tribal Summary Technical report prepared by the Bureau of Reclamation (available on Klamathrestoration.gov).	

Bacigalupi, Jerry General Public December 30, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

Dam removal costs were estimated by Reclamation engineers, using standard estimating techniques. Detailed information on the estimated cost of dam removal can be found in the technical report, "Detailed Plan for Dam Removal – Klamath River Dams Klamath Hydroelectric Project FERC License No. 2082 Oregon - California."

Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.

GP_LT_1230_1220-13

Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record. No Federal decision will be made on the Proposed Action until at least 30 days after the release of this Final EIS/EIR. After this 30-day waiting period, the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) will complete a Record of Decision (ROD), which will document the Secretary's decision to choose one of the alternatives including the Proposed Action and no action. The Final EIS/EIR will be used to support this decision. The ROD will address: the decision and the alternatives considered; the alternative(s) considered to be environmentally preferable; the factors that were considered; whether or not all practicable means to avoid or minimize environmental harm for the alternative selected have been adopted, and if not, why; any monitoring and enforcement program established to ensure identified mitigation measures are accomplished; and any significant comments received on the Final EIS/EIR. The State of California must "undertake to concur" in an Affirmative Determination within 60 days after the Secretarial Determination (KHSA, Section 3.3.5), but the State of California cannot approve Reclamation's Klamath Project prior to the Secretarial Determination.

No

GP_MC_1018_129

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---000----

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING (Directly to Court Reporter

MR. BILL BACON: Good evening, my name is Bill

Bacon, B-a-c-o-n, and I don't have much to say, but I have

been upset mostly about this KBRA and all its facilities.

I think it is ridiculous to tear out dams that are

Comment 1 - Hydropower

creating electric power for us to use, that we need here

in the basin. At the same time, President Obama is

talking about creating new power that will cost us

millions of dollars to create, and I think it's just plain

ridiculous to remove dams that are creating power for us.

Now, I read in the paper today that there is a

new power plant being constructed up on Shore Road. I

don't know anything about it, but I just think we should

keep our present dams, enjoy the power we get from them,

and God bless the fish.

Bacon, Bill General Public October 18, 2011

 Comment Code
 Comment Response
 Change in EIS/EIR

 GP_MC_1018_129-1
 Comment noted.
 No

Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.

GP_WI_1226_1169

From: julieb@uoregon.edu[SMTP:JULIEB@UOREGON.EDU]

Sent: Monday, December 26, 2011 2:44:34 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Julie Bacon Organization:

Subject: Klamath Dam removal

Body: I feel that the removal of the dams on the klamath would have positive impacts for water quality, species richness, salmon and eel health and would

benefit indigenous people.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Bacon, Julie General Public December 26, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1226_1169-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1021_108

From: Diana Baetscher[SMTP:D.BAETSCHER@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Friday, October 21, 2011 4:44:16 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd Subject: Klamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez Bureau of Reclamation 2800 Cottage Way Sacramento, CA 95825



To Whom It May Concern:

The four dams identified in the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) must be removed. From both an environmental and economic standpoint, dam removal provides the most beneficial long-term effects.

I grew up in Portland. As an eighth grader, I vividly remember the front page of the *Oregonian* announcing the tense – and sometimes explosive – divide over water rights in the Klamath Basin: pictures of farmers clashing with tribes and environmentalists; rhetoric of politicians soothing and inciting.

As an ecology student, nearly ten years later, I remembered the battles in the Klamath. And now that I work to conserve anadromous fish species in Northern California, the Klamath rolls off the tip of everyone's tongue: "The dam removal is the biggest thing in watershed restoration."

"The KBRA doesn't go far enough to protect fish."

"Perfect is the enemy of good."

The reality is that the water wars I remember have shifted. Many of the embattled parties are now stakeholders participating in the Klamath agreements and signatories to the KBRA. Even PacifiCorp reaps no benefit from continuing to operate dams which, once brought into compliance with environmental standards and NOAA recommendations, would produce only 24 percent of annual power generation and operate at a net loss (EIS/EIR Executive Summary, p.13).

If one of the primary objectives of this agreement is to return fisheries to sustainable and harvestable levels, then the dams must be removed. The short-term issues – increased sediment load and disturbance from demolition – pale in comparison to hundreds of additional miles of spawning and rearing habitat.

Yet the fish need water. One critique of the KBRA is that fish do not receive a minimum flow. Water diversions are designated for Tule and Lower Klamath Lake NWR, and diversions to the Reclamation Klamath Project will be limited, but no specific amount of water is designated for the salmon, suckers, and sturgeon. Without water, the fisheries will continue to founder and a key component of the KBRA will fail.

Comment 3 - Fish

The KHSA/KBRA represents incredible progress. Developing a dam removal proposal that incorporates so many of the relevant stakeholders and examines environmental impacts from a basin-wide perspective is no small feat. This is an opportunity too precious – in an ecosystem too precarious – to squander.

Sincerely, Diana Baetscher Arcata, CA

Baetscher, Diana General Public October 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1021_108-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1021_108-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1021_108-3	Master Response AQU-9 Minimum Flows for Fish.	No

From: KSDcomments KSDcomments [SMTP: KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]

Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 10:25:14 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Fwd: KEEP THE KLAMATH RIVER DAMS!

Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> "B. Austin Baillio, Esq." <<u>bailliolawyer@gmail.com</u>> 11/28/2011 9:18 PM >>>
To whom it may concern: Comment 1 - Fish

Please take another look at the Draft EIR that has been proposed for the impact to the environment around the Klamath River if the dams are to be removed. A REAL substantive impact report does not appear to have been conducted. I am an attorney and have taken courses in Water Law. There seem to be many more questions that have not adequately been answered.

For example, there is a lot of concern regarding the Coho salmon. However, the Coho salmon isn't even native to the Klamath River. They were introduced in the late 1800s. The Coho salmon typically spawn within 30 miles of the ocean, yet the first dam on the Klamath is 187 miles upstream.

Comment 2 - Water Quality

The water quality seems more likely to decline from the destruction of the dams, rather than improve.

Comment 3 - Hydropower

The Klamath river is naturally warm and tends to be polluted upstream. There are also heavy amounts of minerals in the upstream water due to the volcanic rock nearby. The system of the four dams actually helps to filter out the minerals and allows the water to cool. These dams are better for the ecosystem than if they were to be removed.

Also, the effort to move towards green, sustainable energy is severely undercut with the destruction of the dams. There are no plans to replace the renewable energy that these four dams create. This is vital hydroelectric power that is green and economical. It currently provides enough electricity to power 70,000 homes. Destroying the dams seems like a step backwards, not forwards.

This analysis was done using relatively accessible materials. It seems to me that the DEIR was written in order to support a group's political objective rather than honestly assess how the environment will be impacted. Please force them to go back to the drawing board and seriously make an assessment of the impact on the environment.

Clearly, the ecosystem is better off with the dams, not to mention the livelihood of those who rely on the dams.

Please take my comments into account.

Comment 5 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

A very concerned citizen....

B. Austin Baillio, Esq., 818-620-2326, bailliolawyer@gmail.com

Comment 4 - NEPA/CEQA

Baillio, Austin General Public November 28, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1128_1042-1	Master Response AQU-5 Will Benefit all Salmonids.	No
	Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA.	
	Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.	
	Coho were distributed historically at least to Spencer Creek (River Mile 228) (Hamilton et al. 2005).	
	The comment as written does not provide evidence that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath river or only spawn within 30 miles of the ocean.	
GP_EM_1128_1042-2	Concern #1: The Klamath river is naturally warm and tends to be polluted upstream. There are also heavy amounts of minerals in the upstream water due to the volcanic rock nearby.	No
	As stated in Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) Section 3.2.3.1 Existing Conditions (Water Quality) (see in particular p. 3.2-19), the Upper Klamath Basin possesses soils that are naturally high in phosphorus. Other minerals such as magnesium and calcium are commonly found in association with basalt deposits and may also be naturally elevated in the Upper Klamath Basin (basalt is a kind of volcanic rock that is made up of different minerals). However, phosphorus is of particular concern because it is a nutrient that stimulates primary productivity (i.e., algae growth). Human activities in the upper basin, including wetland draining, agriculture, ranching, logging, and water diversions have altered seasonal stream flows and water temperatures, increased concentrations of nutrients including phosphorus and suspended sediment in watercourses, and degraded other water quality parameters such as pH and dissolved oxygen. Research published in peer reviewed journals demonstrates that although levels of naturally occurring phosphorus are elevated in Upper Klamath Lake, historical land use activities in the Upper Klamath Basin resulted in increased nutrient loading to the lake, subsequent changes in its trophic status, and associated degradation of water quality (see Draft EIS/EIR [Appendix] Section C.3, p. 3-20).	
	Master Response WQ-27 Nutrient Retention With Dams, Nutrient Release Without Dams, and Periphyton.	
	Concern # 3: "System of four dams allows the water to cool."	

Baillio, Austin General Public November 28, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Master Response WQ-15 Klamath Dams Do Not Supply Cool Summertime Water to Downstream River Reaches.	
	Master Response WQ-19 Water Temperature Models and General Predictions.	
	Concern #4: Removing the dams will cause a decline in water quality.	
	Master Response WQ-4 B, C, D Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.	
GP_EM_1128_1042-3	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No
	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	
	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	
GP_EM_1128_1042-4	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No
GP_EM_1128_1042-5	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1123_912

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

From: Rachel Baker-de Kater<a>[SMTP:RACHELBDK@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Wednesday, November 23, 2011 9:48:40 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: I Support Alternative 2 - Full Removal of 4 Dams Auto forwarded by a

Rule

Dear Secretary Salazar:

I support alternative 2 within the draft dam removal EIS/EIR - full removal of four Klamath River dams. The draft EIS/EIR correctly shows that alternative 2 is the best option for fisheries restoration, job creation, and the reduction of toxic pollution. Option 2 is supported by a growing body of scientific research and best serves the public interest.

Rachel Baker-de Kater

95519

Vol. III, 11.9-125 - December 2012

Baker-de Kater, Rachel General Public November 23, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1123_912-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1229_1189

From: gloriabaldwin33@gmail.com[SMTP:GLORIABALDWIN33@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Thursday, December 29, 2011 10:34:25 AM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: gloria Organization:

Subject: dams

Body: Restore the salmon runs, we need them.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Baldwin, Gloria General Public December 29, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1229_1189-1	Both the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Purpose and Need and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Project Objectives include "advance restoration of the salmonid fisheries of the Klamath Basin." All action alternatives were identified to further this need. See Chapter 2 and Appendix A of the Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) for more information.	No

GP_EM_1107_386

From: Susan[SMTP:SGBARCLAY@ACORNNMR.COM]

Sent: Sunday, November 06, 2011 5:20:00 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd Subject: Save the dams.... Auto forwarded by a Rule

Mrs. Vasquez... please deliver this message to the appropriate person.

We are against dam removal in the Klamath River basin and in any other area of our nation.

Do not remove the dam(s). ←

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Susan Barclay Concerned citizen, voter, tax-payer Livermore, CA 94551

Barclay, Susan General Public November 07, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1107_386-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

SCANNED

GP_LT_1024_257

BURREAU OF RECLAMMINION OFFICIAL FILE COPY RECEIVED

OCT 2 4 2011

COUL ACTION SURNAME & DATE

10-20-2011

Bureau Of Reclamation MP150 2800 Cottage Way Sacramento, CA 95825

Ref: Draft EIS/EIR

Attn: Elizebeth Vasquez

Comment 1 - KBRA

After reviewing the Draft it seems to me the Dam removal exercise does not accomplish anythiung except pacify the Indian Tribes. The KBRA proposes to give the Klamath Tribe 90,000 acres of the old Winema Forest but nothing indicates the requirement for the Tribe to specifically signoff their water right claims; consequently you can be assured this problem will arise in the future.

There have been studies regarding off-stream storage in Aspen and Long Lakes and nothing has been presented publicly regarding the feasability. Off-stream storage in the winter would negate the Dam removal requirements and retain the power producing capabilities they provide. The fact is there is just so much water available and more storage is the only answer.

I wish the Draft would have addressed the off-stream storage possibilities.

Thank You,

Comment 2 - Water Rights/Supply

32608 Rivers Dr

Chiloquin, Or 97624

SCANNED

Comment Author				
Agency/Assoc.				
Submittal Date				

Barnes, Cloyce General Public October 24, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1024_257-1	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No
GP_LT_1024_257-2	Master Response WSWR-1 Effects to Agricultural Water Supply.	No
	Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) Section 18.3 identifies the need to complete appropriate studies for off-stream storage projects. The KBRA analysis, however, is programmatic, as described in Section 15168 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, because the details of these potential off-stream storage projects are unknown and not reasonably foreseeable at this time. A program-level document is appropriate when a project consists of a series of smaller projects or phases that may be implemented separately. These programs will likely undergo detailed development and analysis in the future. Therefore, it is anticipated additional National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and CEQA analyses for the suite of actions contained in KBRA will be tiered as appropriate to this Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR). See Klamathrestoration.gov for a copy of the KBRA. A discussion of potential off-stream storage potential in Aspen and Long Lakes would be speculative and are beyond the scope of the analysis of this EIS/EIR.	

GP_MC_1020_195

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR ---000--YREKA, CALIFORNIA THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MR. EARL BARNES: Earl Barnes, B-a-r-n-e-s.

I guess I live on -- I have a place on the

Klamath River just below Iron Gate Dam. Comment 1 - Algae

I guess a few years ago, the CDC did a health

study up here -- I don't know whether you are aware of

that -- I got a report from that. The wife and I both

gave blood, filled out questionnaires, and that came back

and said the blue-green algae in here did not cause a

health problem.

People convince people that it does cause a

health problem. They --

What the study told us was that if you were

allergic to poison ivy or poison oak, yeah, it might

affect you, the same thing might happen with the

blue-green algae.

One gentleman talks about blue-green algae --

they do sell blue-green algae in health food stores so I

have a hard time understanding that.

Comment 2 - Other/General

2004, we had a fire up here and if it hadn't

been for the dams up there and the lakes or the water

behind that, we would have lost our house, because the

helicopters came in and dipped the water out of there and

saved our house; okay?

Comment 3 - Water Rights/Supply

So the other thing is, I am having a hard time

understanding how taking the dams out can give more water.

If this is the case, then in L.A., all the dams that fill

the -- feed the water to L.A. -- why don't we take all

those dams out so those people have a lot more water down

there?

Thank you.

Barnes, Earl General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_195-1	The comment appears to be referring to a 2008 study conducted by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC)/California Department of Public Health (DPH) at Copco and Iron Gate reservoirs (Backer et al. 2009). The CDC study supports inhalation as a possible pathway of exposure for health risks associated with microcystin. The study confirms that inhalation is a route of exposure to cyanotoxins during recreation at water bodies with cyanobacterial blooms and such exposure may pose a public health concern. The issue of actual exposure and effects was not addressed by the Backer et al. (2009) study and remains an area for future investigation. The California North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (NCRWQCB) has documented impairment due to blue-green algae (<i>Microcystis aeruginosa</i> and microcystin) in the Klamath River; see Draft Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) Section 3.2.2.3 (p. 3.2-13 to 3.2-14).	No
	With regard to harvest of blue-green algae for human consumption (i.e., as a dietary supplement), not all blue-green algae species are toxic and some may be safely consumed by humans in small amounts. <i>M. aeruginosa</i> is known to produce toxins. Historically it wasn't recognized that <i>M. aeruginosa</i> was present in Upper Klamath Lake. People assumed that the only algal species going into the dietary supplements harvested from the lake was <i>Aphanizomenon flos-aquae</i> , and the <i>Aphanizomenon flos-aquae</i> strain from the lake is generally considered to be non-toxic. The Oregon Department of Health observed <i>M. aeruginosa</i> in the lake in the early 1990's. It is now known that <i>M. aeruginosa</i> is commonly present in the algal assemblage in Upper Klamath Lake, constituting a small fraction of the lake's algal biomass. <i>M. aeruginosa</i> is the dominant species in Copco I and Iron Gate Reservoirs at certain times of the year. People consuming algal supplements from Upper Klamath Lake do so at their own risk.	
GP_MC_1020_195-2	Master Response GEN-21 Access to Water for Fire Suppression.	No
GP_MC_1020_195-3	Master Response WSWR-4 Summary of Effects to Water Supply/Water Rights for Alternative 2 and Alternative 3 for Municipal, Agricultural, and Tribal Use.	No
	The Draft EIS/EIR analyzed water supplies in Section 3.8. This section does not find that removal of the Four Facilities would provide more water; rather, this section indicates that removal would not directly affect agricultural or municipal water supply because the Four Facilities do not provide water supply for municipal and agricultural use.	

GP_EM_1119_776

 $From: Paul \underline{[SMTP:SSWAILANI@NETHERE.COM]}$

Sent: Saturday, November 19, 2011 9:04:59 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: DONT

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam

Removal

Breach the 4 Klamath River Dams!!! It only serves as a cause of Deterioration of the Water Quality!!

Paul Barnes US Taxpayer

Barnes, Paul General Public November 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1119_776-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1018_142

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---000---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING (Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. JERRY BARRETT: Yes, my name is Jerry Barrett, B-a-r-r-e-t-t.

I'm fifth generation. My family came here in

the late 1800s. I live in Merrill, Oregon. And I do

have over a hundred acres of property that has 1890

water rights on it.

Comment 1 - Out of Scope

And I have really been shocked over some of

the activities that went on last year with the money

handed out by KWPA, and it was not, did not

acknowledge water rights whatsoever.

I think this is something they don't have to

acknowledge because they are not dealing with handing

out water, they are dealing with handing out money.

I'm very upset about that. Last year I

basically made no profit. I was totally wiped out of

any profit.

Now, I am, I am a past board member for the

South Suburban Sanitary District which is the similar

district here for about half the city of Klamath

Comment 2 - KBRA

Falls. And I really question the motives behind the

23 special interest groups that have put this

together.

Comment 3 - Fish

And I think the biggest problem is, is that the

Klamath River and the Klamath Lake above Keno -- ever since I was a boy I have known the area between Keno and Klamath Falls has been kind of a dead zone for fish. They don't exist there. They haven't existed there. I have lived there all my life. They are just simply not there.

And I know that they did come up before that into the Keno area because I have got pictures of my grand dad with salmon before 1920.

The real problem I think -- what I am afraid is going to happen is if they take the four dams out, they are going to have to come back and go further.

They are going to have to deal with the big reservoir. They talk about the reservoirs that are behind the dams. They don't really have much for water behind them compared to the Upper Klamath. And before the dams were put in, what would

happen is the water levels would go down extremely low on the Klamath Lake area and then Wood River, the Sprague and the Williamson River and a lot of the springs would cool the water that would then go forth down the Klamath River drainage; and doing so, this brought the salmon back.

They are trying a method now today that basically -- what's being proposed is to keep the

water levels high, which is going to heat the water up, and then dump it down and hopefully this will

Comment 4 - Costs

bring the salmon back up.

This is real, a real questionable gamble.

THE FACILITATOR: Mr. Barrett --

MR. JERRY BARRETT: A billion five hundred

Klamath Facilities Removal Final EIS/EIR

Comment 5 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

million dollars. So I am not really for the removal until a better plan comes forward. Thank you.

Barrett, Jerry General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_142-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_142-2	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No
GP_MC_1018_142-3	We agree that water quality in Keno Impoundment/Lake Ewauna negatively impacts anadromous fish. The Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) acknowledges that the area between Klamath Falls and Keno is seasonally unsuitable for anadromous fish with high temperatures, high pH (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.3.6, p. 3.2-28) and very low dissolved oxygen levels between July and October (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.3.5, p. 3.2-26). The State of Oregon has identified the Upper Klamath Lake, Upper Klamath River and the Lost River as water quality impaired water bodies under Section 303 (d) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and has established Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) for the various pollutants or stressors that affect water quality (Draft EIS/EIR, Section 3.2.2.4, p. 3.2-15). Alternatives 2 and 3, which implement the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA), seek to restore water quality in the upper basin over time by reducing temperatures and nutrient loads (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.3.2.10, p. 3.2-131).	No
	Historically, anadromous fish did go past Keno into the Upper Klamath Basin. Historical distributions of anadromous fish are described in the EIS/EIR in Chapter 3.3.3.1, Aquatic Resources. Historical records reviewed by Hamilton et al. (2005) and information obtained from archaeological sites analyzed by Butler et al. (2010) indicate that prior to the construction of Copco 1 Dam, Chinook salmon and steelhead spawned in the tributaries upstream of Upper Klamath Lake, including the Sprague, Williamson, and Wood rivers.	
	The question regarding the historical distribution of salmon and steelhead in the Upper Klamath Basin was also addressed in proceedings before Administrative Law Judge Honorable Parlen L. McKenna who concluded that agencies had met their burden of proof on this issue (EIS 1.2.6.2, Federal Energy Commission Relicensing [FERC]). Among other findings, Judge McKenna determined (Administrative Law Judge 2006) that:	
	 o Chinook salmon (both spring and fall-run) were abundant in the tributaries of the Upper Klamath Basin, including Jenny, Fall, and Shovel Creeks, as well as the Wood, Sprague, and Williamson rivers (FOF 2A-4, p. 12). o Steelhead trout utilized habitat in Spencer, Shovel, Fall, Camp, and Scotch creeks, and they were likely distributed as far upstream as Link River (FOF 2A-5, p. 12). 	

Barrett, Jerry General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

Despite the seasonal water quality issues in the Upper Klamath Basin, the EIS/EIR provides substantial information to suggest that there is presently suitable habitat in Upper Klamath Lake to support reintroduction of steelhead and salmon. In most years (2011 being somewhat of an exception) water quality in Upper Klamath Lake and Keno is seasonably poor between June and October. During these periods, high water temperatures and low dissolved oxygen levels related to algae blooms can negatively impact fish. Once the weather cools down, salmonid species, which have evolved with this cycle in the Klamath Basin can use the Upper Klamath Lake. The Williamson, Sprague and Wood Rivers, upstream tributaries of Upper Klamath Lake provide important cold water habitat that has historically been used by anadromous fish. To assess whether current water quality conditions would hinder normal physiological development juvenile Iron Gate Chinook salmon were reared in Upper Klamath Lake and the lower Williamson River in 2005 and 2006 (Maule et al. 2009). Results of this testing showed normal development as smolts in Upper Klamath Lake and the fish survived well in both locations (Maule et al. 2009). This evidence (documented in Section 3.3.4.3 of the EIS/EIR) strongly suggests that Upper Klamath Lake habitat is suitable to support salmonids for at least the October through May period. In addition, because fall run Chinook juveniles typically migrate the same spring and do not rear for extended periods of time after June, the water quality conditions for fall-run Chinook migration through Upper Klamath Lake appear favorable. Due to the timing of the migration period for spring-run Chinook salmon and steelhead, these runs would generally avoid the period of poor water quality in Upper Klamath Lake. Spring inputs in the Williamson River and on the west side of Upper Klamath Lake would likely provide thermal habitat for these year round life histories.

GP_MC_1018_142-4

Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.

No

GP_MC_1018_142-5

Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.

No



Speaker Card

Please fill out this card and hand it to someone with a name tag if you would like to make a verbal comment of up to three minutes. Your verbal comments will be recorded by a court reporter. All recorded verbal comments, along with written comments, received by November 21, 2011, will become part of the official record. Verbal and written comments are weighted equally. To submit written comments, see reverse side of this card.

Name (please print) JERRY E. BARRETT

Representing MY SELF AS A 100 TACRE LANDOWNER INSIDE THE PROJECT NEAR MERRILLOR.

① I DON'T THINK SALMON RESTORATION WILL BE VERY SUCCESSFULL UNLESS THE TEMPERATURE AND WATER QUALITY OF UPPER KLAMATH IS GREATLY IMPROVED.

*Please read:the speaker guidelines on the back side of this card

40

Comment 1 - Water Quality

GP MF 1019 09:

Barrett, Jerry General Public October 19, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

GP_MF_1019_092-1

Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.

No

Additionally, this comment implies that water quality of Upper Klamath Lake is the major problem for reintroduction of salmon and steelhead to the upper portion of the Klamath Basin. The Draft EIS/EIR provides substantial information to suggest that there is presently suitable habitat in Upper Klamath Lake to support reintroduction of steelhead and salmon. In most years (2011 being somewhat of an exception) water quality in Upper Klamath Lake and the Keno Impoundment is seasonally poor between June and October. During these periods, high water temperatures and low dissolved oxygen levels related to algae blooms can negatively impact fish. Once the weather cools down, salmonid species, which have evolved with this cycle in the Klamath Basin can use Upper Klamath Lake as habitat. The Williamson, Sprague and Wood Rivers, upstream tributaries to Upper Klamath Lake, provide important cold water habitat that has historically been used by anadromous fish. To assess whether current water quality conditions would hinder normal physiological development, juvenile Iron Gate Chinook salmon were reared in Upper Klamath Lake and the lower Williamson River in 2005 and 2006 (Maule et al. 2009). Results of this testing showed normal smolt development in Upper Klamath Lake and good survival in both locations (Maule et al. 2009). This evidence (documented in Section 3.3.4.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR) strongly suggests that Upper Klamath Lake is suitable for the support of salmonids for at least the October through May period. The authors also concluded that there was little evidence of physiological impairment or significant vulnerability to C. Shasta (a fish parasite) that would preclude this stock from being reintroduced into the Upper Klamath Basin. In addition, because fall run Chinook juveniles typically migrate the same spring and do not rear for extended periods of time after June, the water quality conditions for fall-run Chinook migration through Upper Klamath Lake appear favorable. Due to the timing of the migration period for spring-run Chinook salmon and steelhead, these runs would generally avoid the period of poor water quality in Upper Klamath Lake. Spring inputs in the Williamson River and on the west side of UKL would likely provide thermal habitat for these year-round life histories.

Master Response AQU-25 Habitat Upstream of Iron Gate.

There are many other issues other than water quality in the Upper Klamath Lake region that have contributed to the decline of fish populations in the Klamath Basin, including barriers to upstream migration and habitat by dams, parasites and diseases in the mainstem Klamath River, high water temperatures during critical

Barrett, Jerry General Public October 19, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

life stages downstream of the dams, low dissolved oxygen, impacts from hydroelectric manipulation of flows, habitat loss, impacts from upland land management activities and overfishing. These reasons are documented in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.1 – Aquatic Species.

See also Master Response AQU-34. Trap and Haul/Keno Water Quality.

The comment as written does not provide evidence to support the contention that water quality in the Upper Klamath Lake is the major problem limiting fish populations in the upper basin.

GP_EM_1120_825

From: EBAUCOM08@comcast.net[SMTP:EBAUCOM08@COMCAST.NET]

Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 8:43:49 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd Subject: Klamath Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1a - Disapproves of Dam

Dear Sir or Madam,

The Klamath Dams must be preserved. I repsectfully request that no further action be taken to destroy the dams. Comment 2 - Hydropower

It is unwise to remove the sole source of power to tens of thousands of residents. How are they to manage their homes and businesses until alternative energy sources are provided? Is there no legal protection for their property rights?

Please reject the Draft Environmental Impact Report and Draft Environmental Impact Statement plan to destroy the dams. Allow the livelihoods of the residents, families, businesses, farmers, and ranchers to continue to contribute the economy of the region, to the benefit of all.

Comment 1b - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Respectfully, Elizabeth R. Baucom Concerned Citizen

Baucom, Elizabeth General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1120_825-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1120_825-2	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No

GP MC 1020 238

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR ---000--YREKA, CALIFORNIA THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MS. LOY BEARDSMORE: It's spelled L-o-y, last

name, Beardsmore, B-e-a-r-d-s-m-o-r-e.

I am not a Siskiyou County resident, I'm from

the Santa Barbara area.

My husband's father built a home up by Copco

Lake. Um, I have been coming with my husband and my

family up to Copco for about the last 30 years. Um, our

children hope to do the same, as far as coming up with

their children. We hope to see our grandchildren come up

here, as my father-in-law saw his grandchildren. So, um,

somewhat of a stakeholder, not really.

I consider myself to be a democratic, a

progressive, and an environmentalist. I have Native

American background so I really can relate to the Karuk

tribe as well as the Shastas.

What I'm seeing here tonight is a meeting that

was, my understanding, was supposed to be in the best

interest of the people, to determine if it was in the best

interest of the people to go forward in this process.

What I'm seeing is the Karuk tribe being pitted

against the Shasta tribe. I'm seeing a revival of the

Indian Wars. I'm seeing promises from the government to the Karuk tribe that they can bring back the fisheries to

what they were a hundred years ago.

Well, my Lacota tribe would like you to do the

same with the Buffalo. How many other promises can you

make to other tribes? You can't turn back time.

I hear a Karuk tribal member talking about his

son wanting to go get a video game. Can we take computers

back? You can't put things, once they are out of the box,

back in and expect things to be the way they were years

and years ago, it just isn't going to happen.

Um, I'm seeing property owners disregarded, and

the sheriffs, county supervisors, city councilmen, the

people and voters of Siskiyou County, disregarded in this

process.

It's such a disillusionment of the whole thing,

I can't begin to tell you. When I go back to where I live

and I tell people what's happening, it's just amazing.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Bottom line is, um, the more information I take

in, the more I find out that this whole process almost

seems to be a sham.

It doesn't make any sense that if the dams come

out, that PacifiCorp only has to maintain the hatcheries

for eight years. And it's my understanding that the

hatcheries produce about a million fish a year, about 25

percent of the salmon, and then after eight years, that

goes away, but maybe somebody else will maintain the

hatcheries? This is all a pipe dream. Let's hope this

works.

Maybe this will happen, maybe this, maybe that,
but there's no certainty, and all we know is what we are
living with now. And sometimes you have to balance
rational, intelligent thought in this process, and it
seems to be really void of that.

Thank you.

Beardsmore, Loy General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

GP MC 1020 238-1

Future management of the Iron Gate Hatchery is considered a part of the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA). Under the No Action/ No Project Alternative (Alternative 1), the Proposed Action (Alternative 2), and Alternative 3, future management of the Iron Gate Hatchery would be reevaluated. Under the No Action / No Project Alternative, PacifiCorp would continue to fund the development and implementation of a Hatchery and Genetics Management Plan for Iron Gate Hatchery. PacifiCorp has also established a fund to study fish disease relationships downstream of Iron Gate Dam. PacifiCorp would consult with the Klamath River Fish Health Workgroup regarding selection, prioritization, and implementation of such studies under the Proposed Action.

No

Iron Gate Hatchery would play a role in restoration of salmonid fisheries if dams are removed. The initial use of the hatchery facility at Iron Gate Dam or on Fall Creek would provide conservation of native salmon stocks during the impact period of dam removal. The development of guidelines for the use of the conservation hatchery at Iron Gate Dam or on Fall Creek outlined in the Phase I Fisheries Reintroduction and Management Plan would be to support the establishment of naturally producing populations in the Klamath Basin following implementation of the KHSA (Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report [EIS/EIR] 3.3-140). In this scenario, PacifiCorp would evaluate hatchery production options that do not rely on the current Iron Gate Hatchery water supply. The study would assess groundwater and surface water supply options, water reuse technologies or operational changes that could support hatchery production in the absence of Iron Gate Dam. Based on the study results, PacifiCorp would propose a post-Iron Gate Dam Mitigation Hatchery Plan to provide continued hatchery production for eight years after the removal of Iron Gate Dam. After removal of Iron Gate Dam and for a period of eight years, PacifiCorp would fund 100 percent of hatchery operations and maintenance costs necessary to fulfill annual mitigation objectives developed by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) in consultation with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries Service (Draft EIS/EIR Section 2.4.3.1).

GP MC 1025 302

KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR HEARING OCTOBER 25, 2011

PUBLIC TESTIMONY ORLEANS, CALIFORNIA

MR. BEAVER: Hello. My name is Ben Beaver,

B-e-n B-e-a-v-e-r.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I am 32 years old. I have spent most of my life in this area. I was born on the South Fork of the Salmon River and grew up up there and in Scott Valley, and I've spent the last few years outside of Orleans

I support Option 2, which is complete dam'

removal. And for one thing, the Klamath River, most of

the summer, isn't fit to even swim in, and that's -- I

think that's one main indicator that there is a problem

with the river. The salmon runs are incredibly

diminished, and, personally, I don't -- I catch trout in

the lakes, but I don't even try and fish in the river,

just because there aren't enough. And I know that the

Karuk Tribe can't even catch enough fish to feed their

people, and that I see as a major problem.

I know some folks have an issue with the KBRA.

But whatever those issues are, I don't think they're big

enough to put a stop to this process. The fish don't

Vol. III, 11.9-152 - December 2012

have time. It's already going to be 2020 by the time the

dams come out, which, hopefully, they will. We can't

wait any longer. And so, I think we need to move forward

with Option 2.

Thank you.

Beaver, Ben General Public October 25, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1025_302-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1112_573

From: dannybechtel@hotmail.com[SMTP:DANNYBECHTEL@HOTMAIL.COM]

Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 9:46:45 AM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Damn removable

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Danny Bechtel

Organization: na

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Subject: Damn removable

Body: Removing the Damns is not only way to costly but will damange buriel grounds down river and cause the cost of power to increase even more and we can't afford it now.

Bechtel, Danny General Public November 12, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1112_573-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
	Master Response GEN-22 Willingness-to-Pay Survey.	
	Section 3.13 describes the potential impacts to burial grounds and Mitigation Measures CH-3 and CH-4 describe the steps proposed to address these concerns.	

GP_EM_1116_689

From: Stacy Becker[SMTP:SBECKER@RENINET.COM]
Sent: Tuesday, November 15, 2011 9:59:58 PM

To: KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov; BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Klamath dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Please support efforts to remove the Klamath dams. For the fish, the watershed, the tribes, the fishers, the economy, the taxpayers, and the broad coalition that came together, got over their differences, and agreed upon one thing: un-dam the Klamath.

Comment 1 -Approves of Dam Removal

Thank you,

Stacy Becker

McKinleyville, CA

95519

Becker, Stacy General Public November 16, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1116_689-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1126_904

From: Debbie Beckerdite[SMTP:DEBIBECKER@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Saturday, November 26, 2011 6:21:22 PM

Subject: Damns in general
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

<u>I demand that you leave these damns in place</u>. As a citizen doing this for environmental hogwash is <u>NUTS!</u> Leave us alone & mind your own business.

Debbie Beckerdite

Beckerdite, Debbie General Public November 26, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1126_904-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP EM 1212 1204

From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP:KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]

Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 8:58:07 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Fwd: Proposal to remove dams on the Klamath Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> Randy Beem <<u>biobio96@gmail.com</u>> 11/16/2011 12:38 PM >>>

We want to strongly urge that the dams on the Klamath River NOT be torn down because to do so would be to destroy a great source of green energy and would be very harmful to both wildlife and the agricultural endeavors that depend on a predictable source of water....to say nothing of the damage that silt and flood waters would cause downstream.

Randy and Sharon Beem Redding, CA

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

--

As you've probably noticed, I've changed my primary email address from '
r.beem@sbcglobal.net' to 'biobio96@gmail.com.' I'm having my sbc mail forwarded
so feel free to continue emailing me at sbc, or email me directly at my new gmail
account. Thanks!

Beem, Randy & Sharon General Public December 12, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1212_1204-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
	The Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) presents a full analysis of the effects sediment release (Sections 3.2, 3.3 and 3.11), flood hydrology (Section 3.6), and lost power production (Section 3.18) from removing the reservoirs.	

GP_WI_1116_715

From: Randy Beem[SMTP:BIOBIO96@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 1:38:06 PM

To: Undisclosed recipients

Subject: Proposal to remove dams on the Klamath

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

We want to strongly urge that the dams on the Klamath River NOT be torn down because to do so would be to destroy a great source of green energy and would be very harmful to both wildlife and the agricultural endeavors that depend on a predictable source of water....to say nothing of the damage that silt and flood waters would cause downstream.

Randy and Sharon Beem Redding, CA

--

As you've probably noticed, I've changed my primary email address from 'r.beem@sbcglobal.net' to 'biobio96@gmail.com.' I'm having my sbc mail forwarded so feel free to continue emailing me at sbc, or email me directly at my new gmail account. Thanks!

Been, Randy & Sharon General Public November 16, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1116_715-1	The dams provide minimal downstream flood control. The reservoirs are not a water supply for farms and ranches.	No
	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	

GP_MC_1020_225

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR ---000--YREKA, CALIFORNIA THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MR. LARRY BELL: Hello. My name is Larry Bell.

It's spelled L-a-r-r-y, Bell, B-e-l-l. And I have lived

in this county and Modoc County all my life, which is

sixty-sixty and a half years.

I am a personal person and grew up in the

Tulelake, Klamath Basin.

Comment 1 - Economics

I can say both Modoc and Siskiyou County and

Klamath County, you're destroying the economy of them

completely because the cost of electricity will out

surpass the crops we can grow here in the future if you

take these dams out.

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I'm against it and I'm with Liz Bowen and I'm

with Louise and I'm with Brandon Criss here on the idea.

I know that from personal fact because Klamath

Water and Power paid me \$7,800 which I paid my wrangler to

run my well, which is a 60 horse well and approximately

75 feet. You can't pay them kind of costs yourself and be

a farmer or rancher.

The other well on my other piece of property,

which is family owned still, was 13,000, was 100

horsepower and about, about 100-foot draw; and it has

drawn a big amount of water but it costs 13,000 plus. And that was last year when Klamath Water and Power paid the water bill.

Okay, thank you, and I appreciate your patience

in putting up with me.

Comment 3 - Fish

I think you guys better reconsider what you're

doing, because all the silt and everything coming down
river after this is going to kill the fish because you can
take a look at what happened in the Rogue River. You guys

better evaluate what happened in the Rogue River. I thank you.

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Bell, Larry General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_225-1	The regional economic analysis suggests that the regional economy will benefit from dam removal, mitigation, activities to provide for water sharing, and restoration of the Basin ecosystem. The regional economic analysis (including an analysis of Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement [KBRA]) is discussed in Section 3.15.	No
	Over the period of analysis, employment in the agricultural sector is anticipated to be an important part of the regional economy. To a relatively greater extent as compared to other input costs, the hydrology modeling drives the agricultural regional analysis.	
	The analysis recognizes that irrigators are anticipated to pump more groundwater in the Proposed Action compared to No Action/No Project Alternative and therefore would pay more for electricity under the Proposed Action even with a decrease in electricity rates assumed in the Proposed Action.	
	Table 3.15-57 shows the regional economic effects as a result of increased pumping costs. Because farmers are paying more for electricity to pump groundwater under the Proposed Action household income would be reduced by the additional money spent to pump groundwater. A reduced household income due to increased pumping costs would have a relatively small negative impact on the regional economy. This negative impact could be at least partially offset if water right holders, or the growers, would be compensated for leasing or selling water rights.	
	In addition, some KBRA actions would change agricultural water supply, on-farm pumping costs, and water acquisitions in the Klamath Basin, which would affect irrigated agriculture and farm revenues (see p. 3.15-50 and 3.15-71). Additional details on the methodology and results of the economic analysis are in Economic and Tribal Summary Technical Report and the Irrigated Agriculture Economics Technical Report. These reports can be found at www.klamathrestoration.gov.	
GP_MC_1020_225-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1020_225-3	Monitoring and evaluation of dam removals throughout the nation will inform the Secretarial decision. Monitoring of fish and habitat response to dam removals on the Rogue River, as well as other river systems in the Pacific Northwest, will be used to inform the decision regarding the future of the Klamath River dams.	No
	In addition to monitoring possible negative effects of dam removal and the subsequent sediment release, there may also be	

Bell, Larry General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

important benefits of bedload movement into restored river channels currently under reservoirs. At two dam removal sites in southern Oregon on the Rogue River, Chinook salmon quickly used spawning habitat that was formerly inaccessible under reservoirs, benefiting from conversion to riverine habitat and associated bedload/gravel movement.

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) is monitoring salmon spawning activity in the Rogue River, including the reach of the river containing the former Savage Rapids and Gold Ray impoundments. Chinook salmon redds within the former impoundments have been documented by ODFW in 2010 and 2011. These counts should be considered minimums.

At Savage Rapids in 2010 (the first full fall after dam removal), 91 redds from within the bounds of the former reservoir were documented where no redds had existed previously. In 2011, at least 104 redds from within the bounds of the former reservoir were documented. Redds were observed immediately below the former dam site within the first two years.

At the Gold Ray impoundment in 2010 (the fall after dam removal), 37 redds were documented from within the bounds of the former reservoir. In 2011, at least 87 redds from within the bounds of the former reservoir were documented. The ODFW is conducting this monitoring as part of their ongoing annual spawning ground survey effort (Samarin 2012).

Master Response WQ 11 Comparisons With Rogue River and Downstream Sediment Effects.

On the Klamath River, it is likely that Chinook salmon (as well as other anadromous fish) would likewise quickly spawn in habitat that was formerly inaccessible under reservoirs. As mentioned in the Section on Key Ecological Attributes for dam removal alternatives, river channel currently under reservoirs would be expected to revert to and maintain pool-riffle morphology due to the restoration of riverine processes in what is now the Hydroelectric reach. It is expected that gravel sized spawning habitat will be available within reservoir areas area after the first high flow event mobilizing gravels and flush sand from the bed (Bureau of Reclamation [Reclamation], 2012d). It is somewhat uncertain when the sands will be flushed from the reservoir beds, but based upon the simulations of Reclamation (2012d), it will likely occur as soon as a few months under a wet hydrology scenario to as long as 3 years during a dry hydrology scenario. Oregon State University (OSU) is also conducting sediment movement surveys within this reach of the Rogue River. Federal

Bell, Larry General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

and State funding is being used to support annual surveys of sediment movement from Tou Velle State Park (river mile 130) downstream to the mouth of the Applegate River (river mile 96). Data collection consists of bathymetric and topographic surveys with boat-mounted acoustic Doppler current profiler, and substrate classification with particle counts on depositional surfaces. Volume of sediment movement on an annual basis will be determined through a quantitative comparison of surfaces interpolated from survey data.

OSU conducted sediment movement surveys (2009-2011) within the former Savage Rapids Reservoir and downstream to the Applegate River (river mile 96). Preliminary results from comparison of pre-removal (2009) to 1 year post-removal (2010) surveys have shown approximately 30 percent (46,000 cubic meters) of the estimated volume of sediment in the reservoir behind Savage Rapids Dam has eroded and deposited primarily in pools within the first 800 meters downstream of the former dam location.

For the ongoing sediment survey (2010 through 2012) associated with the removal of Gold Ray Dam, OSU has surveyed the Rogue River from Tou Velle State Park (river mile 130) to Valley of the Rogue State Park (river mile 113). Preliminary results from a comparison of pre-removal (2010) to 1 year post-removal (2011) surveys show that approximately 40 percent (122,000 cubic meters) of the estimated volume of sediment in the reservoir behind Gold Ray Dam has eroded and deposited primarily in pools within the first 3,300 meters downstream of the former dam location. OSU plans to continue to monitor the movement of the sediment in this section of the Rogue River into 2013. (Samarin 2012)."

GP_MC_1018_160

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---000---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING (Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. JIM BELLET: Jim Bellet, B-e-l-l-e-t-t. I'm a

candidate for Klamath County Commissioner. And I want to

thank you for the opportunity for us to voice our opinion

about this very important subject.

Comment 1- KHSA

First thing I would like to do is change the name

of the KHSA, take the agreement off of it because we

definitely don't have a oneness of opinion, feeling or

purpose. We do not have a harmonious understanding.

What are we doing? We are plowing ahead with

something that will affect us for a long time, not just

50 years but probably forever.

I believe we need to step back, take a deep breath

and think about this for a while before we make any rash

decisions we're not going to like in the future.

We need to look at the motivations of the different

parties who are in this just for the money and not the

overall well-being of the community.

Some will take the money and run. All the

consultants, I'm sure, are standing on the sidelines

waiting on the sidelines licking their chops for all the

money they are going to make.

But they are not part of the community and will be

long gone with their money.

Let's scrap these so-called agreements, take the

best parts of them and redo some real agreements that

somebody can get behind.

Comment 2 - Alternatives

The one thing that needs to be done with the dams,

and the only solution to the dams that you offer, is

Alternate No. 4. That's the only one that makes any

chance for an actual agreement. Just like I said, you

have to have a harmonious understanding and the oneness of

opinion. As you know we do not have that here tonight.

Alternate No. 4 will have fish passages that will | Comment 3 - Fish

let the fish, if they want to, move up the river. Now

they say the natural river is better than a fish passage.

I don't believe that. I believe the fish will follow the

fish passage. They have done it for years. There's lot

of fish passages along the dams. That's the way they

move.

Comment 4 - Alternatives

One other thing they did not consider is the fish

hatchery in Fort Klamath. That fish hatchery produced

billions of salmon. Those were Rogue River salmon

released in Coos Bay. Those -- they could not release

them into the Klamath Lake because they were Rogue River

species.

So we can take that hatchery on Fort Creek, turn it into a hatchery for Klamath River salmon and the lake. If you really want salmon in the lake, you can have it there almost immediately. That hatchery has grown a lot of salmon, and you can have millions of salmon in the lake.

They will work their way down the river.

My time is up, thank you.

Bellet, Jim General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change ir EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_160-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
	Master Response GEN-16 Public Involvement.	
GP_MC_1018_160-2	Master Response N/CP-2 Coordination.	No
GP_MC_1018_160-3	By providing an unimpeded migration corridor, the Proposed Action would provide the greatest possible benefit related to fish passage, hence, the highest survival (Buchanan et al. 2011a) and reproductive success.	No
	Under the Proposed Action, the Klamath River would more closely mimic the natural hydrograph. The removal of the dams could also provide habitat for anadromous fish (Hetrick et al. 2009). In the absence of the reservoirs, hydraulic residence time in this reach would decrease from several weeks to less than a day, and water quality would also be improved by nutrient assimilation in this reach (Hamilton et al. 2011). Evaporation from the surface of the reservoirs is currently about 11,000 acre-feet/year and after dam removal the evapotranspiration in the same reaches is expected to be approximately 4,800 acre-feet/year, resulting in a gain in flow to the Klamath River of approximately 6,200 acre-feet/year (Bureau of Reclamation [Reclamation] 2012d).	
	The reservoir drawdowns would allow tributaries and springs such as Fall, Shovel, and Spencer Creeks and Big Springs to flow directly into the mainstem Klamath River, creating patches of cooler water that could be used as temperature refugia by fish (Hamilton et al. 2011). Water quality conditions would also improve further downstream in the Hydroelectric Reach. From Copco 1 to Iron Gate Reservoir, removal of the Four Facilities would result in a 2-10oC decrease in water temperatures during the fall months and a 1-2.5oC increase in water temperatures during spring months (PacifiCorp 2004a, Dunsmoor and Huntington 2006, North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board [NCRWQCB] 2010a, Perry et al. 2011; see also Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR), Section 3.2.4.3.2.1), an increase in dissolved oxygen concentrations (PacifiCorp 2004b, NCRWQCB 2010; see also Draft EIS/EIR, Section 3.2.4.3.2.4), and eliminate reservoir habitat that creates ideal conditions for seasonal nuisance and/or noxious phytoplankton blooms (see Draft EIS/EIR, Section 3.4, Algae).	
	Master Response AQU-25 Habitat Upstream of Iron Gate Dam.	
GP_MC_1018_160-4	Master Response ALT-9 Hatcheries.	No

GP_WI_1108_400

From: chirezchik@yahoo.com[SMTP:CHIREZCHIK@YAHOO.COM]

Sent: Tuesday, November 08, 2011 11:30:09 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Draft EIS/EIR Comment Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Anna Bennett Organization:

Subject: Draft EIS/EIR Comment

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: I fully support Alternative 2 in the Draft EIS/EIR. Full removal of the 4 dams on the Klamath River is the only option. This river is dying and it has blocked the salmon runs from the Pacific Ocean to here in the head waters. When these dams were built, there was a promise to the Klamath people that fish passage would be provided so an not to cut the salmon runs to the head waters. This was never done, thus the tribal people have suffered greatly. The health of our nation has been severely compromised. This is the right thing to do.

Bennett, Anna General Public November 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1108_400-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_EM_1114_658

From: jcberggreen@yahoo.com
[mailto:jcberggreen@yahoo.com]

Sent: Monday, November 14, 2011 11:27 AM To: Gabour, Robert; Soeth, Peter D Subject: Submission to Reclamation

From John Berggreen (jcberggreen@yahoo.com) on 11/14/2011 at 11:11:25MSGBODY:

Dear Sirs:

I am writing this to urge your Department to follow the scientific facts along with common scene and abolish your plans on removing the Copco" and "Irongate" dams on the Klamath River in Siskiyou County.

dams on the klamath kiver in sisklyou to

Thank you, John Berggreen

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Berggreen, John General Public November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1114_658-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1114_652

From: Lucy Bernard[SMTP:LBERNARDRIVAS@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Monday, November 14, 2011 10:21:07 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: I Support Alternative 2 - Full Removal of 4 Dams Auto forwarded by a

Rule

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Dear Secretary Salazar:

I support alternative 2 within the draft dam removal EIS/EIR - full removal of four Klamath River dams. The draft EIS/EIR correctly shows that alternative 2 is the best option for fisheries restoration, job creation, and the reduction of toxic pollution. Option 2 is supported by a growing body of scientific research and best serves the public interest.

Lucy Bernard

97212

Bernard, Lucy General Public November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1114_652-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1114_655

From: paulbettelheim@gmail.com[SMTP:PAULBETTELHEIM@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Monday, November 14, 2011 10:54:26 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dams

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Paul Bettelheim

Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath Dams

Body: I strongly support full removal of the 4 Klamath River Dams. REstore the

flows and the salmon runs

Bettelheim, Paul General Public November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1114_655-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1128_917

From: Sierra Bingham[SMTP:FERNTREE8@VERIZON.NET]

Sent: Monday, November 28, 2011 12:16:20 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: I Support Alternative 2 - Full Removal of 4 Dams Auto forwarded by a

Rule

Dear Secretary Salazar:

I support alternative 2 within the draft dam removal EIS/EIR - full removal of four Klamath River dams. The draft EIS/EIR correctly shows that alternative 2 is the best option for fisheries restoration, job creation, and the reduction of toxic pollution. Option 2 is supported by a growing body of scientific research and best serves the public interest.

Sierra Bingham

17110

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam

Removal

Bingham, Sierra General Public November 28, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1128_917-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1110_482

From: fivebirds@sonic.net[SMTP:FIVEBIRDS@SONIC.NET]

Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2011 8:37:37 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: remove Klamath Damns Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Laurie Birdsall

Organization:

Comment 1 - Alternatives

Subject: remove Klamath Damns

Body: Please take every action to restore the fish habitat on the Klamath River by removing the dams. Steelhead and Coho salmon have been dwindling since the dam's construction and they are now at an endangered species level. 2020 is out of the question if the fish are to survive. Take action now.

Birdsall, Laurie General Public November 10, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1110_482-1	Master Response ALT-3 Elimination of Alternative 13 - Federal Takeover of the Klamath Hydroelectric Project from Detailed Study.	No

GP_WI_1108_397

From: pacbmarianne@pacbell.net[SMTP:PACBMARIANNE@PACBELL.NET]

Sent: Tuesday, November 08, 2011 10:44:37 AM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River Restoration - Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a

Rule

Name: Marianne Bithell

Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath River Restoration - Dam Removal

Body: <u>I am writing you today to submit my comments in support of Alternative 2</u> for full dam removal to restore the Klamath River.

Thank you for your time.

Bithell, Marianne General Public November 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1108_397-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1019_073

From: Doug Blackwell[SMTP:COMELISTEN2DB@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Wednesday, October 19, 2011 9:43:06 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: comment regarding the dam removal on the Klamath River

Auto forwarded by a Rule Dear Elizabeth Vasquez @ Bureau of Reclamation,

Comment 1 - Approval of Dam Removal

I am in favor of removing the dams and letting the Klamath River go back to its ancestral river status.

Thank you for allowing me to write to you regarding the potential Copco Lake dam removal on the Klamath River. I have two comments:

ONE) I have heard it said that there is no scientific evidence that the salmon will return to the upper reaches of the Klamath after dam removal. Yet every time I offer proof, no one in the "do not remove the dams group" returns my calls or answers my emails.

Comment 2 - Fish

I lived in Maine in 1999 when the Edwards Dam was removed from the Kennebec River. It was estimated that though the river had been dammed for 160 years, the Atlantic Salmon would return after 5 to 10 years. THE ATLANTIC SALMON RETURNED IN THE FIRST YEAR! I saw it with my own eyes.

Anyone needing sc Comment 3 - Economics to Maine, go to the Kennebec River and LOOK DOWN.

TWO) I have researched what happened to the local Maine economy after dam removal and local tourism, fishing, boating, etc. It has almost all been positive following dam removal.

Reading some of the listed Websites will even give first hand accounts of riverfront (formerly lakefront) homeowners and their impressions of dam removal. You will read from many riverfront homeowners who had been against dam removal and who are now very pleased with the post-dam results.

Please do the following Google search for many Websites with the above scientific proof. Google the following: Edwards Dam removal on the Kennebec River

Thank you for allowing me to make comment on this issue.

Doug Blackwell Mount Shasta, California Comelisten2db@gmail.com

Blackwell, Doug General Public October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1019_073-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1019_073-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_EM_1019_073-3	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_MC_1018_173

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---000---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING (Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. DAVID BLANCHARD: My name is David Blanchard,

B-l-a-n-c-h-a-r-d.

And with all due respect to the tribes, I have got

some good friends on the tribe.

Thank you for the opportunity to express my

opinion. I may be unique here in that I'm not a water

user but I am a voter, a citizen and in Klamath County a

patriot.

I have grown up and lived in the Klamath Basin for

over 50 years. As a youngster I was fascinated with

Oregon and her Native Americans.

I was also proud to be a citizen of the state with

such a strong independent history. We were Americans, we

were Oregonians, we were planters, harvesters, ranchers,

fishermen, loggers and dam builders.

We were the original environmentalists. Oregonians

were the steward of the state, taking care of not only the

land but each other.

Now people from the outside have come in and told

us that we can't log because of a bird; we can't fish for

various reasons; we can't farm because the tribe travels;

we can't walk on beaches because of a water bird; we can't even build a house if it's not 16 or 20 living units per acre; or worse, we can't heat or power our homes or irrigate with affordable power. These are our contrived rules that are against what our Oregonian forefathers envisioned. Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal Removing the dams makes no sense. They generate Comment 2 - Hydropower power, prevent flooding, create irrigation. These seem completely counter, taking the dams out seems completely counter to the administrations's desire to create green energy. Comment 3 - Alternatives Instead of removing the dams, PacifiCorp should be encouraged to update the efficiency of the generators and provide true real fish ladders. Removing the dams is a step backwards and a step that history will show as folly. Thank you.

Blanchard, David General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_173-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	
GP_MC_1018_173-2	Comment noted.	No
	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	
GP_MC_1018_173-3	The Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) analyzes construction of fish ladders in Alternative 4, Fish Passage at Four Dams. For a detailed description of Alternative 4 see Section 2.4.5.	No

	Speaker Card
	Please fill out this card and hand it to someone with a name tag if you would like to make a verbal comment of up to three minutes. Your verbal comments will be recorded by a court reporter. All recorded webal comments, along with written comments, received by November 21, 2011, will become part of the official record. Verbal and written comments are weighted equally. To submit written comments, see revelopted equally. To submit written comments, see revelopted equally. To submit written comments, see reverse side of this card.
	Name (please print) DAVIO BLANCHARD
	Representing SELF—
	Notes: AGAINST DAM REMOVAL
ent 1 - Disappr	oves of Dam Removal
	10

GP_MF_1019_097

Blanchard, David General Public October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_097-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1219_1098

From: 1bigadventure@gmail.com[SMTP:1BIGADVENTURE@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Monday, December 19, 2011 2:44:42 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Support for Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Mark Blume Organization:

Subject: Support for Dam Removal

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: $\underline{\text{I would strongly encourage Alternative 2, the removal of dams.}}$

Blume, Mark General Public December 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1219_1098-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No

GP EM 1114 639

From: Rich Bodnar[SMTP:RICHARDBODNAR@ROADRUNNER.COM] Sent: Sunday, November 13, 2011 9:10:05 PM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov Subject: Klamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal I am opposed to the removal of the dams on Copco Lake. I am a Copco Lake property owner and an avid outdoorsman. Comment 2 - Real Estate The removal of the dam threatens to further destroy my property value and the views I have. There is no plan in place to compensate me for the damage to my property and there are no plans to deal with the mess created in the lake bed upon dam removal. Comment 3 - Hydropower The removal of the dams means the loss of clean energy, the loss of recreational property, and a devastating impact on the ecology and families who live there. The dam removal means we go to dirty energy and the both the consumer and taxpayer are hit with the costs. Comment 4 - Recreation Dam removal means and end to world class whitewater rafting in portions of the river. The lakes and reservoir will no longer be there for boating, kayaking, swimming, or fishing. The removal of the dams will load up the area with silt, sediment, and toxic materials. The damage to the river and local shore line will exist for long periods. Comment 5 - Sediment Toxicity There are species of fish that will not survive in a flowing river environment. Comment 6a - Fish The loss of dams will increase the risk of floods and open up the possibility of low river levels during drought years.

▼ Comment 7 - Hydrology Comment 6b - Fish The fishery will be closed and we will all sit back and laugh at the foolishness we are being sold when people speak of the revitalization of the salmon population. It will not happen. There are no solid studies showing this happens—it is the same hollow claim we hear when dam removal discussions have come up for the past forty years.

This entire process has been a sham. The only views that seem to count are the environmentalists who have nothing to lose. No one in the government or the environmentalists care what happens to local communities or property values. The Indian tribes will benefit from the deal—which again just shows what a circus this process is. Land and money for the Indian tribes and nothing for the people actually losing property, money, or lifestyles.

This is one of the most shameful things I have ever seen in America. There is no transparency, fairness, or honesty from the parties seeking to impose their pain on the residents of Copco Lake and surrounding communities. Seems more a sad book written about people in another country.

Rich Bodnar

Patricia Avenue

Copco Lake, CA

Bodnar, Rich General Public November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1114_639-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1114_639-2	Master Response RE-3A Landowner Compensation.	No
	Master Response RE-5 Reservoir Area Management Plan.	
GP_EM_1114_639-3	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No
	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	
GP_EM_1114_639-4	Section 3.20.4.3 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) describes a reduction in some whitewater boating opportunities in the Hell's Corner Reach, with substantial increases in whitewater flows in the J.C. Boyle and Copco 2 Bypass Reaches, and little impact on flows for whitewater boaters below Iron Gate dam.	No
	Master Response REC-2 Recreational Use at Restored River.	
	Master Response REC-8 Flat Water Fishing.	
GP_EM_1114_639-5	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	No
GP_EM_1114_639-6	The comment as presented provides no evidence that salmon populations would not be revitalized under Alternatives 2 or 3 or that these alternatives would result in fishery closures.	No
GP_EM_1114_639-7	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No
	Master Response WSWR-4 Summary of Effects to Water Rights/Water Supply for Alternatives 2 and Alternative 3 for Municipal, Agricultural, and Tribal Use.	

GP LT 1121 867 BUREAL OF RECLAMATION OFFICIAL FILE COPY RECEIVED Dear Department of the Interior and Bureau of Reclamation NOV 2 1 2011 Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal I support the restoration of fisheries and habitat of the Klamath River Watershed but removing the dams as proposed. The two alternatives in your EIR that I support are: Alternative one – no action Comment 3 - Sediment Alternative four - keep dams with fish ladders Comment 2 - FERC Transport Do not release the sediment. Save the fish and ALL the aquatic life. An estimated 22 million cubic yards of fine sediment and aggregate will be released down the Klamath River if the four dams are simultaneously removed. Whether it is the height of the winter flows, or not, the release of this much sediment will smother the river system and kill all living organisms...many of them endangered. THIS IS AN ILLEGAL TAKE. No one knows for sure what will happen and no modeling ever portrays what actually happens. Imagine mud covering one square mile that is 13 to 20 feet deep! This sediment will destroy salmon runs, spawning areas, deep holes, and wash into our bays. Additionally it will negatively affect the water that is pumped out for public consumption as well as the equipment. This sediment will impair the environment affecting water clarity and purity! This amount of sediment will sterilize the river for many years. It has been admitted this is an "experiment" - we can't afford this kind of experiment! Investigate the original statements for fraudulent information, use current real science. It is not beyond the scope of work for government agencies to provide false information. According to this article: www.examiner.com/law-enforcement-in-national/u-s-judge-blasts-obama-scientistscalling-them-liars. The feds provided "equivocal or bad science," in order to divert two years' worth of water from the state's central valley farmland, according to a 279-page opinion issued by U.S. District Judge Oliver W. Wanger in Fresno, California. Furthermore, Judge Wanger also determined that many of the government scientists provided "false" and "incredible" testimony in order to support a "bad faith" preservation plan. Specifically named in the opinion were scientists from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. These very same departments are involved in the study to remove the Klamath Dams. How can we trust any information from these people? Comment 4 - NEPA Hydropower is renewable energy and important for our future. The state of California has a mandate that 1/3 of the energy produced must come from renewable sources and currently 12% is produced from hydropower. BUT the state does not include this power in its calculations!! The four hydro-electric dams have been producing enough power for 70,000 homes and businesses AND have potential to produce enough to power 150,000 homes. This is true green electricity. How many solar panels or windmills will be needed to replace this amount of energy? At what cost? Comment 5 - Hydropower Include alternatives to aid returning salmon past the dams. The EIR is incomplete because it does not include other alternative that have been provided Control No. federal agencies and CA DFG will not consider them. inu Comment 6 - Alternatives It could cost \$450 million to remove the dams without tearing out the structure or resediment. When these additional costs are first and the structure or resediment. The federal and state governments are broke. ture or removing the sediment. When these additional costs are factored in, and they need to be to save the river, then the Comment 7 - Costs

Comment 7 cont.

costs will go up dramatically. The FERC licensing and environmental requirements may be a cheaper alternative.

The Feds will be paying out millions of TAX PAYER money; besides the cost of the dam removal there will be millions spent in grants for fake and fraudulent RESTORATION. Nearly half a billion dollars has been spent with very little to show for it. How has these monies been spent?

Several federal and state agencies will spend \$493 on fisheries programs like, \$63 million on restoration projects on the Sprague, Williamson and Wood rivers; \$67 million for the fringe wetlands around Upper Klamath Lake and fish diversions for the Keno Dam; \$92 million for water conservation and ground water management; \$47 million is budgeted for acquisition of lease of water rights, water conservation and land management programs; and \$7 million for modification of dikes on the Wood River.

A total of \$338 million would support implementation of the water deal — things like paying for farmers to idle land and not farm, provide lower power rates to pump water; \$65 million for tribal economic development and environmental management; each tribe will also get \$14 million for fisheries management.

The Salmon River Restoration Council will get \$10 million for their projects. The Klamath tribes would like fishing rights on the Klamath River from Iron Gate to Interstate 5. Does this mean no one expects the fish to get to Klamath Falls where their territory is? The Klamath tribes also get \$21 million to purchase the Mazama Forest. The wildlife refuges get more water. There is \$100 million budgeted to acquire water on a year-to-year basis for environmental needs.

This is a 50-year act with funding only for the first 10-years. \$1.5 billion is just the tip of this environmental "iceberg".

2811 NOY 21 PM 12: 53

It is for these reasons and many more that I choose Alternative 1 and 4.

Signed Swan & Brigawied

Adress 72 Junshine Way

Date Dovember/8, 7011

Bogenreif, Sarah General Public November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1121_867-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1121_867-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1121_867-3	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	No
	Master Response AQU-1 C Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish.	
GP_LT_1121_867-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
	And independent science panel issued a report in December 2011 which found Judge Wanger's criticism of Interior scientists was without merit and not supported by the record. The two scientists named in the Judge's opinion have had no part in the Klamath science investigations or the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) process. The scientists involved, from all agencies within the federal and state governments, have acted with the highest of scientific integrity in carrying out the investigations associated with this effort.	
GP_LT_1121_867-5	The Lead Agencies are uncertain as to the data source the comment author relied on regarding the potential for eliminating electricity to more than 150,000 homes. As noted in Master Responses GHG-2, GHG-3 and HYDP-2, adequate power supplies are available within the region and will continue to be available to supply these households.	No
	Master Responses GHG-1 Green Power.	
	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	
	Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities.	
	As noted in Master Responses GHG-2, the Lead Agencies have used a conservative approach to predict the power resource mix under the dam removal alternatives by assuming a mix similar to the the current portfolio and do not speculate the specific power resource mix that PacifiCorp will utilize to comply with the California Renewable Portfolio Standards.	
	Using the 1.5 mega watt (MW) wind turbine models commonly installed at modern industrial wind farms to estimate the number turbines necessary to produce the Klamath Hydroelectric Project's 169 MW of installed capacity is dependent on the turbine	

Bogenreif, Sarah General Public November 21, 2011

efficiency. Current average efficiencies for turbines are approximately 35%. (Department of Energy [DOE], 20% Wind Energy by 2030 Report,

http://www.20percentwind.org/20p.aspx?page=Report). This efficiency reflects production in average wind speeds and takes into account days when the turbines are not producing power. With this 35% efficiency factor, approximately 322 wind turbines would be required to match this capacity.

Modern solar panel production, taking into account the uncertainties of solar panel efficiency, is typically estimated at 10 watts per square foot of solar panels (www.solar-estimate.org). Using this number, it would take approximately 390 acres of solar panels to produce the same 169 MW of installed capacity.

GP_LT_1121_867-6

Appendix A of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/
Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) includes a wide range of
alternatives representing diverse viewpoints and needs based on
internal and public scoping. The alternatives that moved forward
for more detailed analysis in this EIS/EIR are those that best meet
the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) purpose and need
and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) objectives,
minimize negative effects, are feasible, and represent a range of
reasonable alternatives (see Appendix A for more information).
Two alternatives that moved forward, Alternatives 4 and 5, include
fish passage as suggested in the comment. Other passage
alternatives did not meet the criteria for selection of alternatives for
the following reasons:

Master Response ALT-2 Elimination of Alternative 10 - Fish Bypass: Bogus Creek Bypass Alternative and Alternative 11 - Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Routing from Detailed Study.

GP_LT_1121_867-7

Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.

Master Response COST-2 Cost of FERC Relicensing.

No

Vol. III, 11.9-202 - December 2012

No

GP_EM_1119_1111

From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP:KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]

Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 9:33:29 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd Subject: Fwd: <u>dam the removal</u> Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> Dale <adlibber@charter.net> 11/19/2011 10:31 PM >>>

Dam the removal not the other way around.

Comment 1a - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Why were the dams put in place in the first place? Has that reason changed or have certain groups become more powerful?

After the expense of installing them it will now cost many times more to remove

them; what? The reasons given? Comment 3 - Costs

Do they generate electricity? If they do then where is the replacement of the power coming from? In these times of the supposed necessity for "green energy" this appears to run against the grain of that effort.

Removal of these dams is totally ignorant .Don't do it!

Comment 4 - Hydropower

Dale L.Bohling
P.O.Box 918
Crescent City,CA 95531
adlibber@charter.net

Comment 1b - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Bohlinh, Dale General Public November 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1119_1111-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1119_1111-2	The purpose of the PacifiCorp Hydroelectric Project (including the four dams) is power generation. The Klamath Hydroelectric Project is regulated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). The original 1956 license for these dams expired in 2006. The 1956 PacifiCorp license did not include prescriptions (Section 18 of the Federal Power Act [16 USC 811]) for fish passage over or around the dams; only J.C. Boyle Dam has fish passage facilities, but these fishways do not meet current criteria (Administrative Law Judge 2006).	No
	On February 24, 2004, PacifiCorp filed an application with FERC for a new operating license for the Klamath Hydroelectric Project. FERC prepared a Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for relicensing the project, but no license has been issued. As part of the process for the 2004 relicensing application, a variety of stakeholders (individuals, tribes, fishing interests, and conservation groups) expressed a strong desire that the four hydroelectric dams be decommissioned and removed to address declining fisheries in the lower Klamath River and reopen approximately 43 miles of blocked mainstem river habitat between Iron Gate and Keno Dams and hundreds of miles of stream habitat in Upper Basin tributaries. Fish considerations were a major subject during the relicensing process. For more information please see Chapter 1, p. 1-16 through 1-19 of the Draft EIS/Environmental Impact Report (EIR).	
GP_EM_1119_1111-3	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No
	Master Response COST-2 Cost of FERC Relicensing.	
GP_EM_1119_1111-4	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No
	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	

GP_WI_1217_1082

From: bchr41@aol.com[SMTP:BCHR41@AOL.COM]
Sent: Saturday, December 17, 2011 8:49:14 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; $\underline{\text{werner@wrinkledog.com}}$

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removall Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Beverly Boise-Cossart

Organization: none

Subject: Klamath Dam Removall

Body: Please Support Alternative 2- Full Dam Removal.

This is the best alternative for the Klamath River watershed, fisheries, and tax payers.

Full dam removal is the right thing to do now, and for future generations.

Thank you.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Boise-Cossart, Beverly General Public December 17, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1217_1082-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Klamath Settlement GP_MF_1110_650 **Comment Form** EIS/EIR PROCESS NOV 1 U 11 All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by November 21, 2011. (Please print legibly) Please mail your comments to: Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez . Bureau of Reclamation 2800 Cottage Way Sacramento, CA 95825 SCANNED AIME E Beletida OR Name: Organization: and Harley Mr. Gordon Leppig California Dept. of Fish Northern Region, Title: 619 Second Street Eureka, CA 955Q1 Address: Email: KlamathSD@usbrigo Comments: We Fifter undam? Website: KlamathRestoration

(916) 978-5055

Blender, Aimee General Public November 10, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1110_650-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1110_475

From: Steve Bollock[SMTP:REMBRANDT9962@SBCGLOBAL.NET]

Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2011 5:38:27 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: I Support Alternative 2 - Full Removal of 4 Dams Auto forwarded by a

Rule

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Dear Secretary Salazar:

I support alternative 2 within the draft dam removal EIS/EIR – full removal of four Klamath River dams. The draft EIS/EIR correctly shows that alternative 2 is the best option for fisheries restoration, job creation, and the reduction of toxic pollution. Option 2 is supported by a growing body of scientific research and best serves the public interest.

Steve Bollock

96067-9606

Bollock, Steve General Public November 10, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1110_475-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1111_551

From: lea.bond@gmail.com[SMTP:LEA.BOND@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 4:30:03 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Kalamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Lea Bond Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Kalamath Dam Removal

Body: Please support Alternative 2 - full dam removal!

Thank you,

Lea

Bond, Lea General Public November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_551-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1209_1008

From: botzlers@sbcglobal.net[SMTP:BOTZLERS@SBCGLOBAL.NET]

Sent: Friday, December 09, 2011 11:16:49 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Sally Botzler

Organization:

Subject: Klamath Dam Removal

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: I support Alternative 2 - full removal of four dams.

Botzler, Sally General Public December 09, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1209_1008-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1201_952

From: rbourdon@design-workshops.com[SMTP:RBOURDON@DESIGN-WORKSHOPS.COM]

Sent: Thursday, December 01, 2011 5:22:51 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Richard Bourdon

Organization:

Subject: Klamath River Dam Removal

Body: I have been fishing the Klamath River since 1958 and have seen firsthand the decline of the once great fishery. Between the decline in logging and fish the local peoples including Native Americans have suffered greatly. I've mostly fished the Orleans area and where once 20 steelhead per day were common, now with 53 years experience fishing the river a two fish day is the exception. Long gone are the days of keeping any fish, now I just pray that with dam removal and restoration that my grand children will someday be able to enjoy that the Klamath once was. Rich Bourdon

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Bourdon, Richard General Public December 01, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1201_952-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_MC_1020_222

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR ---000---YREKA, CALIFORNIA

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MS. LIZ BOWEN: Liz Bowen, L-i-z, B-o-w-e-n.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I was born in Siskiyou County. <u>I'm opposed to</u>

dam removal. And as far as openness from both sides, I

must say that there's a You Tube out there that was

created by the opposition, of my opinion; and it is

blatant and showing fish, baby fish, that are supposedly

dead in one of our creeks in our valley.

The people trespassed on my cousin's property in

order to do that. They were caught by my cousin. I know

this happened.

Open-mindedness, I have seen very little of it. Comment 2 - Out of Scope

Right now I would like to report Scott River has salmon in

it. Over 30 were counted within an hour period.

Unfortunately DFG has put a wear across the river. The

fish have to go all the way down to eight inches. I have

a photo of it. That shows the salmon have to find this

tiny spot, and then DFG expects all the salmon to get up

to the Scott River or it is the farmer's fault for having

salmon up in the river, and you're obstructing the salmon

from coming up the river. That wear is in the canyon, and

it is wrong.

Comment 3 - NEPA

To the federal agencies proposing dam

destruction, EIS, EIR regarding four hydroelectric dams in the Klamath River, it is invalid because the participating agencies have violated federal law by refusing to coordinate the plan to destroy the dam with the local governments.

The Department of Interior, and other federal
agencies involved with the destruction of Klamath River
dams have violated the law by refusing to coordinate the
plan for destruction with the local elected officials,
sheriffs, our sheriff and the supervisors, city councils
and mayors.

The interests of the majority of citizens are

being subverted for the political gain of special interest
groups who will be paid hundreds of millions of tax

dollars over the next 16 years for restoration of salmon
projects. Did I mention we have salmon in the Scott River?

Once again federal agencies have favored special
interest groups over those of the vast majority of
citizens. So what's new? Well, something that's new is
coordination. We are expecting all of the federal and the
state agencies to coordinate with our sheriff and with
other elected local groups in our county.

Coordination and coordination, you must be

consistent with local policy. Local policy, we have local

policy of management, of restoration of our lands, and we

expect you to come and be consistent with our local

policy.

Bowen, Liz General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_222-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1020_222-2	The Proposed Action does not address activities within the Scott River basin.	No
GP_MC_1020_222-3	Master Response N/CP-2 Coordination.	No
	Master Response GEN-16 Public Involvement.	

GP_EM_1123_907

From: Tami Bozarth[SMTP:EUREKAAUTO@MONTANASKY.NET]

Sent: Wednesday, November 23, 2011 2:59:06 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Dams

Auto forwarded by a Rule

To whom it may concern:

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

<u>I urge you to reconsider your plan to destroy Klamath river dams.</u> It is the wrong thing to do. Would you <u>feel differently if this was in your own backyard?</u>

Sincerely,

Tami Bozarth

Bozarth, Tami General Public November 23, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1123_097-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1020_076

From: Chris Breitenfelder[SMTP:DORISNCHRISB@CHARTER.NET]

Sent: Thursday, October 20, 2011 1:25:15 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd Subject: Klamath River Dam Removal

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear Ms. Vasquez,

I am strongly against the Klamath Restoration Agreement.

Comment 3 - Hydropower

Comment 2 - Cost Estimate

The removal of 4 working dams, which produce clean, cheap electricity is not a good use of limited government funds.

What are we going to use to replace this hydroelectric power? Smoke belching coal fired plants ?? Not a good environmental friendly choice!

We would be better off asking Pacific Power to build some fish ladders (like at the Bonneville Dam) to accommodate the few salmon that want to swim upriver. ▶

Sincerely

H.C.BREITENFELDER 10119 Cinnamon Teal Dr.

Klamath Falls, OR 97601

541-273-2263

Comment 4 - Alternatives

Breitenfelder, Chris General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1020_076-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Other Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1020_076-2	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No
GP_EM_1020_076-3	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No
	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	
GP_EM_1020_076-4	The Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) analyzes an alternative that describes this situation in Alternative 4, Fish Passage at Four Dams. For a detailed description of Alternative 4 see Section 2.4.5.	No

GP_LT_1021_182

John Brennan 3715 Dale Creek Raid Hammond Ranch, CA 96094

October 26, 2011

Re: Klamath restoration project EIR

Dear Government Official:	Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal
I live in Siskiyou County at the headwaters of Sl	nasta River.
The Klamath dams must be removed as they pos	e an insurmountable obstacle to fish
migration and spawning. Further they act as a tournique	et does clamping off a flow vital to so
many.	
111011.	Comment 2 - Water Rights/Supply
The EIR for this project must address the follow	ing issues:
	*
Farmers and ranchers moved into the Klamath B	
domestic and irrigation water. The project must	
adequate irrigation water to them, or they will ha	ave relied on that promise of water to
their detriment.	- Hydropower
• The generating capacity lost when the dams are	
a electricity generation source as the damsnow a	Comment 4 - Real Estate
Lakefront property owners must be compensate	d for the loss of lakefront, perhaps by
giving them back the land that was taken when t	
compensating them in some way which balances	
flowing fish river.	
Comment 5 - Recreat	ion
Commercial rafters must be compensated for the	c loss of predictable and adequate flow
during their normal rafting season.	
Thanks for this opportunity to comment on the environment.	ronmental impacts of this excellent
Sin	cerely,

John P. Brennan, PEwA

Brennan, John Hammond Forest October 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1021_182-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1021_182-2	Master Response WSWR-4 Summary of Effects to Water Supply/Water Rights for Alternative 2 and Alternative 3 for Municipal, Agricultural, and Tribal Use.	No
GP_LT_1021_182-3	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No
	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	
GP_LT_1021_182-4	Master Response RE-3A Landowner Compensation.	No
	Master Response RE-6A Disposition of Parcel B Lands.	
GP_LT_1021_182-5	While dam removal would result in decreases in flows for whitewater boating in the Hell's Corner Reach, flows acceptable for whitewater boating would increase in the J.C. Boyle and Copco 2 Bypass Reaches.	No
	Dam removal would result in little change to the number of days with suitable flows for whitewater boating, in the river sections below Iron Gate Dam. While dam removal would cause a decrease in the number of days with suitable flows for whitewater boating in the Hells Corner section, there is no provision in the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) or the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) for monetary compensation to commercial outfitters due to changes brought about by dam removal.	

GP_WI_1020_075

From: jb@gotsky.com[SMTP:JB@GOTSKY.COM] Sent: Thursday, October 20, 2011 10:21:40 AM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com Subject: Web Inquiry: EIR comments Auto forwarded by a Rule Name: John Brennan Organization: Hammond Forest Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal Subject: EIR comments Body: The dams are just like a tourniquet on our arms; both objects must be removed or part of us will atrophy. Comment 2 - Economics The removal process must: a. provide a means to provide agriculture with the water they were promised way back when. If the project cannot, then there must be compensation for that taking. Comment 3- Real Estate b. Compensate land owners along the reservoirs for the loss of lakefront by giving land back to them to the center line of the Klamath channel Comment 4 - Hydropower c. Provide as green a means of the lost generating capacity as is possible d. Create a means to compensate licensed commercial rafters for the seasonal loss of water which will lessen their gross incomes. Comment 5 - Economics Each of these issues must be addressed with a specific plan. The EIR is not specific enough. Take these dams out. Use groundwater storage, off main stem impoundments, aquifer recharge for dry season release. Comment 6 - Water Supply/Rights

Brennan, John Hammond Forest October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1020_075-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_WI_1020_075-2	Master Response WSWR-1 Effects of Agricultural Water Supply.	No
GP_WI_1020_075-3	Master Response RE-3A Landowner Compensation.	No
	Master Response RE-6A Disposition of Parcel B Lands.	
GP_WI_1020_075-4	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No
	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	
GP_WI_1020_075-5	The National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) requires an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to disclose the impacts associated with each alternative to foster the decision-making process, which is what the Draft EIS/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) has done. NEPA also requires that mitigation measures must be also discussed in an EIS, but it is at the discretion of the Lead Agency as to what measures are adopted and implemented.	No
GP_WI_1020_075-6	These types of measures are included in the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA), particularly the On-Project Plan. The KBRA is analyzed at a programmatic level as a connected action to Alternatives 2 and 3.	No

GP_WI_1202_958

From: barbara.brimlow@gmail.com[SMTP:BARBARA.BRIMLOW@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Thursday, December 01, 2011 10:18:44 PM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Barbara and John Brimlow

Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath Dam Removal

Body: We support Alternative 2 - full removal of the four dams.

Thank you.

John and Barbara Brimlow

Brimlow, John & Barbara General Public December 02, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1202_958-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1107_380

From: mbrinkle@comcast.net[SMTP:MBRINKLE@COMCAST.NET]

Sent: Monday, November 07, 2011 2:57:29 PM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removalll Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: John Brinkley

Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath Dam Removalll

Body: <u>I recommend option 2</u>, <u>full removal of the dams on the Klamath River</u>. <u>This will be the best option for fish</u>, <u>and it will result in restoration of a healthy river free of toxic algae and warm water</u>. <u>It will also provide good jobs</u>.

Brinkley, John General Public November 07, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1107_380-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP MC 1026 368

KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR HEARING OCTOBER 26, 2011 PUBLIC TESTIMONY ARCATA, CALIFORNIA

MS. BRINTON: Good evening. I wasn't planning to speak tonight, but after listening to everybody, I decided to. I came here because of a bumper sticker, and it's the very first bumper sticker I have ever put on my car; and it says, "Un-dam the Klamath!" And I got that bumper sticker at a memorial service for Tim McKay, who was the -- ran the NEC. And I was on the board of the NEC for many years. So, in honor of Tim, I had to come tonight. Because I put on a bumper sticker, I have to

come to the meeting. Comment 1 - Other/General

And listening to everything tonight, I mean, am definitely for restoration of the entire Klamath watershed. I mean, pointblank. That's it. Bottom line. Restoration of the Klamath watershed. That includes everything.

But I'm hearing a lot of things that are bothering me. You know, it's the sovereignty rights of the natives, you know, trying to impede on that. Other things regarding water quality, the sediment, all kinds of other things that people are bringing in that, apparently, this document has not addressed. And it needs to be addressed, because this may be the one chance to get this done. And it's got to be done right.

You know, you know the old adage, "A stitch in time saves nine." Your mother told you that. Well, I'm going to tell you that. Do it right now, and don't come back and redo it, because then it just makes it more complicated and more difficult.

Thank you.

Brinton

General Public October 26, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1026_368-1	Analysis of tribal trust rights including water rights are analyzed in Sections 3.8 and 3.12 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR). Water quality is analyzed in Section 3.2 of the Draft EIS/EIR.	No

```
GP_EM_1221_1222
From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP:KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]
Sent: Tuesday, January 03, 2012 8:38:27 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Fwd: dams comment
Auto forwarded by a Rule
>>> Karen Brooks <<u>kbrooks61@gmail.com</u>> 12/21/2011 3:13 AM >>>
                      Comment on Draft EIS/EIR for Klamath Settlement
RE:
              Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal
Accept Alternative 1 - No Action/No Project Alternative
This is the best alternative presented as it will not dump 22.2 million tons of
sediment into the river system and smother all aquatic life.
                                                                 Comment 2 - Real Estate
This is an unreasonable and illegal "take" with too many unknown and
unforeseeable consequences.
                                Comment 3 - Water Quality
Alternative 1 will also allow the water flows to be the most consistent and keep
the high nutrient load as far up river as possible.
                                                        Comment 4 - Costs
Lastly, being that there aren't any federal or state funds available to remove
the dams, Alternative 1 forces all stakeholders to address outcome-based
restoration to save the river system.
                                                           Comment 5 - Alternatives
Second Best Alternative 4 - Fish Passage at Four Dams
This should have been done a long time ago and can be borne by the ratepayers of
the dams and Warren Buffet's empire. This can be accomplished by fish tunnels or
diversion channels.
                              Comment 6 - Environmental Justice
This entire EIS/EIR is flawed in that it doesn't recognize all the stakeholders
and the impacts economically, socially, or culturally.
                                                          Comment 7 - Real Estate
It also does not address the long term impact of private property nor the
communities and infrastructure associated with dams that have changed the
landscape the past 100 years.
                                    Comment 8 - Hydropower
Lastly it does not mitigate or replace the energy that is lost when the dams are
removed.
                  Comment 9 - Real Estate
One area that I could not find an answer to is who owns the land under the
reservoirs? How will it be used and managed?
Name:
                   Karen Brooks
                   P.O. Box 730
                   Bayside, CA 95524
Organization:
                   None
Title:
                   Citizen
```

Email: kbrooks61@gmail.com

Date: 12-19-11

Brooks, Karen General Public December 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1221_1222-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1221_1222-2	Master Response RE-4 Takings.	No
GP_EM_1221_1222-3	Alternative 1 is the No Action/No Project Alternative.	No
	Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.	
	Master Response WQ-27 Nutrient Retention With Dams, Nutrient Release Without Dams, and Periphyton.	
	Master Response AQU-11 NMFS BO, ESA, and KBRA Water Management.	
GP_EM_1221_1222-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_EM_1221_1222-5	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	
GP_EM_1221_1222-6	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No
	The Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) describes the economic effects of the alternatives in Section 3.15, Socioeconomics, the cultural resources effects in Section 3.13, Cultural Resources, and the effects on low-income and minority populations in Section 3.16, Environmental Justice.	
GP_EM_1221_1222-7	Section 3.15, Socioeconomics of the EIS/EIR addresses the long-term impact on private properties in the vicinity of the reservoirs.	No
	Potential impacts from dam removal to infrastructure are analyzed in Section 3.22, Traffic and Transportation.	
GP_EM_1221_1222-8	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_EM_1221_1222-9	Please refer to Section 3.14 (Land Use, Agriculture and Forest Resources) for a complete description of land ownership in the area of analysis (pages 3.14-6 through 3.14-8).	No
	Master RE-6A, C and E Disposition of Parcel B Lands.	

GP_LT_1019_084

Klamath Public Hearing Testimony

To:

United States Department of Interior Officials

From:

Bill Brown, Past Klamath County Commissioner

\$4. A. C. M. C. L. T. 多糖品 一定 扩

Comment 4 - Fish

Date:

October 18, 2011

Subject:

Non-Support of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement and Dam Removal

Comment 1 - KBRA

As one of the sitting Klamath County Commissioners when the work began on the Klamath Basin Restoration
Agreement (KBRA) in 2007, I had hopes that an agreement could be hammered out, supported by factions up and down the Klamath River Basin, that would offer real solutions to our future power needs and sustainable water deliveries to our farms and ranches. Many solutions have been discussed prior and should have been included in the KBRA proposal including but not limited to:

- a) supporting additional water storage (Long Lake, Boundary Dam Proposals and/or other natural alternatives) in order to deliver water to agriculture and down-stream when deemed necessary.
- b) supporting amendment of the Endangered Species Act which has paralyzed the entire Klamath Basin through poor decisions based on unproven science and history,
- re-establishing the hatcheries to maximum instead of minimum capacities for a variety of fish species,
- d) establishing an aggressive plan to control the number of predators which we know are a large part of the problem related to fish numbers up the Klamath River, and
- e) additional controls being established for the large commercial fishing vessels that lay off our coast and contribute greatly to unsustainable fish runs.

These are but a few of the many parts of a total solution that I expected to see in the KBRA proposal along with other solutions that have not been thought of or addressed.

Because of the confidentiality agreement approved when the KBRA work began, stakeholders could not openly discuss the proposed KBRA. Once I had the January 2008 KBRA Draft Proposal in my hands and the confidentiality agreement was fulfilled I expressed, after careful thought and investigation, my disappointment in the KBRA proposal publically. While there were a couple parts of the proposal that I thought could be beneficial, those were widely over-ridden by the four dams to be removed at taxpayer and rate-payer expense, purchase of a 90,000 acre tribal forest by taxpayers, idling of 18,000 acres in upper Klamath donating nearly 30,000 more acre feet of water to a political cause that has already cost our county dearly. Along with this was the fact that I witnessed very few real solutions identified above.

Following is a summary of major concerns that formed my decision, as a Klamath County Commissioner and now a private citizen, to **not** support the KBRA proposal as presented:

The KBRA does not have the support of the Klamath County Natural Resources Advisory Council, agriculture
related organizations and a large majority of our citizens as proven by recent surveys and discussions with
citizens. Citizens do not have a clue as how this will effect adjudication and costs in taxes, electrical rates, etc.

2. Taking out dams will not provide a salmon run under past or current conditions due to the historical fact that the salmon were dead or dying at the location of the Irongate Dam which is why it was placed at that location along with geological reasons. For the fish to climb another 2000 plus feet in elevation and swim approximately another 80 miles when they are dead or dying at the Irongate location creates a reality of why there is no

evidence of salmon runs this far up the river. That is also why the engineers and scientists placed the fish hatchery at the Irongate Dam also. In other words, science and history teach us that we will have salmon runs in Klamath County "When Salmon Fly". The cost of dam removal, estimated between \$400 million and four billion, seems estimator's could come a bit closer, far exceeds the cost of developing additional water storage and implementing other real solutions, "Follow the Money" related to this KBRA proposal.

- 3. Over 100,000 acres of productive farm/ranch lands have been idled in Klamath County not counting conservation easements purchased by agencies with taxpayer funds. Using a conservative average of \$300 net income per acre of productive ground, this totals a net loss to our local economy of \$30 million dollars per year. Why would anyone need or want to negatively affect our gross income from agriculture further by taking another 18,000 acres out of production? This does not include losses to farm implement dealerships, veterinary services, ag. suppliers, restaurants and all types of other retail shops.
- 4. The KBRA is an agreement with no legal basis. Klamath County Legal Councils (former and present), wrote opinions that this is only an agreement and is not legally binding. So, my question is why are we relying on an agreement that can and probably will change given new leadership locally, statewide and nationally? Seems like a perfect storm for future generations.

Comment 8 - KBRA

Comment 7 - KBRA

- 5. Purchasing tribal land under this agreement was one of those "Oh, By the Way" additions asked for by the Klamath Tribes a week or two before the draft was presented in January 2008. In my opinion, it has no place in this agreement. My stated opinion of purchasing tribal land is that the tribes have every right to purchase land with their own funds but the taxpayers have no obligation to assist or be responsible for said purchases.
- I personally observed a great deal of deceptions, manipulations and outright misinformation that occurred during the development and proposed implementation of this KBRA proposal. Ugly politics, attempts to discredit those that oppose the KBRA proposal, illegal meetings and non-objective/balanced reporting by the Herald and News, especially after the Herald and News came out very early in favor of the KBRA proposal, was and is the norm. This type of behavior and game-playing has no place in such an important issue that will affect all Klamath Basin communities and citizens now and in the future. We all deserve better in order to fight future battles united.

Comment 9 - KBRA

In conclusion, while the current KBRA blew an excellent opportunity to bring forward real solutions, the reality is that this KBRA has caused division among our citizens for the benefit of the few. The solution is to not give in to small special interests rather work towards real solutions that are recognized as being supported by the majority with integrity in the process. Also, the United States of America is nearly bankrupt with enormous debt incurred through exorbitant spending. We, the taxpayers of America, need a break from these spending sprees on projects that are neither scientific nor necessary.

化工作的 医多种性 化二种类型 人名英格兰人姓氏格兰人名

Sincerely;

Bill Brown

642 Pacific Terrace

Klamath Falls, OR 97601

541/891-7352

Brown, Bill General Public October 19, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR No

GP_LT_1019_084-1

An analysis of alternatives to the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) is beyond the scope of this Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR). Both National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) include provisions that the draft environmental review analyze a reasonable range of alternatives that meet most of the purpose and need/project objections, and are potentially feasible (40 CFR § 1502.14; 43 CFR § 46.420(b); Pub. Resources Code, sec. 21002; CEQA Guidelines, sec. 15126.6(a), (c), (f)). Alternatives should be limited to ones that avoid or substantially lessen the Proposed Action's significant environmental effects (CEQA Guidelines Sec. 15126.6(a), (c), (f), sec. 15204(a); Draft EIS/EIR, Section 2.3). The Lead Agencies are not required to consider all conceivable alternatives to the Proposed Action. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21091(d)(2)(B); CEQA Guidelines, sec. 15126.6(a); sec. 15204(a). Nor are the Lead Agencies required to analyze an alternative whose effects cannot be reasonably ascertained and whose implementation is remote and speculative. (CEQA Guidelines, sec. 15126.6(f)(3). The Lead Agencies developed a list of 18 preliminary alternatives that were screened down to five. These five alternatives were analyzed in the Draft EIS/EIR because they best meet the NEPA purpose and CEQA objectives, minimize negative effects, and are potentially feasible (Draft EIS/EIR, Section 2.3). (A full description of the alternatives and the rationale for screening the alternatives is presented in Appendix A, the Alternatives Formulation Report).

GP_LT_1019_084-2

Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Other Oppose Dam Removal.

No

No

GP_LT_1019_084-3

Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.

No

GP LT 1019 084-4

Historical distributions of anadromous fish are described in the EIS/EIR in Chapter 3.3.3.1, Aquatic Resources. Historical records reviewed by Hamilton et al. (2005) and information obtained from archaeological sites analyzed by Butler et al. (2010) indicate that prior to the construction of Copco 1 Dam, Chinook salmon and steelhead spawned in the tributaries upstream of Upper Klamath Lake, including the Sprague, Williamson, and Wood rivers.

The question regarding the historical distribution of salmon and steelhead above Iron Gate Dam was also addressed in proceedings before Administrative Law Judge Honorable Parlen L. McKenna who concluded that agencies had met their burden of proof on this issue (EIS 1.2.6.2, Federal Energy Commission Relicensing [FERC]). Among other findings, Judge McKenna determined (Administrative Law Judge 2006) that:

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Brown, Bill General Public October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	 While the precise geographic distribution is uncertain, historical records and Tribal accounts demonstrate that anadromous fish (Chinook salmon, Coho salmon, and steelhead trout) migrated past the present site of Iron Gate Dam which provided a viable ecosystem and habitat for those stocks of fish (Findings Of Fact (FOF) 2A-3, p. 12). 	
	 Chinook salmon (both spring and fall-run) were abundant in the tributaries of the Upper Klamath Basin, including Jenny, Fall, and Shovel Creeks, as well as the Wood, Sprague, and Williamson rivers (FOF 2A-4, p. 12). 	
	 Steelhead trout utilized habitat in Spencer, Shovel, Fall, Camp, and Scotch creeks, and they were likely distributed as far upstream as Link River (FOF 2A-5, p. 12). 	
	Coho salmon spawned in Fall Creek (FOF 2A-6, p. 12).	
	 The record shows that those anadromous fish proximate to Iron Gate Dam are genetically most similar to those populations that existed in the Upper Klamath Basin prior to the construction of the dams (FOF 2A-22, p. 15). 	
	Additionally, the FERC (FERC 2007) concluded that anadromous fish occurred historically above Iron Gate Dam.	
	The comment, as written, provides no evidence to support the argument that anadromous fish did not occur upstream of IGD. The statement that there are no records that salmon and steelhead ever got above the Iron Gate Dam is not factually correct.	
GP_LT_1019_084-5	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No
	Master Response COST-2 Cost of FERC Relicensing.	
GP_LT_1019_084-6	Estimated economic impacts including those related to agricultural employment, relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative are discussed in Section 3.15. Over the period of analysis, employment in the agricultural sector is anticipated to be an important part of the regional economy.	No
GP_LT_1019_084-7	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No
GP_LT_1019_084-8	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of the Record.	No
GP_LT_1019_084-9	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No
GP_LT_1019_084-10	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record	No

GP_EM_1121_850

From: Chris Brown[SMTP:JOHNADAMSCAPITALIST@YAHOO.COM]

Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 3:58:16 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Four dams on the Upper Klamath River

Auto forwarded by a Rule Bureau of Reclamation 2800 Cottage Way Sacramento, CA 95825

To whom it may concern,

Duplicate of GP_EM_1118_800

I am writing you regarding the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS).

I support the farmers and ranchers of Southern Oregon and Northern California. I do not understand why our government would go to the measures it has planned to hurt good people barely making a living off their land. What is proposed by the Department of the Interior will be the final blow to an already decimated area economically.

The Federal Government is planning to destroy four dams on the Upper Klamath River. One in southern Oregon; the other three in northern California. Allegedly, it is to save the Coho salmon. According to people in the area, dam removal will wipe out clean, affordable, electrical power to 70,000 homes, release tons of sediment from behind the dams and make the river less reliable for irrigation; the river will be a mere stream in the summer, a flood threat in the spring, and toxic.

Already government policies have removed miners and loggers from the area; now the target is ranchers and farmers. One reason California is in such bad shape economically is because of government policies in our rural areas. It's time to stop any more destruction of our rural communities and their economies.

The Coho salmon are not native to the Klamath and were planted in the river in the late 1800's. Coho are not natural to the Klamath and yet millions of fish produced at the Iron Gate fish hatchery are not included in the river population because they are not considered natural. Coho typically spawn within 30 miles of the ocean; first dam on the Klamath is 187 miles upstream.

I believe it was intended by the federal government to excluded 40,000 Siskiyou County residents and their local, elected representatives in the Klamath River Dam removal meetings. Also, four tribes exist in the Klamath Basin - the Shasta, Karuk, Yurok, and Hupa; the Shasta have been left out of all agreements and their sacred burial grounds will be destroyed when the dams are breached. If they had a voice in this matter it would not have gone this far. But the agenda is not to comply democratically with people it is to rule people. This to me is

obviously a California ABAG agenda, better known at Agenda 21 as stated on the very clearly UN Agenda 21 web site.

In the United Staes, we are not governed by man nor by nature, we are governed by laws. You have broken our laws and ignored the residents. Where will these people go? How will they get electricity? Do you simply want to move them to relocation camps? Then what? What is your plan?

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

DO NOT REMOVE THE 4 DAMS AT UPPER KLAMATH RIVER.

Sincerely,

Christopher Brown San Rafael, California Comment AuthorBrown, ChrisAgency/Assoc.General PublicSubmittal DateNovember 21, 2011

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP_EM_1118_800. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this EIS/EIR alongside GP_EM_1118_800. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP_EM_1118_800 are listed below.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1121_850-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1121_1064

From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP:KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]

Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 10:05:47 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Fwd: Four dams on the Upper Klamath River Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> Chris Brown <<u>johnadamscapitalist@yahoo.com</u>> 11/21/2011 3:01 PM >>>
Mr. Gordon Leppig

c/o California Department of Fish and Game 619 Second Street Eureka, CA 95501

Dear Mr. Gordon Leppig,

Duplicate of GP_EM_1118_800

I am writing you regarding the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS).

I support the farmers and ranchers of Southern Oregon and Northern California. I do not understand why our government would go to the measures it has planned to hurt good people barely making a living off their land. What is proposed by the Department of the Interior will be the final blow to an already decimated area economically.

The Federal Government is planning to destroy four dams on the Upper Klamath River. One in southern Oregon; the other three in northern California. Allegedly, it is to save the Coho salmon. According to people in the area, dam removal will wipe out clean, affordable, electrical power to 70,000 homes, release tons of sediment from behind the dams and make the river less reliable for irrigation; the river will be a mere stream in the summer, a flood threat in the spring, and toxic.

Already government policies have removed miners and loggers from the area; now the target is ranchers and farmers. One reason California is in such bad shape economically is because of government policies in our rural areas. It's time to stop any more destruction of our rural communities and their economies.

The Coho salmon are not native to the Klamath and were planted in the river in the late 1800's. Coho are not natural to the Klamath and yet millions of fish produced at the Iron Gate fish hatchery are not included in the river population because they are not considered natural. Coho typically spawn within 30 miles of the ocean; first dam on the Klamath is 187 miles upstream.

I believe it was intended by the federal government to excluded 40,000 Siskiyou County residents and their local, elected representatives in the Klamath River Dam removal meetings. Also, four tribes exist in the Klamath Basin - the Shasta, Karuk, Yurok, and Hupa; the Shasta have been left out of all agreements and their

Duplication cont.

sacred burial grounds will be destroyed when the dams are breached. If they had a voice in this matter it would not have gone this far.

But the agenda is not to comply democratically with people it is to rule people. This to me is obviously a California ABAG agenda, better known at Agenda 21 as stated on the very clearly UN Agenda 21 web site.

In the United Staes, we are not governed by man nor by nature, we are governed by laws. You have broken our laws and ignored the residents. Where will these people go? How will they get electricity? Do you simply want to move them to relocation camps? Then what? What is your plan?

Comment 1 - General/Other

DO NOT REMOVE THE 4 DAMS AT UPPER KLAMATH RIVER.

Sincerely,

Christopher Brown

San Rafael, California

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Brown, Christopher General Public November 21, 2011

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP_EM_1118_800. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this EIS/EIR alongside GP_EM_1118_800. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP_EM_1118_800 are listed below.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1121_1064-1	Master Response GEN-23 Agenda 21.	No
	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	
	PacifiCorp outlined a series of actions in their 2008 Integrated Resource Plan to meet this deficit, including the addition of 144 mega watts (MW) of wind resources in 2009 through company owned resources and purchases, and the addition of 269 MW of wind resources in 2010 with company owned resources and 119 MW of power purchases (PacifiCorp 2008). These improvements and purchases will allow PacifiCorp to meet the expected load across their service area. Please see Volume I, Section 3.18, p. 11 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) for a more in depth discussion of power issues related to the removal of the Four Facilities.	
GP_EM_1121_1064-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

MR LEPPIG
KEEP THE KLAMPAN DAME.
OPEN + FUNCTIONAL TOTAL
THE LOCAL CITTLENS.
DO NOT DESERVE TO Ma. Gordan Leppia
- ceo KECAUSE OF
UNFOUNDED ENVIRONMENTAL YOLA DELL OF FISH - GAME
UNFOUNDED FAUTONIST.
CONCERNS PESPECTURY TOTAL SECOND ST.
ISSECTION TO THE STREET OF THE
DI FASE DO NOT MRITE RELOW THIS LINE RESERVED FOR U.S. DOSTAL SERVICE
PLEASE DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE. RESERVED FOR U. S. POSTAL SERVICE
Comment 1 - Disapproves of
Dam Removal

GP_LT_1208_980

Brown, Pastor Rob General Public December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1208_980-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1121_857

From: Kim Buck[SMTP:KIMBUCK@ATTITUDE.COM]

Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 5:58:32 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Klamath Dams

Auto forwarded by a Rule

 $Comment \ 1 \ \hbox{--} Disapproves \ of \ Dam$

Removal

I can not express enough how important it is that the destruction of this dam or others throughout California is creating havoc, loss of jobs, loss of propery and stable economic environment. Turning back to the days of complete wilderness is ridiculous and damaging to communities everywhere.

Please DO NOT proceed with these plans that have to do with the Agenda 21, and the United Nations take over over all our sovereignty

KIM BUCK

Buck, Kim General Public November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1121_857-1	Master Response GEN-23 Agenda 21.	No

GP_LT_1128_938



Klamath Ranch Resort

6930 Copeo Road, Hornbrook CA 96044

November 22, 2011

Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez, Bureau of Reclamation

2800 Cottage Way MP-150

Sacramento, CA 95826

RE: MP-140 ADM-1.10

Ms. Vasquez:

The attached file is comments that I would like to introduce into the KlamathRestoration.gov draft EIS/EIR.

Thank you in advance for your assistance and appreciate your efforts on our behalf.

Sincerely,

Owner

SCANNED

www.klamatheimeliresurt.com

1 et 530,475,3270 Fax 530,475,3586



6930 Copeo Road, Hornbrook CA 96044

November 17, 2011

Mr. Donald R. Glaser

Regional Director

U.S. Department of Interior

2800 Cottage Way

Sacramento, Ca. 95825

RE: MP-140 - ADM-1.10

Thank you for your letter of October 7, 2011 in response to my letters of August 19 and August 29, 2011. Your apology for delay in response is accepted, however your explanation of the Secretary's decision and the State (OR & CA) concurrence by May 2012 is not an acceptable reply as to whether my property would be negatively impacted. Several points in the Klamath Restoration.Gov, shows us in flood & silt zone. Comment 1 - Real Estate

Since the announcement of "possible dam removal" publicity in 2006, real estate values have declined by at least 50%.

The recent release of the scope of work for *outside appraisers* covered only land values. These are worthless numbers because there have been no sales. Old time residents, dating back to 1900, with no dams, know that drought and flooding were common occurrences. Even in normal years when logs were floated to the town of Klamathon they had to start in June from Copco to Klamathon to be assured of enough water to float the logs to 5 saw mills.

Lel 530.475.3270 Fax 530.475.3586

www.klamathranchresort.com

Comment 2 - KHSA

The following is being given as an indication that 2008 it was known that dams were to be taken out.

Oregon and California Public Utilities or Senate Bill 76 "whereas the "Klamath Agreement in principle" was signed November 13, 2008 by the US Department of Interior and by PacifiCorp and that a final agreement will entered into by these and OTHER parties (stake holders). (Please see rest of Oregon Senate Bill 76) California PUC did take some-time but did sign in principle. (Notice that no local governments had agreed).

I attended a number of the scoping meetings that resulted in my writing the letters attached requesting appraisal.

The scoping meetings appear to be to "Validate Stakeholders" wish list. All above and (much more) were validated by the Secretary's press release and speech in San Francisco. See attachment A-1

Comment 3 - NEPA/CEQA

Please note that in none of these documents is mitigation cost given. (If you don't have a budget, how can it "be done in cost cap and public interest?)

Comment 4 - Costs

Maybe my property is not that significant to DOI, but I have invested a tremendous amount of money and time in the project after complying at great cost with CEQA and North Coast Water requirements. My lead agency, Siskiyou County, cannot even sit at the table, so as a property owner with a large investment, I have no government representation. The appraisal is so I can negotiate with, & get, what a "willing seller and a willing buyer agree as a Fair Price. We do not want to leave this to another Secretary or our Grandchildren who won't have first-hand knowledge of the property. My wife & I have always believed in our Country, its government and, most of all, our Constitution & Bill of Rights. Your Department, either purposely or unknowingly, contradicted and misrepresented, many of the rights of Property Owners thru out your investigation (ie Pacific Power, Tribes, Public) & don't let the truth stand in the way to accomplish the goal to remove the dams.

I have only asked for an appraisal that we both can agree on, in writing, so no questions, when you move forward, that our estate will not have the burden and cost to adjudicate.

Comment 5 - Real Estate

Comment 5 cont.

That is why I demand an agreed price now and on dam removal. If you run over budget, we don't want to be told "sorry, no funds".

My wife and I have worked very hard for many years to develop this legacy for our Grandchildren. We are getting along in years and most likely won't be around when the dams come out. We can't sell the project because of disclosure of flood, silt, and drought years low flow in the River. The Klamath Restoration Act Documentation shows we will be in the flood zone (that we filed and got out in 2004). Blowing the dams shows the highest silt deposits will be on our property. Our Klamath Ranch Resort currently has water wells, septic & leach fields & irrigation systems, 4900 sq. foot home, restaurant & boat ramps. Our planned development is 10 years in the making and still has a-ways to go. We stopped development because of KBRA press releases and hearings.

The flood water& silt will most likely ruin our wells, septic system AND our business. That is why an appraisal is necessary NOW, not, WHEN, all is signed off by the Secretary. He has already said he likes the Project. The Oregon & California Governors have already agreed in principal to sign.

If that takes to May 2012, why has the congressional bill already been drafted to send to Congress? Therefore it appears that the "fat lady" is ready to sing. We are very close to the Siskiyou Monument Proposal, maybe DOI would want this space to manage the two monuments which both will reach the Klamath River; Cascade Siskiyou to the East, Siskiyou to the west. Both seem to be Crown Jewel Properties.

Please see a direct quote from Amendment 14:

Amendment XIV Citizenship Rights Ratified 7-9-1868

Section 1.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.



Comment 6 cont.

I am not a legal expert, but it seems clear to me that our property must be appropriately compensated for in real terms.

Please consider a face to face meeting or order an appraisal. Your early response is expected & appreciated. Please view the property on:

klamathranchresort.com

Sincerely,

James Burney

Property Owner & Tax & Rate Payer

AND American Citizen

Attachments:

- 1. DOI letter 10-7-2011
- 2. Copies of previous letters 2-14/5-16/5-19/8-29-2011
- 3. Secretarys speech
- 4. Klamath Clap Trap
- 5. Testimony Yreka draft
- 6. A-2 excerpt Full Dam Removal



CC:

Ken Salazar

Secretary of Interior

1847 C St. N W

Washington, D. C. 20240

Dennis Lynch, Program Manager

USGS WR NW DO

2130 5 W 5th Ave.

Portland, OR 97201

Governor Kitzhaber

160 State Capitol

900 Court St.

Salem, OR 97301

Governor Jerry Brown

% State Capitol, Suite #1173

Sacramento, CA 95814

Dean Brockbank, Chief Counsel PacifiCorp

825 NE Multnomah St. #2000

Portland, OR 97232

Michael Dunn, CEO/President PacifiCorp

825 NE Multnomah St.

Portland, OR 97232



John McCamman, Director Dept. of Fish/Game 1416 9th St., 12th Floor Sacramento, CA 95814

Neil Manji, Regional Manager Dept. of Fish/Game 601 Locust St. Redding, Ca 96001

John Bezdek, Ass't Solicitor, Water & Power
Land & Water Resources Division
US Dept. of Interior
1849 C St. NW
Washington, D C 20240

Jason Phillips, Area Manager, Bureau of Reclamation Klamath Basin Area Office 6600 Washburn Way Klamath Falls, OR 97603





United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION Mid-Pacific Regional Office 2800 Cottage Way Sacramento, CA 95825-1898

OCT 0 7 2011

MP-140 ADM-1.10

Mr. James Burney Klamath Ranch Resort 6930 Copco Road Hornbrook, CA 96044

Dear Mr. Burney:

On behalf of Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar, I am responding to your letters of August 19 and August 29, 2011, regarding possible impacts to your property from the proposed removal of four dams on the Klamath River and requesting an appraisal of your property. I apologize for the delay in this response and I understand your concerns.

Secretary Salazar will make a decision regarding dam removal by the end of March 2012, and the Bureau of Reclamation's Mid-Pacific Region is assisting the Secretary in making that decision. In accordance with the terms of the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement, if the Secretary decides to remove the dams, the States of California and Oregon have 60 days to concur, until the end of May 2012. Until we have both the Secretary's decision and the States' concurrence, we will not know whether or not your property would be negatively impacted. Only if it is determined that your property would be negatively impacted as a result of the Secretary's decision would an appraisal be performed.

In a press release dated September 21, 2011, Secretary Salazar announced the release of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR), which initiated a 60-day public review and comment period that began on September 22, 2011. The Draft EIS/EIR is not a decision to remove the dams; rather, it is an opportunity for the public to provide their comments on the alternatives, including the proposed action to remove the dams. I encourage you to submit your comments on the Draft EIS/EIR during the comment period, which closes November 21, 2011.

Please mail your comments to Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez, Bureau of Reclamation, 2800 Cottage Way, MP-150, Sacramento, CA 95826, fax them to 916-978-5055, e-mail them to KlamathSD@usbr.gov, or submit them online at http://klamathrestoration.gov/Draft-EIS-EIR/feedback/. As Reclamation assists the Secretary in making this decision in the public interest, your concerns and the concerns of all affected parties will be considered.

2

I appreciate your patience and understanding as we move forward with this process. If you require additional information, please contact Ms. Rhea Graham at 916-978-5113 (TTY 916-978-5608) or rgraham@usbr.gov.

Sincerely,

Pollo R. anayove

Donald R. Glaser Regional Director

cc: Honorable Jerry Brown Governor of California Sacramento, CA 95814

Mr. Dennis Lynch
Program Manager
Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement
U.S. Geological Service
2130 SW 5th Avenue
Portland, OR 97201

Mr. Neil Manji Northern Regional Manager Department of Fish and Game 601 Locust Street Redding, CA 96001

Mr. Dean Brockbank Vice President and General Counsel PacifiCorp 1407 West North Temple, Suite 320 Salt Lake City, UT 84116 Honorable John Kitzhaber Governor of Oregon Salem, OR 97301

Mr. Charlton Bonham Director Department of Fish and Game 1416 Ninth Street, 12th Floor Sacramento, CA 95814

Mr. Michael Dunn President and CEO PacifiCorp 825 NE Multnomah Street Portland, OR 97232



Klamath Ranch Resort

6930 Copeo Road, Hornbrook CA 96044

August 29, 2011

Ken Salazar, Dept. of Interior

1847 C St. N W

Washington, DC 20240

RE: Property Owners

KlamathRestoration.gov

Mr. Salazar:

Comment 11 - Real Estate

On August 19, 2011, I sent you a letter requesting consideration for getting an appraisal on my home & business properties located in what will be a flood zone according to your hydrologist map dated 4-14-2011.

I spoke with the web master a few days ago, who advised that he would be setting up meetings with the DRAFT REPORT in or about 3rd week of September.

Pacific Power is a property owner. Private property owners have rights just as much as Pacific Power. If we have diminished value, should we not be given consideration BEFORE you receive total cost to determine if this is in the Public Interest? We pay our taxes as "rate payer" and "tax payer" (at all levels) many times over.

You have established values for property owner, Pacific Power with new equipment to generate more power and then pay the depreciated value of their equipment (and real estate?) I have tried to discuss this issue to establish the amount that is being allotted for all real estate issues, ie; Copco Village, and the flood issues on my property and others. I am advised by the Real Estate Division that "we are at a point in time that we cannot address these issues". Again, my property & others has declined in value and will decline further now, and when dams are removed. There are no comparables to compare market value since the removal of dams has stopped all sales. As a business man, I understand, but shouldn't private owners receive the same consideration? Our properties have gone down & will continue to go down with just the threat of dam removal.

Tel 530.475.3270 Fax 539.475.3586

www.klamathranchresort.com

Who's expert opinion is available for a "fair and just" appraisal for now and when the dams are

out? FEMA took us out of flood zone in 2004: Bureau of Reclamation put us in with dams out in 2011. (See dam out flood reclamation chart). My resort was constructed with the dams in and will affect our building, septic, utilities, well etc. This was not posted on web site until late June, yet is dated 4-14-2011. The Restoration chart shows that you get the report before NEPA or CEQA are completed. How can this be an accurate report as to cost of removal without property values established?

Comment 12 - Cost

A liquidation value has been placed on Pacific Power Equipment and the Federal Government (tax payer) will buy their equipment etc.. WE ARE PROPERTY OWNERS AS IS PACIFIC POWER! Pacific Power has even been allowed to raise rates to their rate payers as well as pay for their property (Oregon & California PUC). I have asked the Real Estate Division for an appraisal that we could agree on and they say they do not have authority to get an appraisal. They cannot give the name of an acceptable appraiser that I can pay as a private citizen for your use to establish our loss.

Mr. Lynch, project manager, says he is a hand-picked scientist (by your office), apparently he does not know or care about property owner rights or cost. He admits, however, that if all goes through, it will take 50 years to clean up the River. Outside scientists say that because of the natural birth of the River, it will NEVER, substainable or economically or be accomplished.

The Klamath Settlement Process Calendar indicates the "draft" is being drawn up currently and will probably be brought for Public Comment in mid-September. Supposedly we are not to ask questions, but comment on the findings only in the draft. I personally feel from the tone of Mr. Lynch and his panel (who appears to be informed by Mr. Lynch) as to what to report and record for the record.

Please get an appraisal we can agree on OR would your office prefer to agree on an appraisal done by a private firm while we were in construction (about \$24,000,000.00)?

Please, property owners and government, needs these numbers BEFORE final draft is filed.

Property Owner & Tax Payer

CC:

Governor Jerry Brown

Governor Kitzhaber

Kinnath Ranks

Dennis Lynch, USGS Program Manager

Neil Nanji, Dept. of Fish/Game, Regional Manager

John McCammay, Dept. of Fish/Game, Director

Michael Dunn, Pacific Corp, CEO/President

Dean Brockbank, Pacific Corp, Chief Counsul





Klamath Ranch Resort

6930 Copeo Road, Hornbrook CA 96044

August 19, 2011

Mr. Ken Salazar

Secretary of Interior

1847 C St. N W

Washington, D C 20240

RE: Klamath Restoration.gov

Property Rights

KHS / KBRA

On February 14, 2011, I sent you a letter about Property Rights. Your office answered and referred me to R. Graham of the Real Estate Panel in Sacramento. Mrs. Graham was most helpful. I asked for information about my property just below Iron Gate Dam and in our discussion we found that the Department was using a February 2011 FEMA map that showed my property was still in the Flood Zone. I advised that I had taken, at great expense, the property out of FEMA Flood Zone and gave her the map # etc. where the property only had 1% chance of flooding. This map was completed in 2004. While we were on the phone she was able to verify this information and advised she had no idea why it was not in their files and gave me the name of the hydrologist working on the project and advised he would be calling me shortly, which he did.

I have attended several of the "scoping meetings", each time trying to get answers as to what happens to property now shown on Restoration Web Site as flood zone. At each of these meetings, my questions have been turned aside. The web site now has a flood map dated 4-14-11 which was not posted until late June, 2011. This shows most of my 2000 (+-) river front property in the flood zone without mention of Dry Creek Tributary, which will dam up and flood balance of River front

I have attempted to try and get information from the Real Estate Division Panel and the Hydrologist about how the government would put the diminished value into the budget. I was referred to the Regional office of BLM who said they were not in the business of buying property and was not about to start now in Siskiyou County. I asked if they could recommend an appraiser. They advised they did not have staff appraisers and if they needed appraisers they had to have an order from Bureau of Reclamation.

www.klamathranchresort.com

Tel 530,475,3270 Fax 530,475,3586

Mr. Salazar, I refer you to your "Official Website"

"Because the KBRA is non-severable from the KHSA, the Secretarial Determination process, including an environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) will include consideration of the combined impact and cost of both these agreements on fish populations and human communities."

I ask you how your budget numbers can be accurate WITHOUT the cost impact of real estate?? On my web site, Klamathranchresort, you will see home, storage barn, RV park & restaurant plus 580 acres (+-)that is dependent on the River and Iron gate lake.

"From the Official Web Site"

"It is critically important that these two tracks of study be conducted objectively, that all pertinent issues are evaluated, and that all relevant information obtained is disclosed, irrespective of whether it supports or does not support the proposed action. It is recognized that an unbiased, trasparent treatment of all issues will lend credibility to the Secretarial Determination process and to all environmental compliance documents"

On the issue of Public Interest, have you heard the "rumor" that the tribes are being used by the U S Dept. of Environmental Affairs? I have heard that the "River Keeper" is paid and well educated lobbyist by many environmental groups. The Indian Tribes are being used in this removal of dams. The River Keeper is a well-paid, highly trained lobbyist (paid with BIA Funds?), using the health and welfare issues to close these clean hydro-electric dams. Their gill nets take 50% of the Salmon Run. According to your map on site it is a 190 river miles to the Iron Gate Dam. I recently read that the count expected the run into the Klamath River to spawn will be about 360,000. This is low, but 50% is removed from spawning habitat before they reach the spawning area.

The Tribes, as well as the Caucasians, have been affected by another endangered species, the Spotted Owl, which all but closed out the Lumber Industry. The gold panning by Fish & Game & Bureau of Mines has closed out the rest of the economy. We now raise a lot of cattle, but no slaughter house. My business and a few others are trying to attract more tourism to visit our beautiful area. Our State & Federal Laws make us a very economically challenged area through entitlements that are unsustainable. We have zero return of a dollar; spend it on Wednesday & out of the County (sometimes out of the country) on Thursday. Our 44,000 people are over 20% unemployed. Those Caucasians & Indian (all American) that had any get up and go: got up and went. The proposal to take out the Dams will be like taking our last pint of blood.

Please believe me, at 80+ years, I have lived in the best of times and the worst of times. Born into a Democratic family, migrated to the Republican Party & disappointed in both today, but I know that when we get this much government into our lives, we are doomed to failure. We cannot sustain this kind of make busy work. I would like to leave a legacy of a going business done with hard work, good money management and sacrificing our retirement years. Now our investment and future is in doubt because of a bureaucratic, socialistic government, who cannot support its spending habits.

Will you ask for and get an appraisal of my & other properties affected by this removal of the dams?

We are still hopeful American Citizens.

Our concerns are many.

May we have an early response?

Property Owner/Tax Payer

Cc: Governor Jerry Brown

Governor Kitzhaber

Dennis Lynch, USGS Program Manager

Neil Nanji, Dept of Fish/Game, Regional Manager

John MCCammay, Dept of Fish/Game, Director

Michael Dunn, Pacific Corp, CEO/President

Dean Brockbank, Pacific Corp, Chief Counsul





Klamath Ranch Resort

6930 Copco Road, Hornbrook CA 96044

May 16, 2011

Donald R. Glaser Regional Director 1847 C St. N W Washington, D C 20240

Re: MP40 ADM1.10

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your letter of May 5, 2011 on behalf of Secretary of Interior, Ken Salazar.

It is unfortunate that our CZAR's in Washington are TOO busy to look at our problems here on the Klamath River in California and Oregon.

I don't blame any one group over another, whether it be County, State, Federal, timber, gold, agriculture, Indian, Chinese, Irish, Italian, or English. THIS IS AN AMERICAN PROBLEM. We are all now Americans. The problem and opportunities we face today in this beautiful area, was created by GOD; climate and nature for many centuries.

The Indian Tribes got to the area second after the cave man, then came the white man, each in their own way, mistreating the Klamath River, the life blood and economic heart of the area. The economics of the area since the 1850's to the current time, has gone from gold to timber & now cattle & hay. Having said that, it is true that "He who has the Gold makes the rules", so the gold mines played out @\$37 an ounce and is now \$1600. We can't even recreationally mine in the River according to California Fish & Game. Our economy has spiraled down and the only real value we have is the real estate. In the name of endangered species, the "spotted owl" issue closed 47 saw mills and created NO NEW JOBS, thus heavy unemployment. To this day, over 20% are on unemployment or on permanent disability. I understand that southern Oregon has most of the same problems.

Siskiyou County is the 5th largest geographic county in California and arguably the most scenic in the state. We have the same population, as of 1964 census, of about 44,000.

Tel 530,475,3270 Fax 530,475,3586

www.klamathranchresort.com

Our economy is so bad that when our children grow up, if they have any get up & go, they leave to make a living. They don't want to go, but they have no choice. This applies to the Indian children as well as Caucasians. We have no jobs!!! It only takes a few cowboy's (or girls) to run the cattle ranches.

So we produce nothing that our local Walmart or grocery stores can buy and when we spend a dollar in the county it is sent out within 24 hours. Yes, even the Walmart payroll goes out the day after payday. Siskiyou County, I understand, is the biggest employer next to the US Forest Service. They produce nothing for the future economy; we export our dollar & our children.

I use this preamble to go back as reference to my letter (File MP 1-40, ADM 1-10) of 4-22-2011 and your letter of May 5, 2011.

I came to Siskiyou County starting in the late 70's. Fishing which WAS & IS great. I only bought my property in 2001. It was my desire to build a tourist recreation vacation spot. I had been made aware of the above facts and thought I could make a difference by sharing the recreation aspects of the River and Iron Gate Lake. The RV Park gets many visitors from all over & tell us, and others about the beauty of the area, clean air and green trees. The stars at night & the sun rises are beautiful coming over the eastern mountain. Take a hike up to the area where a lodge has been planned and see seven bends in the Klamath River, Mt. Shasta & Pilot Rock. It is no wonder the Department of Interior wants to make a Monument down river. You have already closed the forest roads & if you close the Monument, as you have Soda Mountain, we will only be able to view it from the AIR or as pedestrians.

Yes, my dream for the future is going down in a spiral because of the Dam removal. My business plan calls for 40 plus employees and in my Golden years, leaving something for future generations.

Your letter of May 5, 2011, said that "the sub-teams have reviewed the January, 2011, Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Zone Map A which shows your property within a flood zone however, it is possible the sub-team are unaware of ALL of the available information that exists about your property". Ms. Rhea Graham, Program Manager, is to contact me, but as of this writing, I have not heard from her, so I am attaching the FEMA report of September 29, 2004, stating, with the Iron Gate Dam in place, there was a 1% chance of flooding in any given year. Certainly with the Dam out we would go back to pre 1962 flooding and low flow in September & October (salmon run).

I am sending this information along to you at this time because it <u>appears</u> that the sub committee referred to above, are trying very hard to prove the scooping that was done with the stake holders Was and IS fact (whether true or not) and would require dam removal. It seems to have become HOW not WHEN the dams are removed.

I refer you to the Klamath Basin Coordinating Council annual report (copy attached) of May 3, 2011. Please review them carefully. Who will <u>make up</u> for the next 50 years on the Council that will represent the <u>Property Owners and rate payers?????</u> (Only one (1) for the county?)

This all starts with the endangered Sucker Fish (2004) to Coho Salmon (2010). FEMA started the scoping process for re-licensing Iron Gate Dam. Now they can't or won't supply determination letter

on my property (see attachment). May 16, 2011 Department of Interior has turned the scoping over to USGA (because they are the scientific division of government.) At the Klamath Falls Fisheries Meeting, the leader says and explains that they will turn all material to Independent Experts to validate whether to recommend to Secretary Ken Salazar, keeping or closing the dams.

We, the public & property owners, won't have any input or experts to help verify findings and only 30 days to even contemplate what is going to happen. In my opinion, the Independent experts are going to follow the gold & formulate the goal of the Department's wishes which only represents the STAKE HOLDERS. No County coordination at the table. Our County held and informational election & 80% voted to keep the dams.

My property has become very de-valued and un-saleable with just the publicity of possible dam removal. With no comparable sales, we are all under water. Even if it takes 10 years for dam removal it will continue to go down in value. Most of us bought for long-term, but many are being foreclosed on because they can't sell. The economy is down now, but won't recover soon with the dam removal being studied.

PLEASE, coordinate with our local officials and get some local input. We need the real estate being developed for recreational & upper end retirement level income. The County won't economically be capable of surviving.

If the Dams come down we will, in effect, by the actions of the Department of the Interior, will have our property taken by condemnation. The Tribes get more dollars from BIA, Dept. of Agriculture, California Indian Gaming, etc. than our County tax income will have to run the County.

I thank you, and request a face to face meeting with the sub-committee to exchange FACTUAL information as it relates to economic & real estate devaluation.

James Burney Property Owner & Tax Payor

CC:

Ken Salazar Secretary of Interior 1847 C St. N W Washington, D. C. 20240 Dennis Lynch Program Manager USGS WR NW DO 2130 SW 5th Ave. Portland. OR 97201

Governor Kitzhaber 160 State Capitol 900 Court St. Salem, OR 97301

Dean Brockbank Chief Counsel PacifiCorp 825 NE Multnomah #2000 Portland, OR 97232

Michael Dunn CEO/President PacifiCorp 825 NE Multnomah St. Portland, OR 97232

John McCamman Director-Dept. of Fish & Game 1416 9th St., 12th Floor Sacramento, CA.95814

Governor Jerry Brown % State Capitol, Suite 1173 Sacramento, CA 95814

Neil Manji Regional Manager Dept. of Fish & Game 601 Locust St. Redding, CA 96001

John Bezdek Assistant Solicitor, Water & Power Land and Water Resources Division U S Dept. of the Interior 1849 C St. NW Washington, DC 20240

Mark Stopher Environmental Program Manager Dept. of Fish & Game 601 Locust St. Redding, CA 96001

Jason Phillips Area Manager Klamath Basin Area Office Bureau of Reclamation 6600 Washburn Way Klamath Falls, OR 97603



Klamath Ranch Resort

February 14, 2011

6930 Copco Road, Hornbrook CA 96044

Secretary Ken Salazar U.S. Department of the Interior 1849 C St. N.W. Room 5521 Washington, DC 20240

RE: Property Rights (or wrongs)

Gentlemen:

I am one of many unfortunate and unhappy property owners who live on the Klamath River.

In the last 3 years, with just the threat of taking out the Dams, my property has decreased by an enormous amount and my business's has suffered a great loss of revenue. Our business's (Klamath Ranch Resort, Fish Hook Bar & Restaurant, Blue Heron RV Park) and property (580 acres) is dedicated to the outdoors recreation visitors. The companies are owned by my wife and I. It has received a number of awards from the industry such as Woodall's, Trailer Life, Big Rigs, as a 5 star recreational vehicle park.

The RV Park gets visitors from all over the West. Our clients come and spend an average of 4 days & they appreciate the beauty of the area. With the rumor of Dam Closing and the future uncertain as to where we will ever have a Salmon Run, our business has decreased dramatically. The economy has been no help, but most of our repeats have been supportive and say "Its not common sense that they want to take the dams out", but the publicity is killing us.

We feel we should be getting some serious attention as property owners! So far we have received NO consideration from the Task Force assigned to this mission to review the implications of Dam Removal.

Lel 530,475,3270 Fav 530,475,3586

Our property was removed out of FEMA flood zone at considerable time & expense in 2001-2002. It required the Iron Gate Dam to be I place. If the Dams are removed, our entire 2000 feet (+or-) River Front will flood in the wet years and be pot holes in the fall run for the salmon.

Our Siskiyou County Museums full of pre 1962 pictures of flood conditions in spring and death on the river from fishermen being washed off rocks by waves of water in the spring.

Please as Property Owners we MUST have some immediate attention or let all of our employees go as we have already reduced our work force by 9 people. Our County Board of Supervisors cannot even sit at the table while these matters are being discussed. As taxpayers we are suppose to have some say at the local level. Please take time to look at our website "klamathranchresort.com".

Your consideration is invited and a reply is expected.
Please, "NO MORE TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION."

Respectfully,

James Burney Concerned Citizen & Tax Payor

CC: Mark Stopher, Environmental Mgr. California Dept of Fish & Game Northern Region 601 Locust St. Redding, CA 96001

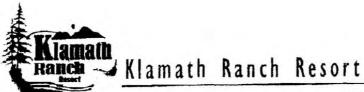
> John McCamman, Director California Dept of Fish/Game 1416 9th St., 12th Floor Sacramento, CA 95814



Jason Phillips Area Manager U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Klamath Basin Area Office 6600 Washburn Way Klamath Falls, OR 97603

John Bezdek, Solicitor to Sec. Ken Salazar U. S. Dept. of the Interior 1849 C St., N.W. Room 5521 Washington, DC 20240





6930 Copce Road, Hornbrook CA 96044

April 23, 2011

When I purchased my property in 2001 it encompassed a massive junk pile, an uninhabitable house without running water or functional sewer, and a former restaurant building. The landmark Restaurant had been moved from what is now Iron Gate Lake where it had been operated during Dam construction. The home mentioned above was an old 3 room school house. The property has about 2500 feet of Klamath River Frontage.

During my due diligence prior to purchasing the property I investigated to insure the property had long term water rights which had never been sold. After purchase I spent considerable funds with engineers and Siskiyou County to remove the property out of flood zones (FEMA). I then spent considerable funds to DEVELOP the property with my residence, Blue Heron RV Park, remodel of Landmark Fish Hook Restaurant, a very expensive septic system, 6 water wells to assure adequate water supply for the development, storage barn, and landscaping, all complying with paid Siskiyou County and North Coast Regional Water Quality permits. In other words, I was required to do all due diligence scoping with full public disclosure BEFORE I went forward with a planned development.

If this is required of individuals regarding their own property, then the Klamath River Restoration Agreement and the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement members allocating unrepresented private and public assets and resources should also have been made public BEFORE deciding what was going to happen not only to the property owners but to the Siskiyou County tax rolls. The meetings and agreements were created in mandatory secrecy by largely non-vested benefitting interests willing to accept the predetermined requirement to endorse dams' removals. Now that those exclusionary agreements have already been created and implemented through mutual benefitting member consent, they are opening those impositions for 'public comment' to be 'reviewed' by the same self seated members. The decision currently seems to be HOW and WHEN the Dams will come out and reallocations imposed, not if. The current 'scoping' in play seems to be to justify the numbers previously fabricated by agreement signatories while excluding consideration of Siskiyou County impacts and over 1600 property owners whose life savings and investments along the River and lakes will suffer from removal of clean energy productive and environment enhancing dams. The reason given for removing the dams and placing all other costs and interests secondary is to theoretically benefit Klamath migratory salmon. While there is no historically consistent benefit or data supporting dam removal, and while there are many already failed experiments based upon 'Agreement' theory that in one 'experiment' alone cost over 1200 homes, lives, and futures of vested regional residents, the numerous known environmentally detrimental practices conducted by unaccountable 'Agreement' entities including Agencies and Tribal members nonetheless still continue.

Page 1 of 2

www.klamathrauch.esort.com

Tel 530.475.3370 Fax 530.475.3586

Today property values are falling far below the state average of 30% (2006-2011) because no one wants property subject to potential loss of its' greatest assets both aesthetic and economic.

Properties along the river and Copco Lake have become un-saleable since the closed door Agreements became public. Siskiyou County has had no coordination Status with the Interior Dept., California Fish and Game, or the State of California. If a proper scoping and CEQA had been done BEFORE the 'agreements' were formed, these issues would likely have been resolved and considered in the overall cost and benefits to the property owners and the county tax base which will be severely diminished. At this point, it is inconceivable that self appointed benefitting members creating the 'agreements' in exclusionary secrecy would now effectively 'consider' the historical and scientific public input contradicting those very 'agreements'. The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) will be implemented by benefitting seated members given 50 years of unaccountable chartered authority funded through unrepresented taxpayers and residents. With the imposition of already failed theories, environmental degradation and human losses will be guaranteed. Upon implementation of the interconnected Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA), Pacific Power unrepresented ratepayers will be burdened with massive unjustified cost increases without return. With dams' removals, property owners will be returned to historically experienced increased flood and property damage, loss of water, and the likely cost increase or unavailability of flood insurance. During summer and fall, with even further diminished water storage capacity, the only way to force historically unsubstantiated newly mandated 'Agreement' increased flows for Salmon is by placing even greater hardship upon the residents and agriculture within the region.

WHERE ARE OUR PROPERTY RIGHTS? It seems the only right we have is to pay taxes.

"TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION"

Your comments and supporting data is requested so they can be expertly examined as a coordinating body from Copco Lake to Orleans. "Klamath Restoration.gov" cooperation is definitely not working since no one has contacted or inspected the property owners' rights along the reservoirs and lakes from Copco to Orleans.

Information, draft and final SDOR and EIS/R is not being examined or meetings held that would give the information of a complete NEPA/CEPA process.

Sincerely,

James Burney
Property Owner & Tax Payer

Cc: Karuk Tribal Council, Yurok Tribal Council, Siskiyou Daily News, Medford Mail Tribune

Kinmon



Klamath Ranch Resort 🗷

Partial Duplicate of GP_MC_1020_224

6930 Copeo Road, Hornbrook CA 96044

My name is Jim Burney. My wife & I have the Klamath Ranch Resort, ½ mile below Iron Gate Dam.

I want to congratulate Mr. Lynch, US California Fish and Game and the Klamath Restorations Group who seem to be totally dedicated to the project as individuals and Government bodies they represent.

However, as my Father use to say "beware when a man comes to the door and says, Hi I am from the Government & I am here to help"

Then I look at your official Government Web site, I QUOTE:

The Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement and the related Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) provide a framework for removal of four Klamath River dams by 2020, contingent on Congressional approval. Because the KBRA is non-severable from the KHSA, the Secretarial Determination process, including an environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), will include consideration of the combined impact and cost of both these agreements on fish populations and human communities.

Efforts leading to a Secretarial Determination will follow two separate but interrelated tracks of study. The first track is a set of scientific studies focused on determining whether the benefits of dam removal and implementation of KBRA will advance fish populations, will be in the public interest, can be done within the state cost cap, and can be done without any major unintended consequences.

End of quote!

There will be MANY unintended consequences. You have only addressed Fish & Water & some people, Tribal Issues, have been addressed—how about the loss of health, economic values of homes, ranch land, farm land, timber, recreation (246,000 est.) people fish & ski & camp on Iron Gate Reservoir.

Here are just a few more costs:

Comment 7 - Costs

 You seem to have settled on state cost to remove the dam of 4005million (recently) reduced by Sectary Salazar who said BEFORE reviewing the final Draft.

www.klamathranchresort.com

171 530,475,3270 1 av 530,475,3586

Comment 7 cont.

2. According to Oregon, Calif PUC, we rate payers will pay most of the State cost with higher utility bills.

Comment 8 - Real Estate

My property will flood 2500 feet of River front recreation property. I paid and got out of flood control with FEMA before I built. I have asked for appraisal before & after. In a letter from DOI says wait until it is approved by Calif. Oregon Governors. Both have already given evidence if recommended they would approve. My project will not be complete at a cost of 45 jobs on completion.

Property owners are going to loose more than land which is the only scope of work as the appraisal R E expects.

Comment 9 - Water Quality

Health & water Quality will be at risk from flood & silt contamination.

Property owners taxes will go down because of loss in value. The County tax rolls will continue to go down. They will not be able to sustain health & welfare issues. Comment 10 - Economics

I will close by saying this project is ill designed and does not and will not be done within your mission statement address at the beginning.

You represent the Government! We the people want less of your help!!!

Thank you



state hasn't come up with that money yet.

Al

Salazar, in a speech today before the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco, said a draft environmental impact statement due out Thursday puts the "most probable cost" for dam removal at \$290 million in 2020 dollars, according to text of the speech.

Salazar is scheduled to give a thumbs up or thumbs down to the project by March.

His comments left no doubt that he likes the project. He noted that the 2010 settlements between government and interest groups has moved the basin "beyond the water wars of the early 2000s," and described critics as "naysayers" who are "working to derail the deal."

The draft environmental impact statement shows a loss of 50 jobs related to the hydropower generating dams, Salazar said, loss of reservoir recreation and "some decrease" in property values nearby. The dams provide about 1 percent of PacifiCorp's power generation.

But the draft estimates significant benefits as well, Salazar said:

- * Watershed restoration could add more than 4,600 jobs over 15 years, including 1,400 during the year of dam removal.
- * More reliable water supplies would add between 70 and 695 agricultural jobs annually.
- * Tribal and commercial salmon fishermen would benefit, with chinook salmon harvests increasing by more than 80 percent. Eleven coastal counties in Oregon and California would gain more than 400 jobs as a result of improved fishing conditions.
- * Klamath River coho salmon, listed under the Endangered Species Act, would reclaim 68 miles of historical habitat. Steelhead, the Klamath River's most popular sport fishery, would regain 420 miles of habitat.

Producing those benefits could be a challenge. Restoration – and related job creation – depends on Congressional approval and an extra \$500 million in federal funding that hasn't been set aside yet.

An <u>independent review this June</u> also warned that dam removal wouldn't restore fish runs unless nine separate issues that affect fish were addressed, including climate change, water quality and disease.

NOTE: In accordance with Title 17 U.S.C. section 107, any copyrighted material herein is distributed without profit or payment to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving this information for non-profit research and educational purposes only. For more information go to: http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/17/107.shtml

This information and much more that you need to know about the ESA,

Monday Sentember 10 2011 AOI - Hienaloli

A2

Full removal)

"DOI also determined the 100-yr floodplain after dam removal. Based upon the most current inventory of structures downstream of Iron Gate Dam to Humbug Creek over, 24 residences are within the existing 100 year flood plain. Less than 6 residences and other structures such as garages are outside of this flood plain, But may be put into the 100 year floodplain after removal of the dams. However, the final determation of the future 100-yr floodplain after dam removal will be made by FEMA."

"The change to the 100-year floodplain inundation area downstream from Iron Gate Dam would increase the risks of flooding structures; therefore, the impact on flood hydrology would be significant. Mitigation Measures H-1 and H-2 would reduce the impact to flood hydrology to less than Significant."

"The existing bridges are within the 100-year floodplain; however, these structures would need to be evaluated to determine if they would still maintain enough clearance to not be inundated by flooding. Not all of the structures that could be exposed to increased flooding risks are permanent. However, an increase in risk to one habitable structure or bridge is considered to be significant according to the significance criteria. Mitigation measures H-1 and H-2 are described below "

KLAMATH RANCH RESORT

KLAMATH RANCH RESORT

Shows in Iloob Blain may 4-14-2011

Shows in Iloob Blain may 4-14-2011

With NO NOTE ABOUT DRY CREEK FLUODING

With NO NOTE ABOUT DRY CREEK FLUODING

BECAUSE KLAMATH RIVER RISE MAKES DAM

BECAUSE KLAMATH RIVER OF DRY CREEK.

TO FLUOD BOTH SIDES OF DRY CREEK.

Comparison of Federal Team Reports with Expert Panel Findings (continued)

- Agreement on likely trends in fish populations, but not always on magnitude/timing of trends
- Federal Team Synthesis:
 - KBRA restoration actions could be made effective with adaptive management
 - Water-quality improvements are likely thru research and implementation of solutions over 50 years
 - Juvenile salmon disease mortality would likely improve significantly with dam removal and KBRA flows
 - Upper basin could become important restored and accessible historical habitat for many fish species

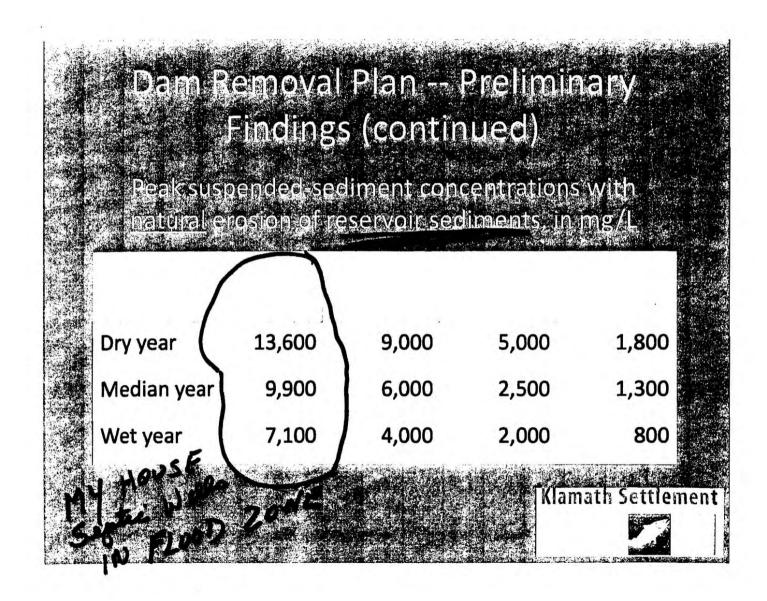


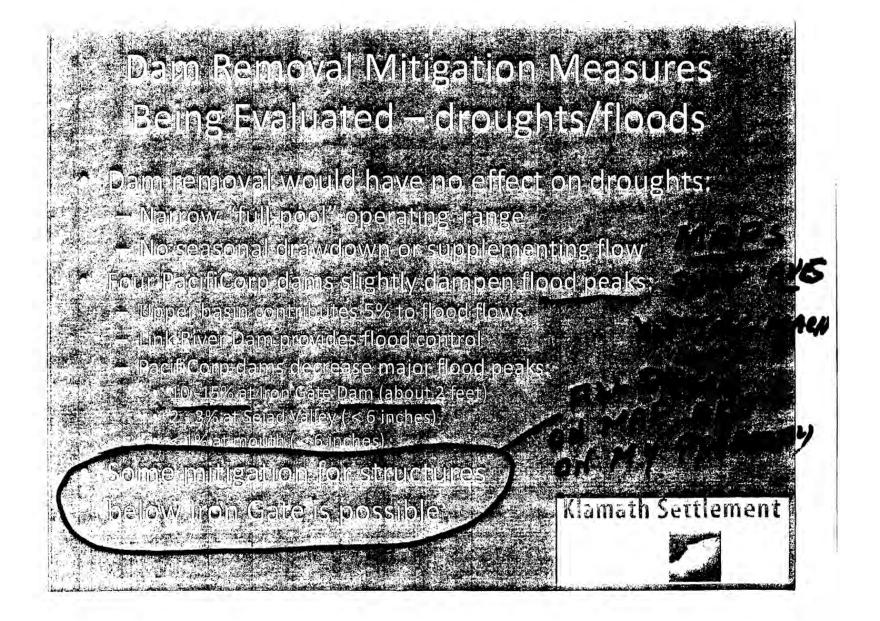
Public Outreach on Secretarial Determination Issues

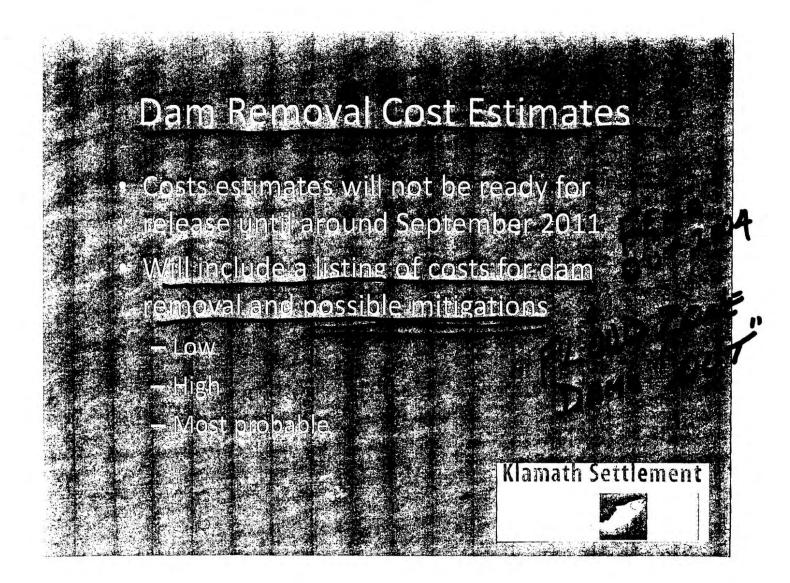
- Regular updates on KlamathRestoration.gov
- Posting of SD Science Studies
- Frublic input on EIS/EIR (Sept 2011)
- Rublic input on Secretarial Determination
 - Qverview Report (Sept 2011)

Klamath Settlement









Comment Author Agency/Assoc. Submittal Date Burney, James Klamath Ranch Resort November 28, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1128_938-1	Master Response RE-2B Changes in Property Values.	No No
	Master Response RE-1C Real Estate Evaluation Report.	
GP_LT_1128_938-2	Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.	No
	Master Response GEN-16 Public Involvement.	
	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	
	Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.	
GP_LT_1128_938-3	Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.	No
GP_LT_1128_938-4	Detailed cost estimates for Alternatives 2 and 3 are included in the Detailed Plan report posted on the website with the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR), and include all costs required under the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA). These cost estimates include dam removal costs, mitigation costs (including flood and water quality impacts), restoration costs (including revegetation of reservoir areas), long-term monitoring costs, contingencies, and non-contract costs (including engineering, design data collection, and construction management).	No
GP_LT_1128_938-5	Until the Secretary of the Interior makes a decision on dam removal and the State of California concurs we will not know whether or not your property would be negatively impacted. Only if it is determined that your property is negatively impacted and there is authority given to compensate you for any loss would an appraisal be preformed.	No
GP_LT_1128_938-6	Master Response RE-4 Takings.	No
GP_LT_1128_938-7	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1128_938-8	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No
	Until the Secretary of the Interior makes a decision on dam removal and the State of California concurs we will not know whether or not your property would be negatively impacted. Only if it is determined that your property is negatively impacted and there is authority given to compensate you for any loss would an appraisal be preformed.	
	Master Response RE-3 Landowner Compensation.	

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Burney, James Klamath Ranch Resort November 28, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1128_938-9	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants	No
	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	
GP_LT_1128_938-10	The potential for losses in property values and the loss of property tax revenue in Siskiyou County are addressed in Section 3.15 Socioeconomics.	No
GP_LT_1128_938-11	Section 3.6.4.3 pages 3.6-27 thru 32 of the Draft EIS/EIR describe the effects removal of the Four Facilities on flood potential.	No
	Mitigation Measure H-2 says that the Dam Removal Entity (DRE) will work with willing landowners to move or relocate permanent, legally established, permitted, habitable structures in place before dam removal. The DRE will move or elevate structures where feasible that could be affected by changes to the 100-year flood inundation areas as a result of the removal of the Four Facilities.	
	Until the Secretary of the Interior makes a decision on dam removal and the State of California concurs we will not know whether or not your property would be negatively impacted. Only if it is determined that your property is negatively impacted and there is authority given to compensate you for any loss would an appraisal be preformed.	
GP_LT_1128_938-12	J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate Dams are operated for power generation and not operated as flood control reservoirs, but have provided some incidental flood protection during flood events. Under the Proposed Action, the facilities would not be in place to provide this reduction in flow rate and there would be a slight increase in the 100-yr flood elevations as the result of dam removal from Iron Gate Dam located at River Mile 190 to Humbug Creek located at river mile (RM) 172. The details of the analysis are given in Bureau of Reclamation [Reclamation] (2012d), "Hydrology, Hydraulics and Sediment Transport Studies for the Secretary's Determination on Klamath River Dam Removal and Basin Restoration," Technical Report No. SRH-2011-02. Prepared for Mid-Pacific Region, Bureau of Reclamation, Technical Service Center, Denver, CO.	No
	The increase in flood elevations is primarily due to an increase in the 100-yr flood discharge after dam removal, but there is also a small amount of sediment deposition expected downstream of Iron Gate Dam, although aggradation is likely very short lived. The peak flow will also occur several hours sooner after the dams are removed. Section 3.6.4.3 of the EIS describes the effects of the increase in flood elevation and change to the timing of the flood	

Burney, James Klamath Ranch Resort November 28, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

peak. Mitigation measure H-1 describes the action necessary to mitigate the change to the timing of the flood peak. Mitigation measure H-2 addresses the actions necessary to mitigate the increase in water surface elevations (p 3.6-39 of the EIS). The Dam Removal Entity will implement these mitigation measures, and the costs of these mitigation measures are included in the overall costs of the dam removal project.

Detailed cost estimates for Alternatives 2 and 3 are included in Attachment D of the Detailed Plan Report posted on Reclamation's Klamath Project Web site. These estimates include a significant allowance for mitigation measures, which includes necessary modifications to preserve current levels of flood protection for private property owners.

GP_MC_1018_130

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---000---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING (Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. BURNEY: My names is James Burney,

B-u-r-n-e-y. I live one-half mile down river from

the Iron Gate Dam.

CEQA

I wish to say to this panel that I think

you've done a very good job of preparing this meeting

to sustain the 23 stakeholders that sat at the table

and made their wish list and you have followed

through, made your best effort to make it come true.

I still say that this panel is based on poor

And I feel that the sustainability, it should

be questioned very quickly to the extent that if we

take the dams out, the property values in Siskiyou

County has already gone out of 40 to 50 percent if

they touch the river.

I read the job scope that the appraisers were

hired to do in Siskiyou County to come to a

conclusion as to the value of the real estate which

is, in my opinion and those who have also checked,

has been gone down just by 50 percent, just by the

conversation of taking the dams out.

Only three parcels of property between mine and 13 miles down river have sold since 2008. There are no buyers because nobody wants to live by a mud

hole. Comment 3 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

The second thing that I would like to bring

up, that the people of Siskiyou County, 69 percent of

the voters came to the poles and voted 80 percent to

keep the dams.

I've been very active in trying to educate

the people that it is likely that we are going to

lose the dams. And every day I have gray-haired

people like myself coming to me and saying, "Jim,

don't worry about it. It doesn't make common sense,

it is not going to happen." Comment 4 - KHSA

Frankly, I feel that it has already happened

based on the Secretary's press conference at the

Common Wealth Club in San Francisco, I believe it was

two weeks ago today, stating that he was going to

save us \$110 million to remove the dams, and implying

that he was all for it.

Comment 5 - Real Estate

I have talked and asked for an appraisal of

my property because I think, according to the KBRA

agreement and research, you have indicated that you

know that there are properties below the Iron Gate

Dam that are going to be sustainable. But if we continue to drive them down till 2010, and then you take it, at that value, we can't sustain it.

As far as the county government is concerned in Siskiyou County --

THE FACILITATOR: Mr. Burney --

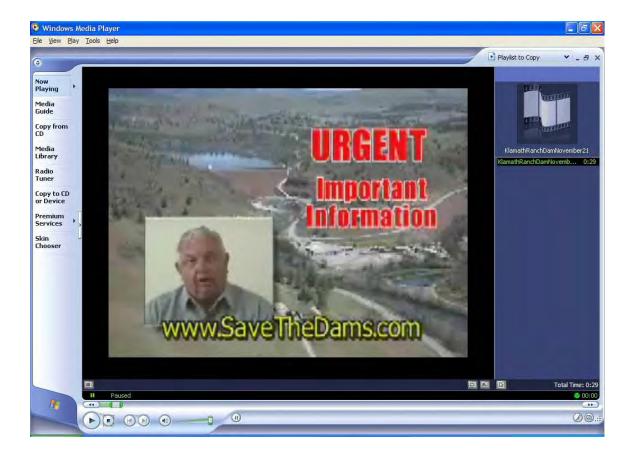
MR. JAMES BURNEY: I will wind it up very

quickly.

I think based on the tax rolls, and I'm not anti-Pacific Power, according to our assessor's office, the PUC in California collected \$1,780,000 and sent it to Siskiyou County, a population of only 44,000, but the fifth largest in the county, cannot sustain county government with a reduction on all the personal property as well as that.

THE FACILITATOR: Thank you, Mr. Burney.

MR. JAMES BURNEY: Thank you.



Burney, James General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_130-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	
GP_MC_1018_130-2	Master Response RE-1E Real Estate Evaluation Report.	No
	Master Response RE-2B Changes in Property Values.	
GP_MC_1018_130-3	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_130-4	Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.	No
GP_MC_1018_130-5	Until the Secretary of the Interior makes a decision on dam removal and the State of California concurs we will not know whether or not your property would be negatively impacted. Only if it is determined that your property is negatively impacted and there is authority given to compensate you for any loss would an appraisal be preformed.	No

GP_MC_1020_224

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR ---000--YREKA, CALIFORNIA THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MR. JAMES BURNEY: Most people say I don't need

this to talk loud.

My name is Jim Burney. It's spelled B-u-r-n-e-y.

I'll read this because I don't want to be

misquoted at any point. My wife and I have the Klamath

Ranch Resort, one-half mile below Iron Gate Dam.

I want to congratulate you, Mr. Lynch, the US

California Fish and Game and the Klamath Restoration Group

who seem to be totally dedicated to this project as

individuals and government bodies they represent.

However, as my father used to say, beware when

a man comes to the door and says hi, I'm here from the

government, and I am here to help. Comment 1 - KHSA

It looks as if you have strayed a long way from

your objective, your official Klamath Hydroelectric

<u>Settlement site</u>, and I will read it so you can compare the

thoughts that have come up tonight.

The Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement

and the related Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement, KBRA,

provide a framework for the removal of four Klamath River

dams by 2020, contingent on the Congressional approval.

Because the KBRA is non-severable from the KHSA, the secretarial determination process, including an environmental review under the National Environment Policy Act and the California Environmental Quality Act will include consideration of the combined impact of cost of both these agreements on fish population and the human communities.

Efforts leading to a secretarial determination

will follow the two separate but interrelated tracks of

study. The first track is a set of scientific studies

focused on determining whether the benefits of dam removal

and implementation of the KBRA will advance fish

population, will be in the public interest, can be done

within the state cost cap, and can be done without any

major unintended consequences.

That's the end of the quote.

There will be many unintended consequences.

Comment 2 - Economics

You have only addressed fish and water and some of the people, the tribal issues have been addressed. How about the loss of health, economic values of homes, ranch lands, farm lands, timber, recreational benefits? Over 246,000 people were estimated to use the fish and skiing and camping alone.

Here are just a few more costs. You seem to

have settled on the state cost to remove the dam of \$400

THE FACILITATOR: Mr. Burney, your time is up.

Mr. Burney, if you submit the written comments, that will complete your testimony.

MR. JAMES BURNEY: Yes, I will be happy to do

it. The other half will be two inches thick.

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Burney, James General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_224-1	The objective of the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process is to evaluate the impact of a range of alternatives on the human environment. The Proposed Action, Alternative 2, includes analysis of the implementation of Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). Given the potential impacts identified during scoping of the alternatives, the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) includes disclosure of possible impacts on fish populations and human communities. Any secretarial determination made using this EIS/EIR by the Secretary of the Interior must comply with NEPA and be based on sound peer reviewed scientific information.	No
	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	
	The Secretarial Determination Overview Report (SDOR) is a separate document from the EIS/EIR that summarizes past and new technical studies related to the four Secretarial Determination questions identified in the KHSA. The SDOR will also be reviewed by the Secretary of the Interior before making his decision.	
GP_MC_1020_224-2	Effects on reservoir, fishing and whitewater recreation are addressed in Section 3.15.3.3. Effects on refuge recreation are addressed in Section 3.15.3.8. The Proposed Action is not expected to affect skiing, camping or timber production.	No

GP_WI_1001_016

From: hienaloli@aol.com[SMTP:HIENALOLI@AOL.COM]
Sent: Saturday, October 01, 2011 1:06:59 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Real Estate Flood Zone Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: James Burney

Organization: Klamath Ranch Resort

Subject: Real Estate Flood Zone

Comment 1 - Real Estate

Body: I have recieved no responce to letter and <u>request for appaisal of 2500 feet</u> {+or-}just below Irongate Dam. Copco lake properties should getsame. Draft EIR only address land no improvement. How can a cost factor. Be established when you have only poor land comparison ??

Burney, James Klamath Ranch Resort October 01, 2011

Comment Code Comment Response Change in EIS/EIR GP_WI_1001_016-1 Until the Secretary of the Interior makes a decision on dam removal and the State of California concurs we will not know whether or not your property would be negatively impacted. Only if it is determined that your property is negatively impacted and there is authority given to compensate you for any loss would an appraisal be preformed.

GP EM 0923 004

To: Elizabeth Vasquez, BOR

From: Tom Burns, Klamath Direct, 30242 Highway 97 N., Chiloquin, OR 97624

Topic: Input on Klamath Facilities Removal - Public Draft - EIS/EIR

Date: 9/23/11

Climate Change and KHSA and KBRA

No decision by the DOI on either Dam Removal on the Klamath River [Preferred Alternative] or support for the KBRA with its various programs is justified until:

- a. A clearer picture emerges of what the agricultural needs will be for the nation and the world when significant production in portions of the temperate agricultural zone are lost [in the U.S. in Southern California, the Southwest, and the lower Midwest].
- b. More definitive predictions are available for the effects of climate change on the specific watersheds of the Klamath Basin.

The first issue defines the broadest context for the future needs of the nation and the Basin, and so it is the place to start this input. If the current projections are correct and Southern California and the American Southwest and Lower Mid-West desiccate and become agriculturally unproductive by the end of the 21st century, other areas of the country will need to take up the slack, especially in light of the expected population increase together with the necessary geographical shifts sea rise will require. The Klamath Basin may well be one of these relief areas, and the projected rise in temperature in the Basin will make high value row crop production viable. Presently, our concerns may be for aquatic species, but we may well be facing a situation in the relatively near future where humans become the endangered species and whether we like it or not, water may have to be directed mainly to support agriculture. By mid-21st century, we may be investing in dams and dredging the core of Upper Klamath Lake to provide deep water storage to support expanded agriculture [probably drip irrigated] in the area. Our current focus on expensive projects to remove dams and support cold water aquatic species may well seem very misplaced in 40 years! We need to anticipate our future and be wise in determining what projects we invest in with our limited financial resources. KHSA and KBRA may well not even make the first cut to qualify when we consider this larger context. Comment 1 - Climate Change

Now for the specific Klamath Basin context. The essential question before all parties considering the KHSA and KBRA is whether the effects of climate change by the end of the 21st century will nullify virtually all of the ecological benefits claimed for these very expensive, combined proposals While section 3.10 of the current draft document identifies the likely changes climate change will bring about in timing, temperature, duration, and intensity of water flows for the Klamath River under different alternative scenarios, it elects to focus on the minimal contribution the projects of the KHSA and KBRA will themselves make to climate change. In so doing the assessment minimizes the much more significant negative effects climate change is expected to have on the benefits claimed for aquatic species [especially salmonids requiring colder water conditions]. Since the benefits to these species of dam removal and the various ecological KBRA projects is the major driver of the entire KHSA and KBRA process, we need to know whether these claimed benefits apply only in the current and short term as supported by analyses based on historic range of variability, or whether these benefits hold up for the long term when the significant negative effects of climate change

increasingly come to dominate.

Comment 2 - Climate Change

The draft document does not adequately resolve this primary Klamath Basin ecology issue. An investment of \$1,000,000,000 [likely to be considerably greater by 2020] in major changes to the

Klamath River under KHSA and KBRA can only be justified if the benefits of these changes can be determined to hold up long term – at least well into the 22nd century.

Within the next two to three years, we should have a much better basis for addressing this essential Klamath Basin issue as regional projections become watershed specific predictions.

Given the current Great Recession and the federal budget debacle, we can [and will probably have to] wait for at least this two or three year period until both of the above fundamental questions can be satisfactorily answered and funding may become available to support appropriate projects.

"HOLD," awaiting climate change clarification for the country and the Klamath Basin, is the appropriate current response by the DOI to the proposals of both KHSA and KBRA.

Burns, Tom General Public September 23, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_0923_004-1	As described in Section 1.4.1 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR), for purposes of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the environmental review is intended to analyze and disclose the significant effects on the environment that would arise from implementing the Proposed Action or alternatives. EIS/EIR Section 3.10, Greenhouse Gases (GHG), is intended to provide a generalized summary of the potential effects of climate change on each alternative from a literature review. More detailed descriptions of the effects of climate change on specific resource areas, such as fish, is described in other chapters. For example, the effects of climate change on salmonids are described in Chapter 3.3, Aquatic Resources. However, CEQA does not require the Lead Agency analyze the environment's effects on a project. (Ballona Wetlands Land Trust v. City of Los Angeles, (2011) 201 Cal.App.4th 455; South Orange County Wastewater Authority v. City of Dana Point, (2011) 196 Cal.App.4th 1604.)	No
GP_EM_0923_004-2	As described in Section 3.10.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR, the predicted changes in climate change were evaluated over the next century (end of 21st Century). Predictions for climate change impacts in the Klamath Basin beyond this period are not readily available and cannot be evaluated. The climate change section summarizes the expected trends in effects expected from climate change from readily available data. Furthermore, the CEQA does not require the Lead Agency to analyze the environment's effects on a project. (Ballona Wetlands Land Trust v. City of Los Angeles, (2011) 201 Cal.App.4th 455; South Orange County Wastewater Authority v. City of Dana Point, (2011) 196 Cal.App.4th 1604.)	No

GP EM 1115 677

From: Katrina Buskirk[SMTP:KBUSKIRK@CLEARWIRE.NET]

Sent: Tuesday, November 15, 2011 4:52:40 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd Subject: Save the dams

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Hydropower

I live, work, and vote in the Klamath Basin. I also pay for utilities here including electricity. I was raised in an area of the country known for hydroelectric power off the Missouri river. It is one of the cheapest and most sustainable forms of electricity production in the world today where wind is not appropriate due to feasibility issues such as sustained wind speeds or available area. Coal, though still widely utilized produces particulate pollution as does the burning of "bio" materials as in biomass plants. Also, recent events in Japan have shown the dangers of nuclear power in earthquake prone regions. All have their place for sure, but it makes absolutely NO sense to remove up to 4 working and already established hydroelectric dams that can be utilized to provide power to OR and CA simply for the "potential" to save fish that are not indigenous, not for a "maybe" we can make them thrive situation. "Maybe" we can save the fish and return the rivers to their natural state? No, we changed them years ago, and the environments that surround them have adapted to that including the people that live in those areas. No one is really fooled by PPL trying to get out of the cost of maintenance and permits for an older structure by removing an old facility they possibly failed to properly maintain. This is nothing but a ploy to increase the utility expenses of individuals served in this area under the guise of environmentalism. I'm all for saving the environment and responsible stewardship is part of the process.

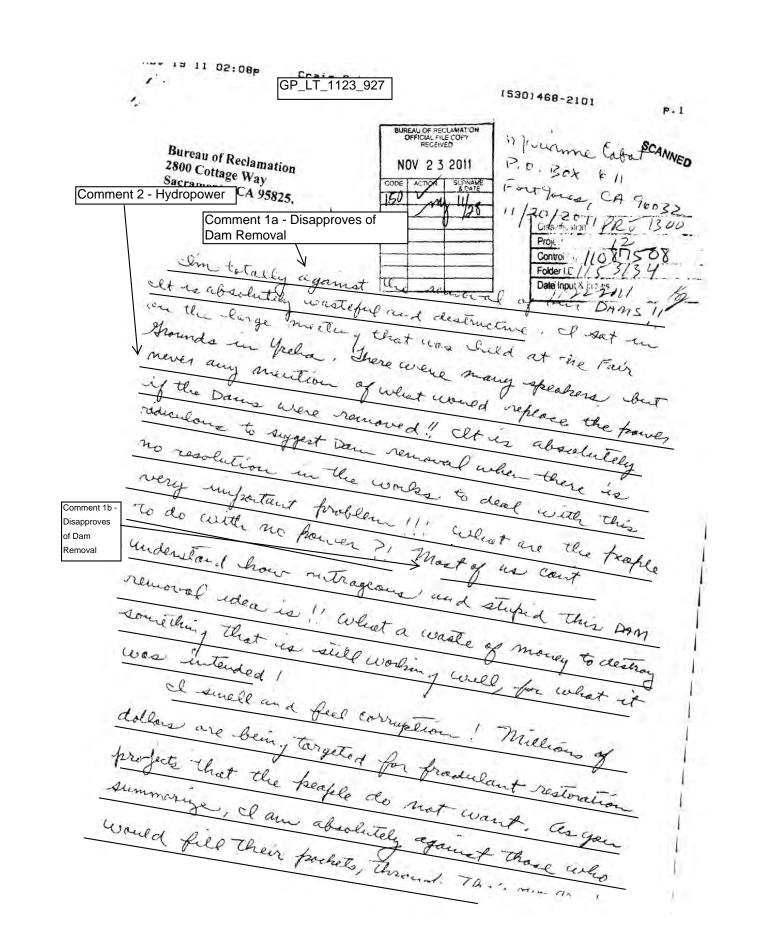
Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Ladders and other means have successfully been used by many states to alleviate issues regarding dams and fish migration, and shown it to be effective. There is NO NEED or satisfactory reason then, to remove the dams in the Klamath River. Only a few stand to benefit from this action, while many more would be adversely affected. Please do not destroy the dams. I did vote to save the dams when this came up on local ballot measures as well, for the same reasons stated above, but even though the majority disagreed with removal it is still under proposition. Please support the Majority, and do not sign off on removal of these important power producing facilities. We all recall rolling blackouts in CA due to insufficient supply, and this would continue to exacerbate such issues by removing available power from supply thereby increasing demand artificially. This benefits no consumer and environmental concerns are only a ruse to get this pushed through. The demolition alone would pollute those rivers with the waste left over from the shattered concrete dust particles, and simply doesn't make sense. Thank you for your attention to this, though I'm sure this is not the first like it you've received.

Katrina Buskirk

Buskirk, Katrina General Public November 15, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1115_677-1	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No
	Master Response AQU- 3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA.	
	Master Response AQU- 4 Coho are Native.	
	Master Response AQU-5 Will Benefit all Salmonids.	
	Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead and Chinook.	
	Master Response AQU-30 BRT Current Status of Chinook Fisheries.	
	Master Response AQU-16 Benefits to Coho.	
	Master Response AQU-21 NRC Dam Removal Help Coho	
	Master Response AQU-19 Chinook Expert Panel Proposed Action Better Than No Action.	
	Master Response AQU-14 Expert Panel on Resident Fish.	
	Master Response AQU-15 Expert Panel on Lamprey.	
	Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat.	
	Master Response AQU-31 Thermal Lag and Diel Temperatures.	
	Master Response COST-2 Cost of FERC Relicensing.	
GP_EM_1115_677-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No



Nov 19 11 02:08p Craig Cabot

(530)468-2101

p. 2

Sincerely Marianne Cobot

Cabot, Mariane General Public November 23, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1123_927-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1123_927-2	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No

GP EM 1102 301

\From: Dot Campbell[SMTP:DOTTESS@HUMBOLDT1.COM]

Sent: Wednesday, November 02, 2011 10:54:37 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: I opopose the klamath basin community and economic recovery act Auto forwarded by a Rule

11/1/11

Comment 1 - Other/General

To Whom It May Concern; <u>I write today to oppose Senator Merkley's Draft "Klamath Basin Community and Economic Recovery Act of 2011</u>

The Klamath dams need to come down and not at the expense of the people or nature.

If Congress acts, it must make sure that the flows for salmon allow them to thrive

We need transparency and a NEPA review with an entire Klamath Basin plan and a federally funded buyout program

Our precious National Wildlife Refuges needs to be returned to a natural environment and farming phased out.

Restoration work on the river is essential and Funding is needed.

I oppose the "Klamath Basin Community and Economic Recovery Act of 2011 because it would: Unjustly waive rights of non-party Klamath Basin Tribes who rely on the fish for sustenance and religious purposes

Give subsidies and special contracts that are costly to us, the taxpayers and hurt the environment

Give approval of funding of a water plan to be developed solely by Klamath Irrigation Project irrigators without public oversight and without protective guidelines

Allows commercial farming the refuges for another 50 years

This act Gives power subsidies that make possible the draining of refuge wetlands for more harmful commercial farming.

Allows for continued damaging commercial agricultural practices

Eliminates proper oversight of the National Environmental Policy Act

This act approves an agreement that does not provide enough water to guarantee the fish survival.

Dorothy Campbell 740 Fourth Ave Blue Lake, Ca 95525 Po Box 824 Blue Lake, CA 95525 707 498-8981 cell 707 668-5177 home dottess@humboldt1.com

Campbell, Dorothy General Public November 02, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1102_301-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP LT 1019 085

.9

EIS/EIR Public Hearing Comments

Tara Jane Campbell Miranda DEIS Comments. 10/18/11 Klamath Falls, Oregen

- The document should be clear and concise with regard to issues that are brought up often. For example, there should be clear and objective summary statements regarding sediment, flood control, water supply and water rights, site remediation and fisheries.
 - There has been so much bad or misleading information put out there that the outcomes of these
 investigations needs to be clear and concise and part of the executive summary.
- The truth is no longer part of the public discussion here. This has simply become and ideological battleground. My truth is that this is not about dams. It is about water for my farm and for my neighbors. It is about having something to hand over to the next generation
- The EIS should discuss the issue of FERC Licensing, costs associated with a license for PacifiCorp to operate and role of the Oregon and California Public Utility Commissions
- The EIS should clearly state the option that will be the least cost/least liability option for PacifiCorp Ratepayers
- The EIS should be clear about which options will require ongoing subsidies from other ratepayers
- The KBRA is separate but related. This process for me is about water and regulatory environment that allows me to continue to farm. That is why I am here, not because of dams that provide NO benefit to me
- This is NOT precedent setting. These dams are privately owned and the owner is making a private business decision. I support the company's private property rights, particularly if the Public Utility Commission has said this will be the best outcome for me as a ratepayer

More in the weeds:

- The EIS does not adequately address issues pertaining to the local economy and in particular how the agreement would affect or not affect the agricultural economy of the region.
- All local cultures and communities should be considered
- Obvious false or inflammatory statements should be disregarded
- The EIS needs to clearly articulate how the related KBRA is treated. It has some effect and clearly there are obviously important historical and functional relationships between the two agreements, it is important to state that in fact, the KBRA is in effect today and was in effect the moment is was signed by multiple parties.
- Much of the KBRA can and is being implemented today. Other components require funding and in some
 cases legislation, but as a whole these this are happening and not conditional on this EIS/Determination
 process

<u>THE DAM FACTS!</u>

The Dams are NOT "ours"—Dams are private property of PacifiCorp:

- <u>SUPPORT the company's PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS</u>, particularly because the Public Utility Commission has said this will be the <u>LEAST COSTLY OUTCOME FOR YOU</u> as a ratepayer.
- The Dam owner is making a **PRIVATE BUSINESS DECISION**.
- <u>TAKING OUT DAMS IS CHEAPER</u> than relicensing for fish passage.
- Dam removal is <u>NOT PRECEDENT SETTING.</u>
- Taking out the dams <u>WILL NOT TURN OFF YOUR LIGHTS.</u>

WHAT THE DAMS DON'T DO:

- Dams **DO NOT** PROVIDE STORAGE FOR IRRIGATION WATER.
- Dams **DO NOT PROVIDE** FLOOD CONTROL.
- Dams <u>DO NOT</u> PROVIDE PREFERENTIAL PUMPING RATE.
- Dams <u>DO NOT/will not</u> OPERATE AT FULL CAPACITY if relicensed.
- Dams <u>DO NOT</u> SAVE YOUR FAMILY FARMS AND RANCHES from water shortage and environmental regulations.

WHAT'S THE DAM PROCESS MEAN FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS?:

For agricultural producers this process is <u>NOT</u> about dam removal. <u>IT IS</u> about overall related Settlement Agreement activities which mean:

- Water supply certainty for irrigated family farms and refuges so YOU CAN PLAN
- Implementing water and regulatory environmental assurances so YOU CAN CONTINUE TO FARM AND RANCH.
- Affordable Power so YOU CAN PAY YOUR IRRIGATION PUMPING BILL
- Self-determination so YOU CAN DETERMINE FUTURE IRRIGATION OPERATIONS
- Restoration and Habitat Plans so YOU CAN COMPLY WITH ENDANGERED SPECIES AND CLEAN WATER ACTS
- Agricultural viability so YOU CAN CONTINUE TO FARM SUSTAINABLY on USFWS Refuges.

GOOD FOR AGRICULTURE:

- 1. Negotiated settlements in Oregon Adjudication
- 2. Water supply certainty for irrigated family farms and refuges
- 3. Restoration and Habitat Plans to comply with Endangered Species and Clean Water Acts
- 4. Farmers and Ranchers determine future irrigation operations
- 5. Pathway to affordable energy for pumping
- 6. Resolves Klamath Irrigation Project debt controversy with Reclamation
- 7. Keeps agriculture viable on USFWS Refuges
- 8. Voluntary participation

DAM STRAIGHT IT'S A BUSINESS DECISION:

- 1. PacifiCorp, the OWNER of the Iron Gate, CopCo 1 & 2, and JC Boyle dams, states that the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement, decommissioning the hydro project, is a sound business decision and protects its ratepayers
- 2. There is NO relicensing of the dams without fish passage and revenue reducing operational changes.
- 3. There is NO irrigation water stored behind Iron Gate, CopCo 1 &2, and JC Boyle dams
- 4. Iron Gate, CopCo 1 & 2, and JC Boyle are NOT operated for flood control
- 5. There is NO preferential rate for pumping now associated with the dams.
- 6. Reclamation and farmers assume ownership of irrigation control structures at Link River Dam and Keno Dam.

OPPOSITION TO SETTLEMENTS ADVOCATE:

- Endless Litigation for water rights. Opposition claims that Klamath Drainage District, Tulelake Irrigation
 District, Van Brimmer Ditch Company, Pine Grove, Poe Valley, Klamath Basin Improvement, Malin,
 Shasta View, Westside, Sunnyside Districts, school yards and cemeteries have no water rights in Oregon
 Adjudication
- 2. Ratepayer subsidy for a few PacifiCorp pumpers through litigation.
- 3. Reliance on a conflicted Congress to repeal the ESA and Clean Water Act
- 4. Reliance on Constitutional Amendment to repeal Treaties with Tribes
- 5. Claims that OUR farms, ranches, treated municipal water, logging, sawmills, recreation, homes and businesses create toxic sediments behind hydro dams.
- 6. Removing farming from USFWS Refuges



735 Commercial Street

1 # \$.·

**2455 Pattorson Street; Suite 3 **
Klamath Falls, OR 97603
Phone 541.883.6100
Fax 541.883.8893

8

Klamath Water User Association Guiding Principles

Adopted by KWUA Board of Directors 11/18/2009

We support the long term viability of irrigated agriculture inside and outside the Klamath Reclamation Project

We support securing the most water to irrigate the most acres possible in the Klamath Basin

We support the livestock industry and diverse crop production in the region

We support developing local energy generation projects that help offset the costs for irrigation and drainage pumping, on and off project

We support an end to needless litigation with tribes, fishermen and others

We support Oregon Water Law and the Prior Appropriations Doctrine with respect to regulation of water

We support development of alternatives for those who may be negatively affected by the adjudication

We support long term water supply security for the Rogue Valley irrigators

We support an individual's ability to choose if and how they participate in any resource related programs or initiatives

We support a market driven approach to address water shortages

We support wise use of tax dollars and a watershed wide approach to resource management

We support the private property rights of individuals and private companies such as Pacific Power

We support protecting rate-payers and capping costs related to PacifiCorp operations

We support protection of landowners from regulatory uncertainty that might result from the Introduction of new species in the Upper Basin

We support development of new water storage projects

We support economic assistance and mitigation of tax losses to counties that may be negatively affected by government

We support the local economic development of tribal and agricultural communities

We support water and power conservation and efficiency measures

We support hydro-power generation and development as a general matter

We support restoration efforts that result in measurable improvement to listed species

We support practical alternatives to the way things are managed, or not managed, today in the Basin

**None of these principles are inconsistent with the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement

Campbell, Jane General Public October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1019_085-1	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No
GP_LT_1019_085-2	Section 3.15 of the Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) analyzes the estimated changes to the agricultural sector.	No
	Over the period of analysis, employment in the agricultural sector is anticipated to be an important part of the regional economy.	
	The analysis includes the implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA), which is discussed in Section 3.15.	
	Some KBRA actions would change agricultural water supply, onfarm pumping costs, and water acquisitions in Reclamation's Klamath Project area, which would affect irrigated agriculture and farm revenues (see p. 3.15-50 and 3.15-71). Additional details on the methodology and results of the economic analysis are in Bureau of Reclamation [Reclamation] 2012a and the Irrigated Agriculture Economics Technical Report (Reclamation 2012f).	
	Appendix P of the Draft EIS/EIR is a detailed analysis of the estimated regional economic effects of the KBRA.	

GP_MC_1018_137

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---000---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter

MR. MARVIN CANTRELL: My name is Marvin Cantrell, C-a-n-t-r-e-l-l. Comment 1 - Costs I can't understand with the economy like it is, we're fourteen trillion dollars in debt, how is this thing ever going to go through? Who can pay for it? Our communities are starving for money, our state's starving for money. Where does the money Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal come from? And then to remove those dams doesn't Comment 3 - Hydropower make any sense at all. We need clean energy. Comment 4 - Other/General Why did our forefathers ever build those dams in the first place? Would Klamath Falls, with everything we have in this community, even exist without those dams prior to now? Comment 5 - KBRA There is no real guarantees in this KBRA as to are we really going to get a full allocation to water as the ESA takes precedence. And then after the judge's decision in the San Joaquin Valley -- that was a real nice presentation that you gave us -- but how do we really Comment 6 - Hydropower trust those figures? And then on top of that I'm

already being charged in my electric bill for taking

those dams out.

Now, I wouldn't mind that money is taken out
of my power bill if it was going to be for fish
ladders. And I think most of the people in the
community would say that's a good deal, we will buy
fish ladders and fix those dams.

But to be charged for taking them out without

even -- I never even agreed to do that. It was just

shoved down my throat like so many other things that

are being done nowadays. It's ridiculous.

Thank you for hearing me.

Cantrell, Marvin General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_137-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_137-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_137-3	Comment noted.	No
	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	
GP_MC_1018_137-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_137-5	The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) does not supersede existing laws or regulations and does not exempt any actions from compliance with the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA), California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Endangered Species Act (ESA), or California Endangered Species Act (CESA). As plans and programs are developed under the KBRA, they will be made in compliance with existing laws and regulations including opportunities for public review and comment.	No
GP_MC_1018_137-6	Comment noted.	No
	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	



Comment Form

GP_MF_1025_328

	All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by November 21, 20
Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez Bureau of Reclamation 2800 Cottage Way	(Please print legibly)
Sacramento, CA 95825 OR	Name: Darrell Card: ff
Mr. Gordon Leppig California Dept. of Fish and Game	Organization:
Northern Region, 619 Second Street	Title: Comment 1 - Approves
Eureka, CA 95501	Address: Dam Removal
Emall: KlamathSD@usbr.gov	Email: 14157 doc @ gmail.com
Website: KlamathRestoration.gov	Comments:
Fax:	I Support The removal of the
(916) 978-5055	Daning.
the second secon	Hernatous Z.
	, I Could support Alternature 3.
If wecessory	
If heressam	I Could Support Alternature 3.
If Weeessany Alternatives	I I Could Support Alternature 3. Hand 5 are what acceptable to me, termatures 2 and 3 are on the
If Weeessans Alternatives 1 Thelrene A	I I Could Support Alternature 3. Hand 5 are what acceptable to me, termatures 2 and 3 are on the
If Weeessans Alternatives 1 Thelrene A	I I Could Support Alternature 3. Hand 5 are what acceptable to me, termatures 2 and 3 are on the
If Weeessans Alternatives 1 Thelrene A	J Could Support Alternative 3. J H and 5 are mot acceptable to me. turnatives 2 and 3 are in the
If Wecessary Alternatives 1 Thelieue A Public currest	I Could Support Alternative 3. Hand 5 are not acceptable to me timinatives 2 and 3 are su the
If Necessary Alternarious 1 Thelieue A Public currest	J Could Support Alternative 3. J H and 5 are mot acceptable to me. turnatives 2 and 3 are in the

Cardiff, Darrell General Public October 25, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1025_328-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No



Comment Form

GP_MF_1026_327

Comment 1 - Economics

والمراق المحارب والمستقيل والإراج				
Please mail your comments to:	All comments on the Drai	ft EIS/EIR must be re	ceived by November	21, 2011.
Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez Bureau of Reclamation 2800 Cottage Way Sacramento, CA 95825 OR	(Please print legibly) Name: Davrell	Cardoff		
Mr. Gordon Leppig California Dept. of Fish and Game	Organization:		Summer was the summer was to the sum of the summer was to the summ	

Title:

Address:

Comments:

Email:

Email:

KlamathSD@usbr.gov

Northern Region,

619 Second Street Eureka, CA 95501

Website:

(lamathRestoration.gov		
ax:	and a	The Job numbers presented in
916) 978-5055		Teeble 1 of the Klamoth regional
Economics Fa	e+	Sheet Scen too low.

1457 doc @ gmail. com

— As	an a	wil	rceri	eational	413	herman,	Ŧ	below	re Thaux
	fisherman								
	Systems								
Salmon	and	Steel	head	runs.	Me	are reco	eeto	nal,	use
	e proves								
quiles	and i	hore	Mon	ey be	eong	Spew	i'n	the (Commonty
(Service	s + goods)	Furt	her,	More	people	are	. leve	ely to
	to Wh			~					
Rover.									

Public Disclosure: It is not required that you submit personal information. If you decide to do so, please note that this information may be made publicly available at any time; While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Cardiff, Darrell General Public October 26, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1026_327-1	The employment estimates presented in the table were estimated using a standard modeling framework, with the best available information.	No
	Estimated changes in regional employment relative to no action are discussed in Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) Section 3.15 and summarized in table 3.15-65	



Comment Form

GP_MF_1026_373

es vives regulative comple	All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by November 21, 2011
Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez Bureau of Reclamation 1800 Cottage Way acramento, CA 95825	(Please print legibly)
DR	Name: Darrell Courdiff
Mr. Gordon Leppig	Organization
California Dept. of Fish and Game Northern Region, 19 Second Street	Title:
ureka, CA 95501	Address:
imall: SlamathSD@usbr:gov	Email: 1457 doc@ gmail. com
Vebsite:	Comment 1 - NEPA
ClamathRestoration.gov	Dirace ve- examine my Commen
916 978-5055	Please re-examine my Comments obmitted during The Scoping meeting
Some may	be relevant to the EIR/EIS.
	Thanks.
And the second s	Thanks.
	Thanks
	Thanks
	Than K5
	Thanks

Cardiff, Darrell General Public October 26, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1026_373-1	Comments received during the public scoping comment period helped set the boundaries, focus alternatives, and identify issues to be addressed within the Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR).	No
	Sediment quantities and composition are described in the Draft EIS/EIR in Section 3.11, Geology, Soils, and Geological Resources.	
	While the Alternatives Formulation Report identified the option of mechanical sediment removal as mitigation for sediment erosion impacts associated with removal of the dams, subsequent analysis found this measure to be infeasible (see technical memo by D. Lynch [2011]).	
	Section 3.15, Socioeconomics, of the Draft EIS/EIR presents the Socioeconomic analysis.	
	Mitigation Measure REC-1 in Section 3.20, Recreation, p. 3.20-64, describes new recreational facilities and river access points after dam removal.	
	Section 3.13, Cultural and Historic Resources, in the Draft EIS/EIR presents the Cultural Resources analysis.	
	The Lead Agencies have described mitigation measures by resource for all significant impacts that would result from the Proposed Action and alternatives.	

GP_EM_1121_847

From: elinmcarlson@gmail.com on behalf of Elin Carlson[SMTP:ELINCARLSON@EARTHLINK.NET]

Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 2:42:25 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Please stop the removal of the dams on the Klamath River!

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Elin Carlson 17553 Lanark St. Northridge, CA 91325 (818)345-5929

November 21, 2011

Bureau of Reclamation 2800 Cottage Way Sacramento, CA 95825

To Whom It May Concern:

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

The decision to remove the dams on the Klamath is not well thought out at all, for a large number of reasons. Pulling them out will do more harm than good, and there is a much better and cheaper alternative on the table.

A panel of experts concurs that the projected benefits are not only uncertain, but are vastly outweighed by the costs of the dam removal, the impracticality of replacing the hydroelectric power they provide for several counties, and the complexity of solving the water quality and river maintenance issues.

The dams are critical in mitigating drought and floods, and in providing water for fire fighting.

Comment 2 - Hydrology

Comment 3 - Cultural Resources

I'm also concerned that this is being done in spite of the overwhelming local opposition and the lack of respect for the Shasta tribe that has the rights to the area in question, especially in that their sacred burial grounds will be violated.



The alternative of the tunnel by-pass looks to me to be a much more sensible solution, especially in the current economic climate.

Here are some of the links I found that have more of the facts in detail:

http://www.savethedams.com/?page_id=722

http://www.savethedams.com/?page_id=633

http://www.savethedams.com/?page_id=787

This is Rep. Tom McClintock's statement, concise and clear:

 $\underline{\text{http://www.klamathbasincrisis.org/mcclintock/2011/statementonMerkleyKBRAlegislation111011.htm}}$

Please take a clear-headed and complete look at this decision. If you review the facts, I'm sure you will agree that destroying the dams on the Klamath would be a serious, long-term mistake.

Sincerely,

Elin Carlson

valedictorian, Yreka High School, 1977

Comment 4 - Alternatives

Carlson, Elin General Public November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1121_847-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	
	Master Response GEN-9 Beneficial Effects.	
	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	
GP_EM_1121_847-2	Flood mitigation	No
	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	
	Master Response WSWR-4 Summary of Effects to Water Rights/Water Supply for Alternatives 2 and Alternative 3 for Municipal, Agricultural, and Tribal Use.	
	Fire fighting	
	The Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) analyzes impacts to water availability for fire fighting in Section 3.18, Public Health and Safety. The impact analysis recognizes that Copco 1 Reservoir is used as a source of water for fighting fires; however, the Klamath River can also be used as a water source. The impact to availability of water for firefighting is therefore less than significant.	
GP_EM_1121_847-3	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
	Master Response CUL-1 Shasta Nation Participation.	
	Master Response CUL-2 Federal Recognition.	
GP_EM_1121_847-4	Master Response ALT-2 Elimination of Alternative 10 - Fish Bypass: Bogus Creek Bypass Alternative and Alternative 11 - Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Routing from Detailed Study.	No

GP_MC_1018_120

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---00o---STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING

(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. JIM CARPENTER: Jim Carpenter, C-a-r-p-e-n-t-e-r.

I'm here tonight as a proponent of dam removal and

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

restoration. I live and work on Upper Klamath Lake. I've been here for some 20 years. Back in the early '90s, I, along with 30 some other stake holders in the Basin, was appointed by then Senator Hatfield to work on these very issues. For the better part of 10 years we met monthly and wrestled with all these issues we're here talking

Restore tens of thousands of acres of wetlands, riparian habitat in Upper Basin. We brought a little more dialogue and certainty to the community. But there is a lot of work that still needs to be done as you're getting an ear full tonight.

about tonight.

One of the things I was most pleased with working on the Hatfield Upper Basin working group was the acknowledgment and ultimately the deciding by Secretary Babbitt, former Secretary of the Interior, acknowledging that the four federal working advisory groups in the Basin would work collaboratively together to support each

other's efforts.

Heretofore, prior to that, there was a real division of Upper Basin and Lower Basin, very little dialogue up and down the street. It was illustrated by the four dams. We signed the agreement to cooperate and for the first time in a long time we started having meetings based on taking a true ecosystem approach to looking at our Klamath Basin resources. So I see both the efforts are going forward today to further that effort, and it looks like a good thing --I think I speak with pretty much the consensus of what's left of the Hatfield group. Many of them are here tonight, they put in the time. I think are going to be supportive of your efforts in this Alternative 2. I think the thing that's most exciting for me beyond that is the ability to take some ownership and participate in what will become the biggest river restoration project anywhere ever. That is so exciting this day and age when water is becoming such a critical and devastatingly abused and overused resource. We can really cut some new ground here, and lead the way; put Klamath in a position not just to secure our own well-being here but can serve as a model for watersheds throughout the world for wise use and

Chantan 11	C	J D
Chapter 11	 Comments and 	i Responses

management for our aquatic resources. Thank you very much.

Carpenter, Jim General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_120-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1230_1194

From: enkcarpt@whoismail.com[SMTP:ENKCARPT@WHOISMAIL.COM]

Sent: Friday, December 30, 2011 8:43:54 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam removal

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Karen Carpenter

Organization:

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Subject: Dam remoyal

Comment 2 - Sediment Toxicity

Body: I am absolutely against removal of the Klamath Dams. I believe that you will Kill the rivers with the toxic sludge incased behind these dams. The Klamath river is a low flow river and fish will die below the dams if you remove them in water that is toxic and a river you can walk across.

Comment 3 - Fish

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Carpenter, Karen General Public December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1230_1194-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_WI_1230_1194-2	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	No
GP_WI_1230_1194-3	The Lead Agencies are aware that under historical conditions, prior to the development of the Klamath Irrigation Project, there were rare occasions when strong southerly winds at Upper Klamath Lake created seiches that greatly reduced flows at Link River. Estimates of the unimpaired or natural flow in the Klamath River have been developed by Bureau of Reclamation (2005) estimated that in critically dry water years, for the months of August and September, mean monthly flows at Keno (90 percent exceedence) would be 520 cubic feet per second (cfs) and 560 cfs, respectively. Review of historical flow data at Keno (USGS Gage # 11519500) for water years from 1905 through 1913 show that the lowest mean daily flow recorded never fell below 755 cfs. Following the construction of Copco 1 dam in 1918, hydroelectric peaking operations reduced the mean daily flows in the Klamath River near Fall Creek (U.S. Geological Survey [USGS] Gage# 11512500) to levels below 100 cfs on 50 occasions between water years 1931 and 1937. Instantaneous flow levels may have been lower. Thus, hydropower peaking between 1918 and the construction of Iron Gate Dam to re-regulate flows in 1962 likely explain reports of the lower river "running dry". Under the Proposed Action a more natural hydrograph and elimination of peaking means these extreme low flows would not occur. Upper Klamath Lake holds 83 percent of the total storage capacity of the reservoirs on the Klamath River (Federal Energy Regulatory Commission [FERC] 2007) and approximately 98 percent of active storage. Link Dam controls Upper Klamath Lake and would remain under all alternatives. Associated reservoirs for J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate Dams contain 14 percent of the total storage capacity and only 2 percent of the active storage on the river. The purpose for the Klamath Hydroelectric Project facilities is power generation, and although the operation of these facilities can alter flow patterns (power peaking) with in this reach, the operation of these facilities d	No

Carpenter, Karen General Public December 30, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

generate hydropower. The presence of the reservoirs actually reduces the annual volume of water that would otherwise flow downstream because of evaporative losses related to the large surface area created by the impoundments. Removal of the hydroelectric project reservoirs will result in a slight increase in flow as the evaporative losses would be reduced. Evaporation from the surface of the reservoirs is currently about 11,000 AF/year and after dam removal the evapotranspiration in the same reaches is expected to be approximately 4,800 AF/year, resulting in a gain in flow to the Klamath River of approximately 6,200 AF/year (Reclamation 2011).

The presence of the lower four dams on the Klamath River does not increase the amount of flow that would otherwise be available to anadromous fish.

Master Response WQ-1B through G Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants

GP_EM_1122_871

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam

Removal

From: Matt Carrick[SMTP:MATTCARRICK@EARTHLINK.NET]

Sent: Tuesday, November 22, 2011 8:26:06 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: DO NOT REMOVE THE DAMS!!!

Auto forwarded by a Rule

My name is Matthew Carrick, I vote, and do not want the dams removed.

Carrick, Matt General Public November 22, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1122_871-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1122_873

From: joan carroll[SMTP:CARROLL@BLACKFOOT.NET]

Sent: Tuesday, November 22, 2011 9:46:10 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Damns on Klamath

Auto forwarded by a Rule Bureau of Reclamation,

Comment 1a - Disapproves of Dam

Removal

Comment 2 - Fish

We are asking you to please do not destroy the damns on the Klamath River. The fish you are trying to protect are not even native to that river. And it would cause a lot of devastation to human beings. Not sure what you are even thinking about.

Joan Carroll; concerned citizen

Comment 1b - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Vol. III, 11.9-336 - December 2012

Carroll, Joan General Public November 22, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1122_873-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1122_873-2	There are many different species of fish that live within the Klamath Basin, some are native and some are nonnative. We assume that the comment is suggesting that coho salmon are not native and we offer the following response based on this assumption.	No
	Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA.	
	Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.	

GP_EM_1118_772

From: Patsy Carter[SMTP:CYBERCOOK@ATT.NET]

Sent: Friday, November 18, 2011 1:20:18 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Removal of Dams from the Klamath River

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Nov. 18, 2011

Gentlemen,

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Please do not destroy the four perfectly good dams on the Klamath
River.These dams must be saved in order to save Salmon, and all other
fish.They have capacity to provide hydro-electric energy for 70,000 homes and
business's with the potential to increase to 150,000.

Comment 2 - Hydropower

This raises the question. How will the energy loss be replaced? Several million of taxpayers dollars will be wasted, destroying these dams, and attempting to replace the lost energy, with yet another experimental project of unknown value.

As a native Californian, and taxpayer, I totally PROTEST this wasteful expenditure of my hard earned tax dollars. I will personally track the record of any elected official who supports this wasteful project and I will lobby vigorously, to have them voted out of office.

Thank You Sincerely,

Patsy K. Carter Glenn County Patriots (Tea-Party member)

Carter, Patsy General Public November 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1118_772-1	Section 3.3 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) evaluates effects to fish as a result of the Proposed Action and No Action/No Project Alternative. The analysis found that in the long-term the Proposed Action would result in beneficial effects to fish relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative.	No
	Currently, the Four Facilities only provide regionally important peaking power but do not provide a base load source for the area. Power is currently transmitted to the region from sources in the east and north to cover base load requirements. PacifiCorp is already upgrading transmission and generating infrastructure to meet the expected demand in the Klamath region in 2018. These upgrades are being done now to cover power needs in 2018 and beyond, and are unrelated to the proposed removal of the Klamath Dams. PacifiCorp's Strategic Plan has identified the need for new power sources in the region regardless of the outcome of the proposed decommissioning.	
GP_EM_1118_772-2	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No

GP_WI_1112_575

From: nedzarp@yahoo.com Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 10:02:57 AM

To: BOR SHA KEO Klamathsd: wonnen@winklodog.com

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath dams.

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Carl Casale Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath dams.

Body:

Just remove the dams yesterday. Should never been built!

Casale, Carl General Public November 12, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1112_575-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No



GP_MF_1019_050

EIS/EIR PROCESS	
Please mail your comments to:	All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by November 21,
Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez Bureau of Reclamation 2800 Cottage Way	(Please print legibly)
Sacramento, CA 95825	
OR	Name: WILLIAM M. CASE
Mr. Gordon Leppig California Dept. of Fish and Game	Organization:
Northern Region, 519 Second Street Eureka, CA 95501	Title: U.S. CITIZEN
Email:	Address: 5510 BLUE MOUNTAIN DR, Krampi
Klamath SD@usbr.gov	EITAIL
Website: KlamathRestoration.gov	Comments:
Fax: 916) 978-5055	1) KLAMATH BASIN RESIDENTS HAVE AND BEEN GIVEN A VOICE OR SAY
16	THIS PROCESS,
Comment 2 - KBRA	
	KBRA?, I FELT AM A STANEHO
2) WHO ARE 3) OPEGON NOT B	KBRA, I FELT AM A STAKEHO
2) WHO ARE 3) OPEGON NOT B	Comment 3 - Water Rights/Supply STATE WATER RIGHT ABSUDICATION TEN FINISHED - THS PROVESS SEM
2) WHO ARE 3) OPEGON NOT BY TO PUSH	KIBRA?, I FELL I AM A STAKEHO Comment 3 - Water Rights/Supply STATE WATER RIGHT ABSUDICATION EEN FINISHED - THS PROCESS SEEMS I ASIDE ORPGON WATER RIGHTS PROCESS
2) WHO ARE 3) OREGON NOT BY TO PUSH 4) I AM 5) I AM	Comment 3 - Water Rights/Supply STATE WATER RICHT ABSUDICATION FIN FINISHED THS PROCESS SEMS ASIDE ORPGON WATER RICHTS PROCESS Comment 4 - Disapproves of Dam Removal FOR KEBPING THE DAMS IN PLACE Comment 5 - Economics FOR FISH PASSAGE WHILE KEEPING THE
2) WHO ARE 3) OPEGON NOT BY TO PUSH 4) I AM S	Comment 3 - Water Rights/Supply STATE WATER RICHT ASSUDICATION FIN FINISHED — THS PROCESS SEMS ASIDE ORIGIN WATER RIGHTS PROCESS Comment 4 - Disapproves of Dam Removal FOR KEEPING THE DAMS IN PLACE Comment 5 - Economics
2) WHO ARE 3) OREGON NOT BY TO PUSH 4) I AM N 5) I AM N 6) THE DAM	Comment 3 - Water Rights/Supply STATE WATER RICHT ABSUDICATION FIN FINISHED THS PROCESS SEMS ASIDE ORPGON WATER RICHTS PROCESS Comment 4 - Disapproves of Dam Removal FOR KEBPING THE DAMS IN PLACE Comment 5 - Economics FOR FISH PASSAGE WHILE KEEPING THE

Case, William General Public October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_050-1	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No
GP_MF_1019_050-2	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No
GP_MF_1019_050-3	Master Response WSWR-5 Klamath Adjudication.	No
GP_MF_1019_050-4	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Other Oppose Dam Removal.	
GP_MF_1019_050-5	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Other Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1019_050-6	Appendix A of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) includes a wide range of alternatives representing diverse viewpoints and needs based on internal and public scoping. The alternatives that moved forward for more detailed analysis in this EIS/EIR are those that best meet the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) purpose and need and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) objectives, minimize negative effects, are feasible, and represent a range of reasonable alternatives (see Appendix A for more information).	No
	The comment author suggests upgrading the existing dams to produce more power. Upgrading the dams would not accomplish most of the elements of the purpose and need/objectives (see Section 1.4.2 on P. 1-29 of the Draft EIS/EIR). This alternative would not restore a free-flowing river, achieve full volitional fish passage, advance salmonid restoration, restore and sustain natural production of fish species, provide for full participation in harvest opportunities, improve water quality conditions, or be consistent with the goals and objectives of the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA).	
	entity to decide whether to seek relicensing of its existing Project or try to expand it.	

GP_WI_1108_408

From: m.w.chan16@gmail.com[SMTP:M.W.CHAN16@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Tuesday, November 08, 2011 9:31:02 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Restoration Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Martin Chan Organization:

Subject: Klamath Restoration

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: <u>I support Alternative 2- the full removal of four dams</u>. Healthy river <u>systems</u> are <u>important!</u>

Chan, Martin General Public November 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1108_408-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1105_361

From: janna@leantowardshealth.com[SMTP:JANNA@LEANTOWARDSHEALTH.COM]

Sent: Saturday, November 05, 2011 10:47:15 AM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Lake

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Janna Chandler

Organization: Simplexity Health

Subject: Klamath Lake

Body: The rare qualities of this lake are unsurpassed. The only other lake I could compare is actually in Tibet!

Comment 1 - KBRA

The fact that there are species that exist no where else because of the magical quality of this lake is miraculous.

Comment 2 - Our of Scope

<u>Please protect our lake. At one time Cell Tech was the second largest employer in Or.</u>
<u>We are going to surpass that with jobs again as Simplexity Health.</u>

We can not do that with out the lake being protected.

Chandler, Janna Simplexity Health November 05, 2011

Comment Code Comment Response Change in EIS/EIR GP_WI_1105_361-1 Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record. No Simplexity Health (www.simplexityhealth.com/, accessed 5/2/2012) is a Klamath Falls-based business that advertises Upper Klamath Lake as the source of the algae species Aphanizemenon flos-aquae (Aph. Flos-aquae) used in its nutritional supplement. Lake-like conditions conducive to growth of Aph. Flos-aquae in Upper Klamath Lake would not be changed under any of the five Alternatives analyzed in the EIS/EIR. The presence of Aph. Flosaquae at population levels which would permit collection in Upper Klamath Lake would persist under all alternatives. Commercial enterprises that collect algae may have a role in improving water quality in Klamath Basin lakes. For example Simplexity was included by PacifiCorp in their "Plan for Water Quality Management Actions for Copco and Iron Gate Reservoirs" (PacifiCorp 2009).

GP_WI_1111_521

From: tc@chandlerwrites.com[SMTP:TC@CHANDLERWRITES.COM]

Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 3:19:07 PM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: I support Alternative 2 of the Draft EIS/EIR Auto forwarded

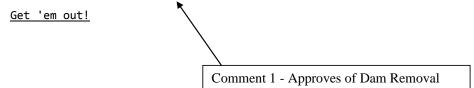
by a Rule

Name: Tom Chandler Organization:

Subject: I support Alternative 2 of the Draft EIS/EIR

Body: <u>I support Alternative 2 of the Klamath Draft EIS/EIR proposal (full removal</u> of the Iron Gate, Copco1, Copco2, and J.C. Boyle dams).

And why not? The dams will operate a loss after retrofit, and they're not only throttling the salmon and steelhead runs, they're also hammering the river's water quality and contributing to the uncertainty of irrigators.



Chandler, Tom General Public November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_521-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1018_111

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---00o---STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING

(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. JASON CHAPMAN: Jason Chapman,

C-h-a-p-m-a-n.

I would first like to thank everybody for

showing up and listening to our comments tonight. We also

appreciate time out of your hands to come up here.

I am a third-generation rancher, I have my farm

inside the Klamath Reclamation Project, and when I say,

"third generation," I'm trying to be third generation.

2001 was almost "it" for us, and I would like

to see my ranch go through my life as well. And with this

settlement, I believe that it gives me more of a

consistent supply of water. And for future generations, I

think that's a benefit to us all.

Thank you very much.

Comment 1 - Water Rights/Supply

Chapman, Jason General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_111-1	Master Response WSWR-4 Summary of Effects to Water Supply/Water Rights for Alternative 2 and Alternative 3 for Municipal, Agricultural, and Tribal Use.	No

GP_WI_1212_1085

From: sushibar@excite.com[SMTP:SUSHIBAR@EXCITE.COM]

Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 6:53:53 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: in re, Klamath Facilities Removal EIS/EIR Auto forwarded by

a Rule

Name: Charles Organization:

Subject: in re, Klamath Facilities Removal EIS/EIR

Comment 1 - Climate Change/GHGs

Body: Thank you for the opportunity, here now, to provide Comment on the Klamath Facilities Removal EIS/EIR.

Now, as was pointed out several times in the EIS/EIR, the removal of the Four Facilities (spelled out in "Alternative 2") would significantly increase the carbon intensity of electricity produced in California. From pg. 3.10-15, "The second manner in which a GHG impact would be significant is if GHG emissions from either the Proposed Action or the alternatives would substantially obstruct compliance with the GHG reductions in AB32 & Executive Order S-03-05." The most significant of all would be that of removing a renewable source of power by removing the dams, resulting in increased GHG emissions from non-renewable alternate sources of power. When an ultra-low carbon fuel feedstock is forever removed from availability, the carbon intensity of the fuel, as a whole, inevitably increases.

Additionally, dam removal will remove water availability from senior water rights holders, including many lesser-capitalised farmers & ranchers. Operation, permitation, maintenance, etc. of the pumps, etc. that would replace all those dams (for the water rights holders) would be significantly more expensive than the use dam water. This is expected to cause at least some lesser-capitalised water rights holders to remove their lands from availability for to cultivate crops. This, in turn, will cause inflationary pressures brought to bear upon food prices (already) by biofuel production & mandate to be even WORSE. And this in addition to the fact that the cultivation of biofuel feedstock requires land. And when land is removed from crop-availability, this brings inflationary pressures to bear BOTH on the price of food & on the price of biofuel feedstock. Pumps require fuel. When dams are removed, the carbon index (CI) of electricity in California will inevitably increase! It's a simple matter of mathematics. Compliance with LCFS targets will be more difficult! Already, carbon net deficits (under California's Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS)) are expected to be generated by approximately 2017. Removal of hydro-dams & of irrigation facilities will make that problem even worse. Under Executive Order S-06-06, by 2020, 40% of all biofuels used in California will have to be produced in California (see pg. 30 of Report, inter alia). How is that to happen when hydrodams & irrigation facilities are proposed to be removed? On pg.s 59 & 60 of the "Low Carbon Fuel Standard 2011 Program Review Report; Working Draft, Version 1," it was noted that, during a 6 yr. survey period between 2004 & 2010, increased crop-based biofuel production has contributed significantly to increases in

Comment 1 cont.

extreme poverty, particularly in South Asia & in Sub-Saharan Africa, not to mention increases in hunger-related diseases & tthus to decreases in life expectancies in those affected populations. And when crop-land in Northern California is taken out of circulation, the problem can get even WORSE, because yet additional inflationary pressures are thus brought to bear upon both food commodity & biofuel feedstock commodity prices. Fuels like "algae-gasoline" & "algae-diesel" are yet many years away from large-scale retail availability. Also, butanol is still not yet available for retail. So what is left is that ultra-low carbon electricity is being proposed to be taken off the market, whilst next generation low-carbon fuels like butanol, "algae-gasoline," & "algae-diesel" are still a number of years yet into the future. First generation biofuels, such as corn-ethanol, whose CI is the same as that for gasoline (BTW), production of which 1st Gen biofuels has imposed inflationary pressures on food-commodity prices, end up in the line-up by default. But is THIS the way to move forward with a LCFS? How is latter-year compliance supposed to be achieved under those conditions? The only answer is that of ultra-low carbon electricity! And that means hydro-dams! They must not be removed! Calculate separately the CI of electricity generated by hydro-dam from that of electricity State-wide & there is no contest. Hydro-dams are an extremely low-carbon way of generating electricity! Hydro-dam generated electricity is an already existing ultra low carbon fuel! Why take it off the market?

So what is the EIS/EIR authors' answer to that? The mitigation measures proffered do nothing to increase at all the availability of ultra-low carbon electircity feedstock! The measures proffered, CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, all amount to some form of both rationing and (in the case of CC-2 & of CC-3) surveillance on a level which may be frightening for many to contemplate. CC-2, "Energy Audit Program," for business & residence alike for to track use, identify additional yet to be determined conservation measures, & likewise identify compliance / enforcement mechanisms. Under this program, not only would electricity use be progressively rationed, but control over end-use decisions would be ceded to outside authority. So-called "Smart Meters" would doubtless play a key role in all this, "smart meters" which, BTW, would be significant emitters of electromagnetic radiation. Juvenile (& younger) avians have been known to inexplicably die after nesting sites were exposed. Some avian species will experience inexplicable motivational difficulty reporducing, as a result of longterm exposure. Avian health is also adversely affedcted by long-term exposure to EMF emissions, such qas from smart meters. For example, plumage mal-coloration (typically an indicator of stressed immune system) has been noted on birds longterm exposed to EMFs. Nervous system & cardiac mal-development in some long-term exposed avian embrios has likewise been noted, as was delayed embryonic growth among the same. Similar problems were noted for certain mammal species, insect species, amphibian species, etc. Tree & plant species, also, experienced major stresses from long-term exposure. Are aquatic species immune? Not by a long shot! Yet these environmental impacts, which are not mentioned AT ALL in the EIS/EIR, are very significant environmental consequences of Mitigation Measures CC-2 & CC-3, & thus significant environmental impacts of the proposed dam removal. Additionally, smart meters that may be installed may not be UL listed, & therefore would be major potential fire hazards. Some residential buildings already equipped with smart meters have already experienced fire (as possible direct consequence). And this is on top of the elimination of a major water source for fire suppression that is the inevitable result of dam removal.

Comment 1 cont.

another consequence of Mitigation Measures CC-2 & CC-3, & thus significant environmental impacts of dam removal. And, of course, potential impacts upon human health are too numerous to mention. And these would be felt most acutely by those least able financially to cope.

Comment 2 - Fish

Additionally, hydro-dam removal impacts aquatic species via sediment release. It was stated in the EIS/EIR that the impact would be only temporary, & therefore need not be taken into consideration. Fish species' generations, unlike those of generation of a species is wiped out, extinction is the result. This is most certainly true of salmonoid species. And even the EIS/EIR authors admit that major impact would be felt by the fish generations that experience the sediment removal that will inevitably result from the proposed dam removal. So entire generations of fish species could be wiped out in very short order by the proposed dam removal, thus eliminating any possible benefit therefor. So much for the idea that fish species would actually benefit. That which ceases to exist cannot be said to thereafter acquire any sort of benefit. Any proposition to the contrary is just patently absurd!

Comment 3 - Fish

One negative impact that the EIS/EIR seems to strenuously minimise, and that is the impact of commercial scale gill netting in the tribal areas upon salmonoids, etc. The fact is that where there is gill netting, there is a marked decrease of fish populations (not just salmonoid) upstream of the areas where gill netting takes place. There is a reason why commercial gill netting has been banned in all areas outside of the tribal areas. But for reasons having nothing whatsoever to do with the health of fish populations, commercial gill netting has been allowed in the tribal areas. Meanwhile, so-called "subsistence" gill netting remains largely unregulated. Quite an opportunity to circumvent even those tribal regulations that do exist to control commercial tribal gill netting. Indeed there is likely quite a black market of salmon harvested in this way. Only the very small percentages of populations typically make it past the gill nets. Political sensitivities seem to be a prevailing reason for not pursuing regulation against the practice. This has lead some to think the relevant lead agencies more interested in the bullying of small farmers, ranchers, & hydropower operators than in the actual solving of problems relative to salmonoid populations. The want of any criticism whatsoever of the practice of tribal gill netting anywhere in the EIS/EIR has done absolutely NOTHING to at all disspell the notion! Now, while those in denial of impacts of tribal gill netting on salmonoid populations will strenuously look far & wide for anything to try to support their position, the reality "on the ground" is that tribal gill netting has had devastating effects on salmonoid populations. Yet there seems to be this ongoing effort to hold farmers, ranchers, & hydro-electric providers vicariously liable for all that befalls salmonoid populations vis à vis tribal gill netting. Sort of like blaming the makers of road signs for deaths resulting from DWI/DUI crashes on the public highways, & making policy decisions accordingly, or abusive spouces blaming their children for the spouce's own abusive acts, ad infinitim, ad nauseum.

But that's not all! Comment 4 - Out of Scope

There is absolutely no mention whatsoever in either the EIS/EIR of the devastating effects of illicit drug-plant cultivation (particularly by foreign drug cartels) on the environment (in general) & on the health of aquatic species,



in particular! Likewise, there is absolutely no mention whatsoever in either the EIS/EIR of the devastating effects of illicit drug manufacture on the environment (in general) & on the health of aquatic species, in particular!

Here's something from http://www.justice.gov/ndic/pubs22/22486/assoc.htm#Top

Dangerous Poisons From Mexico Polluting California National Forests

According to NFS and California Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement Campaign Against Marijuana Planting (CAMP), law enforcement officials are increasingly encountering dumpsites of highly toxic insecticides, chemical repellants, and poisons that are produced in Mexico, purchased by Mexican criminal groups, and transported into the country for use at their cannabis grow sites. Although similar chemicals could be purchased in the United States, many Mexican DTOs are simply using Mexican chemicals rather than purchasing bulk quantities locally, which could alert law enforcement to their cultivation operations. Cultivators apply insecticides directly to plants to protect them from insect damage. Chemical repellants and poisons are applied at the base of the cannabis plants and around the perimeter of the grow site to ward off or kill rats, deer, and other animals that could cause crop damage. These toxic chemicals enter and contaminate ground water, pollute watersheds, kill fish and other wildlife, and eventually enter residential water supplies.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service; Environmental Protection Agency.

Outdoor cannabis cultivators are diverting streams and creeks for irrigation, sometimes draining natural streams and wetlands. Outdoor cannabis plots typically are irrigated with intricate watering systems. Cultivators often dam up streams and redirect the water through plastic gravity-fed irrigation tubing to supply water to individual plants. Average size marijuana plots--approximately 1,000 plants--require up to 5,000 gallons of water daily. This high demand for water often strains small streams and damages downstream vegetation that depends on consistent water flow. For example, on October 4, 2006, law enforcement authorities eradicated a 1,200-plant cultivation operation in San Ramon, Contra Costa County after Park Rangers were alerted that water was no longer running in a nearby mountain stream. Cultivators had diverted the stream, building a reservoir for crop irrigation.

And from http://www.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/waste/waste-and-cleanup/cleanupprograms-and-topics/topics/clandestine-methamphetamine-labs-and-wastes-inminnesota.html

Methamphetamine (meth) is an illegal stimulant drug made from cold medicine and common household chemicals. Pseudoephedrine or ephedrine, found in non-prescription cold medicines, is converted to meth using variations of two main methods, the Red Phosphorous Method and the Anhydrous Ammonia Method. Minnesota



meth "cooks" have typically used variations of the Anhydrous Ammonia Method because small quantities of meth can be produced in a few hours. During the "cook," methamphetamine vapors and particles and other chemicals are deposited unevenly on structural surfaces and possessions throughout the building in which the meth is made. Case studies of former meth labs in Minnesota have shown that meth also penetrates materials such as wood studs, latex painted wallboard, and cement block.

The production of meth in illegal "meth labs" can create environmental hazards. Meth cooks typically dispose of waste from meth labs at the production site in the following ways: dumping into indoor plumbing drains that drain either into a city sewer system or individual sewage treatment system (ISTS), dumping into plumbing that drains directly onto the soil, and/or disposing into burn or burial pits.

The primary environmental hazard is possible contamination of groundwater by volatile organic compounds (VOCs) used in the meth cooking process. In limited samplings to date, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) has not yet identified levels of concern in groundwater due to meth lab-related wastes.

Yet there is no mention whatsoever anywhere in the EIS/EIR of ANY ill-effects to salmonoid populations either from illicit drug manufacture or from illicit drugplant cultivation. Nothing that is proposed at all in the EIS/EIR will do ANYTHING to counteract the ill-effects of illicit drug production on the environment (in general) & on salmonoid populations (in particular), just an apparent effort to hold one group vicariously liable for the acts of another!

One & all should be reminded that there is nothing in the EIS/EIR to at all dispell that notion! In vain do the lead agencies hope to protect salmonoids, w/o at all agressively pursuing those causes of salmonoid population decline not discussed in the EIS/EIR (but mentioned here in this Comment)!

One idea that was mentioned only in cursory fashion in the EIS/EIR was that of addressing the issue of predation of salmonoid (& other fish) species by "protected" marine mammals (such as seals & sea lions (see "Alternative 17; Predator Control" in Appendicies)). The express reason why Alternative 17 was not analysed in any great detail was the fact that it did not meet the goal of "free-flowing" river conditions! So, regardless of all evidence, the effort seems not to be one of protection of anadromous salmonoids but of using the moniker thereof as a pretext for hydro-dam removal, inter alia! Does this extend into "researcher bias," as well? Such things should have NO PLACE WHATSOEVER in any effort at all to protect anadromous salmonoids!!

In conclusion, the case for dam removal has, as its support, hypothesis. The case against dam removal has, as its support, hard reality! Now, it was written in the EIS/EIR, "If the No Project Alternative is the environmentally superior alternative, an additional environmentally superior alternative must be identified among the other alternatives." The "No Project Alternative" is identified in the EIS/EIR as "Alternative 1." The choice before us; Speculation

Comment 5 - Alternatives



vs. Hard Reality. The environmentally superior choice is abundantly clear! And it is NOT AT ALL Alternative 2 (Full Facilities Removal of Four Dams (The Proposed Action))!! Nor is it at all Alternative 3 (Partial Facilities Removal of Four Dams)!! Alternatives 2 & 3 would, without a doubt, if implemented, prove disasterous!!! Instead, based on Hard Reality, the environmentally superior Alternative is either: Option A (for want of better term)_Alternative 4 (Fish Passage at Four Dams), along with Alternative 17 (Predator Control); or Option B (for want of better term)_Alternative 1 (the "No Project" Alternative), along with Alternative 17 (Predator Control)!

Again, thank you for the opportunity, here now, to provide Comment on the Klamath Facilities Removal EIS/EIR.

P.S.,

Below, taken from various tables in the EIS/EIR, is a partial listing of the SIGNIFICANT & ADVERSE impacts, both of the Proposed Action AND of even partial dam removal.:
Water Temperature
Upper Klamath Basin
Dam removal and/or elimination of hydropower peaking operations at J.C. Boyle Powerhouse could cause short-term and long-term alterations in daily water temperatures and fluctuations in the J.C. Boyle bypass and peaking reaches. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)
Dam removal and conversion of the reservoir areas to a free-flowing river could cause short-term and long-term increases in spring time water temperatures and decreases in late summer/fall water temperatures in the Hydroelectric Reach downstream of Copco 1 Reservoir. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)
Lower Klamath Basin
Dam removal and conversion of the reservoir areas to a free flowing river could result in short-term and long-term increases in spring water temperatures and decreases in late summer/fall water temperatures in the Lower Klamath River. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)
Suspended Sediments
Upper Klamath Basin
Draining the reservoirs and release of sediment could cause increases in suspended material in the Hydroelectric Reach downstream of J.C. Boyle Dam. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)
Lower Klamath Basin

Draining the reservoirs and release of sediment could cause increases in suspended material in the lower Klamath River and the Klamath Estuary. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)
Dissolved Oxygen
Upper Klamath Basin
Draining the reservoirs and release of sediment could cause increases in oxygen demand (Immediate Oxygen Demand [IOD] and Biological Oxygen Demand [BOD]) and reductions in dissolved oxygen in the Hydroelectric Reach downstream of J.C. Boyle Reservoir. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)
Lower Klamath Basin
Dam removal and sediment release could cause increases in oxygen demand (Immediate Oxygen Demand [IOD] and Biological Oxygen Demand [BOD]) and reductions in dissolved oxygen in the lower Klamath River, the Klamath Estuary, and the marine nearshore environment. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)
Aquatic Resources
Critical Habitat
Reservoir drawdown associated with dam removal could alter the quality of critical habitat. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)
Essential Fish Habitat
Reservoir drawdown associated with dam removal could alter the quality of EFH. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)
Species Impacts
Coho Salmon
Reservoir drawdown associated with dam removal could alter SSCs and bedload sediment transport and deposition and affect coho salmon. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: AR-1: Protection of mainstem spawning; AR-2: Protection of outmigrating juveniles; AR-3: Fall flow pulses*; AR-4: Hatchery management) Impact still significant, even after all migitation measures taken? YES.
Steelhead
Reservoir drawdown associated with dam removal could alter SSCs and bedload sediment transport and deposition and affect steelhead. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: AR-1: Protection of mainstem spawning; AR-2: Protection of outmigrating juveniles; AR-3: Fall flow pulses*; AR-4: Hatchery management) Impact still significant, even after all migitation measures taken? YES.
Pacific Lamprey

Reservoir drawdown associated with dam removal could alter SSCs and bedload sediment transport and deposition and affect pacific lamprey. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: AR-2: Protection of Outmigrating Juveniles; AR-5: Pacific lamprey capture and relocation) Impact still significant, even after all migitation measures taken? YES.

____Green Sturgeon

Reservoir drawdown associated with dam removal could alter SSCs and bedload sediment transport and deposition and affect green sturgeon. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: AR-3: Fall flow pulses*) Impact still significant, even after all migitation measures taken? YES.

Freshwater Mussles

Reservoir drawdown associated with dam removal could alter SSCs and bedload sediment transport and deposition and affect freshwater mussels. (Mitigation measure(s) Proposed: AR-7: Freshwater mussel relocation) Impact still significant, even after all migitation measures taken? YES.

Benthic Macroinvertebrates

Reservoir drawdown associated with dam removal could alter SSCs and bedload sediment transport and deposition and affect macroinvertebrates. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

*Fall Flow Pulse? The very name of it implies some sort of flow control. That, by definition, cannot happen under free-flow conditions. Hence, there can be no "Fall Flow Pulse."

Algae

___Hydroelectric Reach

Dam removal and the elimination of hydropower peaking operations could result in long-term increased biomass of nuisance periphyton (attached algae) in low-gradient channel margin areas within the Hydroelectric Reach. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

Air Quality

Vehicle exhaust and fugitive dust emissions from dam removal activities could increase emissions of VOC, NOx, CO, SO2, PM10, and PM2.5 to levels that could exceed Siskiyou County's thresholds of significance. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: AQ-1: MY 2015 or newer engines for offroad construction equipment; AQ-2: MY 2000 or newer engines for on-road construction equipment; AQ-3: MY 2010 or newer engines for haul trucks) Impact still significant, even after all mitigation measures taken? YES.

Reservoir restoration actions could result in increases in criteria pollutant emissions from the use of helicopters, trucks, and barges that could exceed

Siskiyou County's thresholds of significance. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: AQ-1: MY 2015 or newer engines for offroad construction equipment; AQ-2: MY 2000 or newer engines for on-road construction equipment; AQ-3: MY 2010 or newer engines for haul trucks) Impact still significant, even after all mitigation measures taken? YES.

KBRA

Construction activities associated with the KBRA programs could result in increases in air quality pollutant emissions from vehicle exhaust and fugitive dust. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: AQ-1: MY 2015 or newer engines for offroad construction equipment; AQ-2: MY 2000 or newer engines for on-road construction equipment; AQ-3: MY 2010 or newer engines for haul trucks) Impact still significant, even after all mitigation measures taken? YES.

Operational activities associated with the Fisheries Reintroduction and Management Plan could result in temporary increases in air quality pollutant emissions from vehicle exhaust associated with trap-and-haul activities. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: AQ-1: MY 2015 or newer engines for offroad construction equipment; AQ-2: MY 2000 or newer engines for on-road construction equipment; AQ-3: MY 2010 or newer engines for haul trucks) Impact still significant, even after all mitigation measures taken? YES.

Greenhouse Gases / Global Climate Change

Removing or reducing a renewable source of power by removing the dams or developing fish passage could result in increased GHG emissions from possible nonrenewable alternate sources of power. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: CC-1: Market Mechanisms (i.e., Cap & Trade); CC-2: Energy Audit Program; CC-3: Energy Conservation Plan) Impact still significant, even after all mitigation measures taken? YES.

Socioeconomics

___Four Facilities

Changes in annual O&M expenditures required to continue the operation of the existing facilities could affect employment, labor income, and output in the regional economy. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

____Recreation

Changes to reservoir recreation expenditures could affect employment, labor income, and output in the regional economy. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

Changes to whitewater boating opportunities could affect recreational expenditures and employment, labor income, and output in the regional economy. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

____Property Values and Local Government Revenues

Property values surrounding Iron Gate and Copco Reservoirs could change. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

Changes in real estate values around Copco 1 and Iron Gate Reservoirs could affect property tax revenues to Siskiyou County. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

Changes in visitation for recreation activities could affect sales tax revenues. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

Increases in on-farm pumping costs could affect household income and reduce employment, labor income, and output in the regional economy. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

Water acquisitions via short-term water leasing could decrease farm revenues and reduce employment, labor income, and output in the regional economy. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

Environmental Justice

Changes in county revenues could decrease county funding of social programs used by county residents. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

Implementation of the Water Use Retirement Program, Off-Project Reliance Program, and Interim Flow and Lake Level Program could disproportionately affect low income and minority farm workers. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

Comment Author

Charles

Comment Author Agency/Assoc. Submittal Date	Charles General Public December 12, 2011	
Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1212_1085-1	In response to the comment author's concerns regarding Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, water supply, and fire suppression.	No
	Master Response GHG-1: Green Power.	
	Master Response GHG-2: Rate Increases.	
	Master Response GHG-3: Replacement Power.	
	Master Response GEN-21: Access to Water for Fire Suppression.	
	Pertaining to the comment author's concerns about mitigation measures CC-2 and CC-3, these measures rely on voluntary compliance by owners of residential and commercial buildings.	
GP_WI_1212_1085-2	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.	No
	Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat.	
	Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	
	The Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) does not predict extinction of any of the potentially affected species as a result of dam removal. The comment as submitted provides no evidence to support the argument that species of salmon would be made extinct by removal of the dams. In the long term, all of these species are expected to benefit from the Proposed Action because of access to habitat and improvements in water quality (Draft EIS/EIR 4-73-79).	
GP_WI_1212_1085-3	The 50/50 tribal/non-tribal in-river harvest allocation has been specified by the United States Department of the Interior (DOI 1993) after court challenge. The Klamath River salmon harvest allocation process is explained in Pierce (1998).	Yes
	The comment as written provides no evidence that tribal gill netting has had devastating effects on salmonoid populations.	
	Pierce, R. 1998. Klamath Salmon: Understanding Allocation. United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force. 32p.	
	DOI. 1993. Memorandum from John D. Leshy, Solicitor of the Department of the Interior to the Secretary of the Interior regarding Fishing Rights of the Yurok and Hoopa Valley Tribes. 32 pp. + appendices.	

Charles General Public December 12, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1212_1085-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_WI_1212_1085-5	Appendix A, Final Alternatives Report, from the Draft EIS/EIR describes the alternatives considered during development of the document. Alternative 17, Predator Control, considered the possibility of controlling seal, sea lion, and cormorant populations at the mouth of the Klamath River as an alternative to dam removal. This alternative did not move forward for more detailed analysis in the EIS/EIR because it would not meet the NEPA purpose and need or most of the CEQA objectives and it would be difficult to permit because of biological concerns. The purpose and need/objectives (see Section 1.4.2 on P. 1-29 of the Draft EIS/EIR) encompass more elements than achieving a free-flowing river, which is the element cited in the comment. Alternative 17 would not meet other elements of the purpose and need/project objectives: it would not achieve full volitional fish passage, restore and sustain natural production of fish species, provide for full participation in harvest opportunities, improve water quality conditions, establish reliable water and power supplies, or be consistent with the goals and objectives of the KHSA and KBRA. The comment author discusses the environmentally superior alternative, which is in the Draft EIS/EIR Section 5.6. The Lead Agencies described the reasons for choosing Alternative 3 as the environmentally superior alternative based on the evaluation results in Chapter 3 of the Draft EIS/EIR. The comment author did not provide reasons that this evaluation is invalid; therefore, the Lead Agencies did not incorporate changes to this section of the EIS/EIR.	No

GP_EM_1005_019

From: Joe Chesney[SMTP:CHESNEYJOE1@MSN.COM] Sent: Wednesday, October 05, 2011 5:54:32 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd Subject: Save The Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

October 5, 2011
Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825
Re: Dam Removal EIS/EIR

Dear Elizabeth

I highly disagree with the dam removal on the Klamath Basin. Iron Gate Dam was built 1962 and the area has rebounded beautifully. The fish that use to migrate up above the Dams have been dead over 49 years. Americans did not have the technology back in 1962 to genetically save those exact fish that are now gone. The Human Factor should be the #1 priority. Dams save lives, creates electricity, offers abundance irrigation for crops, and provides recreation. Look at history of rivers that do not provide adequate flood control. An example is the Mississippi River.

We learned as a child to separate the Pros from the Cons. I would like to provide executive summary on each one.

PROS for Not Removing:

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

- 1. Flat Water Recreation has a long term positive financial impact to a region, including fishing, waterskiing, wake boarding and swimming.
- 2. Iron Gate Reservoir includes all the above as well as camping.
- 3. Bass Fishing is the # 1 most popular fishing in the United States and is growing faster than Salmon fishing. Dam Removal would destroy the Bass population in the Reservoirs.
- 4. More Americans fish than play golf and tennis combined.
- 5. 85% of freshwater anglers fish in flat water, including ponds, lakes and Reservoirs.
- 6. Studies show that fishing in flat water is safer, easier more accessible for the young and elderly.
- 7. Flat water, including ponds, lakes and Reservoirs provides a sanctuary and larger variety of birds.
- 8. Flood Control, save lives and protects property.

- 9. Dam Produces Electricity which Generates REVENUE for the State.
- 10. Dam provides crop irrigational water
- 11. The water behind the Dam can help the salmon migration in drastic drought conditions.
- 12. Dam removal would cost \$247 million (in 2020 dollars). Both Oregon and California are having drastic budget constraints. That is an estimate and likely will be much higher. The \$247 Million could go to much better programs.
- 13. Dam Removal could result in lethal effects to current Salmon Migration from sediments.
- 14. Area would look like an old dried up mud hole / eye sore with no vegetation for years.
- 15. Campgrounds and boat launches on the Reservoir's would become useless

CONS for Removing:

- 1. Elimination of Reservoir's toxic algal blooms: Reservoir's could be treated chemically without harm to fish. Much cheaper than \$247 Million Dam Removal Budget.
- 2. Restore Salmon Runs Prior to Dams: Currently there is a Salmon Migration below Iron Gate Reservoir. There is no impact study or financial cost associated if Salmon Beds are destroyed by Dam Removal Sediments.
- 3. Restore area prior to Dams: This area caused by the dams is now the NEW environment and the wildlife for a few generations have adapted (49 years).
- 4. Added Commercial Fishing Jobs: State and Region would generate more revenue and future opportunities if Dam remained from recreation, Electricity and Property Tax Revenue. Properties below dam would need better Flood Insurance.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 2010 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-associated Recreation.
- National Sporting Goods Association. Sports Participation in 2010.
- Future of Fishing project conducted by Responsive Management of Harrisonburg, Va.
- American Sport fishing Association. The 2010 Demographics and Economic Impact of Sport Fishing in the United States

Thank you for your time. I hope you see the benefits of keeping the Dams. If you have not seen Iron Gate Reservoir I have attached a picture and some nice information.

Sincerely

Joe Chesney

(503) 351-4210



Message Boards

Fishing Reports

Regular Features

▼

All Terms Show results:

Like FishSniffer.com?
Send This Page to a Friend!



Iron Gate Reservoir, Northern California's Home Of Yellow Perch

By: Dan Bacher

Light tackle anglers have a unique chance to catch the tasty yellow perch, a favorite of Midwestern and Eastern seaboard anglers, at Iron Gate Reservoir on the Klamath River near the Oregon border. This scrappy panfish is found in fishable populations in only two other lakes, Copco Reservoir on the Klamath above Iron Gate, and Lafayette Reservoir in Contra Costa County.

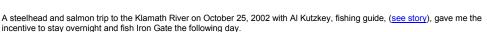
Why these fish are not more widespread in California is a bit of a mystery. The perch was first introduced in 1891 from Illinois into the Feather River and Lake Cuyamaca, San Diego County, according to "Warmwater Game Fishes of California," a Department of Fish and Game booklet. Neither introduction was successful.

Several subsequent introductions were made. By 1918, the perch was widely distributed, although not numerous in the Central Valley. The perch's failure to become abundant was in stark contrast to the populations of smallmouth bass, largemouth bass, bluegill and crappie that boomed throughout the Central Valley after being imported. The perch is now seldom caught anywhere in this drainage.

However, the DFG discovered perch in the Klamath River watershed in 1946 after the fish had apparently migrated from Oregon. They became very abundant in Iron Gate and Copco reservoirs, where they are now a staple of the fishery.

I first fished the reservoir, located in Siskiyou County near the Oregon border, in 1994 with Ron Denardi, fishing guide, and Chris Dunham, former Fish Sniffer staffer. We experienced a great day of

fishing, catching lots of perch and four native rainbows to 5 pounds while fishing nightcrawlers in the Klamath River inlet.





I arrived at Iron Gate late the next morning and was overwhelmed by the high desert beauty of this lake on the edge of the Siskiyou Mountains. As I drove along the 7 mile shoreline, I only saw two boats fishing. I decided to head to the Klamath River inlet where I found hot perch action eight years ago.

When I arrived at Fall Creek Park, I saw three boats fishing for perch. "Are you catching any perch," I shouted out to a couple in one boat. "We're catching lots of them, but the boat fishing by the tules is doing even better," the woman replied.

I tossed out a threaded nightcrawler under a bobber about halfway between the shoreline and the couple's boat and began hooking up perch one after another. Although my first perch was small – about 7 inches – the rest were fat fish in the 8 to 10 inch range. Every time I cast out I either hooked a fish or missed a strike. This was pure fun, "pan fishing" at its best. Soon I had about 10 fish on the stringer, plus releasing a few fish.

Two young boys, Navey Soy of Sacramento and Peakday Lorm of Yreka, came over where I was fishing and asked me if I had any bobbers. I had one extra one and gave it to Soy, who quickly nailed a perch. I had put several more perch on my stringer when I realized I had lost my worm threader and was running out of bait.

I drove back up Copco Road to the Hornbrook Chevron and bought more mini-crawlers and two worm threaders. As I put the bait in the back of my truck, I heard a yell, "Hey Bacher, what are you doing here?"

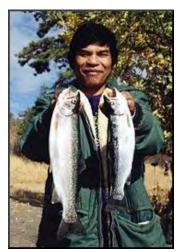
Sure enough, it was Mike Ramirez of Grass Valley, who I have trout fished with before on Scotts Flat, Collins and Gold lakes with Scott Bartosh. Ramirez and his family were on their way back to Nevada City after a week in Washington and Oregon when they decided to stop for gas in Hombrook. I told him about the outstanding perch fishing - ideal for kids and families - available at Iron Gate.

"Do you want to follow me to the reservoir?" I asked him.

"Sure, we're still on vacation and I always love to learn new fishing spots," Ramirez enthusiastically replied.

The fishing had tapered off by the time I got back, but we still caught some perch while fishing in the cove by the tules. Mike, Roam, his son, and Erinn, his daughter, nailed their first-ever yellow perch. I ended up bringing home 18 perch, as well as releasing numerous others.

Perch are caught all year, but spring and fall are the best times to nail them. If you're in a boat, look for structure and weedbeds and put your bait down near the bottom. Perch fishing is a great way to get children excited about fishing, since they're almost guaranteed to get bit. They'll find plenty of action and be even more impressed when they get home and eat the firm, delicate meat of one of the best tasting fish in fresh water.



I was impressed by the size of the perch. Fifteen years ago Iron Gate had a bad reputation for being filled with many undersized perch 4 to 6 inches long. However, increasing fishing pressure has helped thin out the perch population, producing fish of larger average size. The fish I and others caught averaged 8 to 10 inches long and fish up to 12 inches are available at Iron Gate.



The reservoir also hosts a good population of native rainbows, a landlocked form of Klamath River steelhead. Many of these fish are caught by anglers bait fishing for perch. If you want to target them, drift nightcrawlers in the river inlet or troll minnow imitation lures and nightcrawlers behind flashers.

Other species found in the lake include largemouth bass, brown bullhead catfish, bluegill and crappie. The nutrient and forage-rich lake features many weedbeds, so be prepared to bring in some annoying weeds on your line when you fish here.

The reservoir, about eight miles east of Interstate 5, was constructed in 1962. Iron Gate Dam is owned and operated by the Pacific Power Company under an agreement with the US. Bureau of Reclamation. Iron Gate Dam, an earth and rock structure, was constructed in

1962. The dam is part of a project of six hydroelectric plants that produce 18 megawatts of electricity. The reservoir, located at 2343 feet above sea level, is 1,000 surface acres when full. The reservoir's capacity is 58,000 acre feet of water.

The recreation area's three campgrounds are free for visitors. Camp Creek, located on the north branch of the reservoir, has 12 sites and water. Juniper Point, situated on the lake's west side, has nine sites and no water. Mirror Cove, located on the lake's west side south of Juniper Point, has 10 sites and no water.

Concrete boat ramps are available at Camp Creek, Mirror Cove and Long Gulch Park, along with an unimproved ramp at Fall Creek Park. Wanaka Spring Park has one boat dock/fishing pier, while Camp Creek has three boat dock/fishing piers.



Chesney, Joe General Public October 05, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1005_019-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Other Oppose Dam Removal.	Yes
	Master Response REC-8 Flat Water Fishing.	
	2. Master Response REC-8 Flat Water Fishing.	
	Master Response REC-1 Regional Recreation Resources.	
	 Table 3.20-2 provides information on other regional locations with bass fishing, and the text in Section 3.20 acknowledges in the loss of flat-water recreation that many of the bass fishing sites are considered excellent. 	
	4. Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	
	5. The project area is primarily a river corridor, and Tables 3.20-12 and 3.20-13 provide information on angler days.	
	6. The project area is primarily a river corridor, with some drift boat fishing, as described in Section 3.20.	
	7. Master Response TERR-2 Reservoir Habitat.	
	8. Master Responses HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	
	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	
	9. Master Response GEN-22 Willingness-to-Pay Survey.	
	 Master Response WSWR-1 Effects to Agricultural Water Supply. 	
	 Master Response WSWR-1 Effects to Agricultural Water Supply. 	
	12. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	
	 Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants. 	
	14. Master Response LAND-3 Restoration of Parcel B Lands.	

Master Response TERR-3 Invasive Species Control.

Chesney, Joe General Public October 05, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

- 15. Master Response REC-3 Mitigation Measure REC-1.
- 15.1 The scope of the Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) does not extend the consideration of any possible future treatment mechanism that could be implemented to improve water quality in the Klamath Basin. Where specific statements are made in the Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) regarding other applicable water quality treatment strategies or where the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) Interim Measures are established to test pilot-scale projects, these potential treatment strategies are included in the EIS/EIR analysis. For example, with respect to nutrients, Section 3.2.4.3.1.3 (Draft EIS/EIR p. 3.2-59) states the following: "The California Klamath River TMDL also indicates that "alternative pollutant load reductions and/or management measures or offsets that achieve the in-reservoir targets" are possible (North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board [NCRWQCB] 2010a)." Section 3.2.4.3.1.4 of the Draft EIS/EIR states the following: "The TMDL Action Plan includes a requirement for PacifiCorp to submit a proposed Implementation Plan that incorporates timelines and contingencies pursuant to the KHSA. PacifiCorp may propose the use of off-site pollutant reduction measures (i.e., offsets or "trades") to meet the allocations and targets in the context of the Interim Measures 10 and 11 of the KHSA (NCRWQCB 2010a)."

The Draft EIS/EIR incorrectly referred to the "Implementation Plan" as a "Reservoir Management Plan; however, this has been corrected.

- 15.2. Master Response AQU-1B Sediment and Effects to Fish.
- 15.3. Master Response LAND-1 Land Use Significance Criteria.
- 15.4. Section 3.15.3.2 provides information on commercial fishing employment;

Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.

GP LT 1019 065

10/18/2011

My name is Hank Cheyne and I am a 4th generation Klamath basin farmer and a Klamath reclamation project irrigator.

I commend the KBRA signing parties for coming to what they feel is an acceptable agreement but I believe that the agricultural community will have given up too much and has received empty promises from the other signing parties.

	d I do not support dam removal.

Comment 1 - KBRA	Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal
My concerns about dam removal are as follows	
There are no guarantees if the dams are removed	that the fish will use the Klamath River any
differently than they do now.	Fish
Removing the dams on the Klamath River would b	e a stepping stone to much larger dam removal
projects and the demise of more clean, renewable	and affordable energy.
	Comment 4 - General/Other
The job numbers that are supposedly created according	ording to the draft EIS are unrealistic and
temporary at best. Comment 5 - Economics	
The only permanent jobs will be more governmen	t jobs bringing more government control and cos
to the taxpayer.	6 - Hydropower

Every month we open our power bills and see the dam removal charges for dams that as of today are still in place and operational. I along with countless others would like our money back.

I am disturbed by what has apparently become the new way of doing business in the Klamath Basin," sign now and learn the details later". That in my opinion is a very poor way of doing business and has the potential for a very negative outcome.

My view of the KBRA and its components in their current form are more of an agricultural retirement agreement than an opportunity for the younger agricultural generations in the Klamath

Basin.

Comment 7 - KBRA

Sincerely, Hank Cheyne

Bonanza, Oregon

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Cheyne, Hank General Public October 19, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

GP_LT_1019_065-1

The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) as currently worded was signed February 18, 2010. This Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) analyzes the effects to the environment that would occur if the Four Facilities were removed and the connected action of the KBRA was implemented, not the wording of the KBRA. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) both require the Lead Agencies to respond to comments on significant environmental issues related to the Draft EIS/EIR. Because the comment does not address the content and analysis of the Draft EIS/EIR, no additional response is provided. Nevertheless, your comment regarding the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and/or the KBRA will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers prior to a final decision on the Proposed Action.

GP_LT_1019_065-2

Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.

No

Nο

GP_LT_1019_065-3

Whether fish use the Klamath River differently in the future likely depends on whether habitat conditions in the Klamath River change. The KHSA and the KBRA were developed to advance the restoration of salmonids in the Klamath Basin by restoring habitat access and quality. In broad terms, the KHSA speaks to removal of hydroelectric dams on the Klamath River; the KBRA speaks to the settlement of long-running disputes concerning the use of Klamath Basin water for irrigation, fish and wildlife. The central issue in both agreements is removal of the 4 Klamath River hydroelectric dams. Section 3.3.4.3 of the EIS/EIR addresses the likely impacts of each alternative on habitat and various fish species. Additionally, two expert panels were convened specifically to address the effect of dam removal on fish and aquatic habitats.

Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead and Chinook.

Master Response AQU-14 Expert Panel Resident Fish.

Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty Likelihood of Success.

AQU-17 Expert Panel Second Line of Analysis, Not the only line of Evidence.

The EIS/EIR concludes that the Proposed Action would benefit Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for coho and Chinook salmon after the initial impact of sediment from reservoir drawdown. As a result of habitat access and quality improvements over time, the

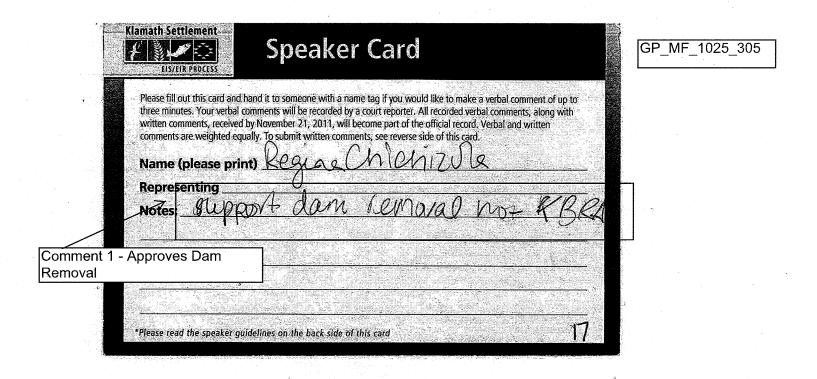
Vol. III, 11.9-372 - December 2012

Nο

Comment	Author
Agency/As	ssoc.
Submittal	Date

Cheyne, Hank General Public October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Proposed Action is expected to benefit steelhead, coho and Chinook salmon (EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3).	
GP_LT_1019_065-4	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1019_065-5	The Proposed Action would create both temporary and long-term jobs. Section 3.15.4.2 of the Draft EIS/EIR discusses the time period for jobs expected relative to each economic effect of the Proposed Action. Construction efforts for dam removal would result in temporary jobs that would last only during the 18-month construction period. Similarly, jobs related to mitigation activities, which are mostly construction, would also be temporary and stop after mitigation is complete. Jobs created in commercial fishing, ocean sport fishing, and in-river sport fishing would continue into the long-term after the dams are removed.	No
	The KBRA includes 112 activities that would be implemented over a 15-year time period. Up to 44 of the activities are currently projected to extend for at least 14 years of the 15-year program. The activities vary in nature, including, but not limited to, restoration actions, monitoring programs, economic development programs, water agreements, power projects, and would create a range of job opportunities. Jobs would be full-time and part-time and include construction, operations, biology, engineering, technical, field work, administrative, government, and other professional jobs. Money generated by these activities will benefit other economic sectors and households as it circulates through the economy. Appendix P describes potential job effects of the KBRA.	
	The IMPLAN model was used to evaluate direct and secondary job effects. IMPLAN is a standard, widely used input-output model used for regional economic impacts analyses. Section 3.15 and the economic technical reports available on http://klamathrestoration.gov further describe the IMPLAN model and discuss methods to evaluate economic effects.	
GP_LT_1019_065-6	Comment noted.	No
GP_LT_1019_065-7	In addition to removal of the Four Facilities, the Draft EIS/EIR analyzes the KBRA as a connected action to Alternatives 2 and 3. Water supply and water rights effects of the KBRA are analyzed on p. 3.8-18 to 3.8-24. As discussed on p. 3.8-18, a primary purpose of the KBRA is to increase water supply reliability. The KBRA would establish water diversion limitations that would be more reliable in the long-term and simultaneously develop programs to address decreased diversions.	No



Chichizule, Regina General Public October 25, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1025_305-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1216_1080

From: Fchouinard@aol.com[SMTP:FCHOUINARD@AOL.COM]
Sent: Friday, December 16, 2011 5:44:03 PM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam removal

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Fletcher Chouinard

Organization:

Subject: Dam removal

Body: Dam removal is an immediate nessecity to protect the remaining runs of steelhead and salmon. In this day and age of technology and renewable energy hydropower is unnessisary and hurtful. There are other ways of providing irrigation as well.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Chouinard, Fletcher General Public December 16, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1216_1080-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1020_192

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR ---000--YREKA, CALIFORNIA THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MR. THOMAS CLANIN: My name is Thomas Clanin.

Thomas, T-h-o-m-a-s, Clanin, C-l-a-n-i-n.

Being a citizen of Siskiyou County for 36 years,

I have seen a lot of changes in Siskiyou County, and

probably one of the pronounced changes is the weather.

There are a lot of factors that we must consider

Comment 1 - Fish

to consider the salmon population, and one of them is the

weather. We know that we are going into a warming period.

There are earth changes. There are changes in the sun's

activities. They are looking toward changes in a shift in

the magnetic pole.

Other factors that affect the salmon are

overfishing, foreign vessels, overfishing by commercial

use. I don't know whether the recreational fishing has

any impact on the Coho. Sea lion predation. If you have

been over to Crescent City in the last few years you will

notice that the sea lion population has grown

tremendously. They feed very heavy on the salmon.

I have one question for the Fish and Game

people. How are you going to relocate the salmon to the

Upper River? Because the salmon, when they return, go

back to where they were hatched. And they will have to

be, the eggs will have to be transported to to the

tributary streams, perhaps, in the Upper River to have the

fish go back that far.

Just things to consider. Thank you.

Clanin, Thomas General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_192-1	Master Response AQU-8 Climate Change, Fisheries, Predator Control, Reintroduction.	No

GP_WI_1224_1175

From: dancebirds@sbcglobal.net[SMTP:DANCEBIRDS@SBCGLOBAL.NET]

Sent: Saturday, December 24, 2011 3:10:54 PM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Draft EIS/EIR, water quality Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jim Clark Organization: Self

Duplicate of AO_WI_1117_031

Subject: Draft EIS/EIR, water quality

Body: I am in favor of total removal Iron Gate, Copco 2, Copco 1 and J. C. Boyle dams from the Klamath River (Alternative 2).

Comment 2 - Terrestrial/Wildlife

We further find the DEIS/DEIR does not adequately address the probabilities that anadromous fish passage, spawning and riparian wildlife habitat would be significantly improved by dam removal under the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and linked Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA).

The Klamath Basin is a National Audubon Society Important Bird Area (IBA) and a candidate Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network (WHSRN) site of international significance. Over 75% of the birds on the Pacific Flyway migrate through the Klamath Basin each year. Health of these populations of birds depend upon healthy conditions at stopover points auch as the Klamath Basin as well as in their breeding grounds and wintering grounds. All three areas are critical links in population viability. Some estimates put the population of waterfowl migrating through this area at over 7 million birds.

My findings are based on the uncertainty of water quality improvements under KBRA/KHSA and an unaddressed potential conflict between water quality and quantity that has a potentially profound effect on birds, as follows:

1. The DEIS/DEIR Fails to adequately assess the impact of lease land farming on the Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuge to water quality goals after dam removal.

In Table ES-7. Summaries of controversies and Issues Raised by Agencies and the Public states "Runoff from agriculture and refuges results in poor water quality in Keno Reservoir and in the mainstem Klamath River. This causes fish stress, disease and mortality. Continued farming and ranching in the Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuge and Lower Klamath Lake National Wildlife Refuge under the KBRA would inhibit fish species reintroduction and survival."

Under the KBRA, which would be in effect after dam removal, lease land farming on the Tule Lake Refuge, and its associated water quality degradation, would continue for fifty years. The Tule Lake Refuge has the potential and should be considered a vital component of improving Klamath River water quality, not degrading it.



The DEIS/DEIR, in compliance with the Clean Water Act, must consider pesticide and nutrient contamination contributed by lease land farming on Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuge as a factor in post dam removal water quality.

2. The DEIS/DEIR fails to adequately assess the impact of the Keno Dam impoundment to water quality goals after dam removal.

Table ES-7 also states "Low levels of dissolved oxygen and high water temperatures during certain times of year would prohibit passage of fish through the Keno impoundment and Upper Klamath Lake."

Under the KBRA/KHSA Keno Dam would be turned over to the Department of Interior for management. No explanation or plan is provided for, or if water quality improvement would occur under federal management. In order for commenting agencies and the public to understand the water quality impacts of the Keno Dam a more precise explanation than "certain times of the year" should be provided.

3. The DEIS/DEIR fails to adequately address the impact of Upper Klamath Lake water quality to post dam removal water quality in the Klamath River downstream of the dams.

Under the KBRA/KHSA, Upper Klamath Lake would continue to be used as a reservoir for storage of water for distribution to irrigators and the downstream Klamath River. Increased capacity based on re-flooding subsided former marshes (Williamson River Delta) is part of this plan. Before alterations to enable agriculture, over a century ago, the upper Klamath Lake marshes provided treatment for the naturally occurring high phosphorous level water flowing into the lake through volcanic rock and soil. Converting the marshes to pasture resulted in three negative effects:

a. Drastic reduction of phosphate removal and nutrient stabilization, b. Addition of nutrient rich runoff from agriculture, c. Significant removal of marsh bird habitat.

As a result, Upper Klamath Lake is hypereutrophic with high levels of algae and nutrients and low levels of dissolved oxygen that cannot sustain fish and other aquatic life upon which birds depend.

Management of functional marshes around Upper Klamath Lake that formerly stabilized nutrients and controlled algae will require nearly continuous hydraulic connectivity with the lake which, due to subsidence of former pastureland, will require a lower lake level with limited level fluctuation. This may result in less storage capacity, not more, and generate a conflict between water quality and quantity. Comment 5 - Water Quality

4. The DEIS/DEIR fails to adequately evaluate the effect of the dam impoundments on nutrient conversion. Although the toxic algae in the lower impoundments would be reduced or eliminated by dam removal, the algal role in nutrient conversion has not been quantified. What threats to fish and wildlife, if any, do these nutrients pose down river during low flows?

Polluted water from this river system's dams is adversely affecting fish and wildlife along the river. Polluted water from the Klamath Basin has both direct



and indirect effects on wildlife in our area and thus both direct and indirect effect on coastal economies.

5. The DEIS/DEIR fails to adequately evaluate the current effects of the dams and likely effect of their removal to nearshore ocean waters and coastal wildlife. Salmonids returning to the Pacific Ocean provide food for coastal seabirds such as cormorants, murres, and osprey. Bald eagles used to be much more common along the coast. Since the dams were built we have witnessed a decline of over 6000 jobs in the fishing industry in cities along the coast of Mendocino, Humboldt, and Del Norte counties of California and Curry County, Oregon. Recently, many dead common murres have washed up along our beaches. Some of this die-off is caused by red-tide, a harmful algal bloom. Healthy, well-fed birds have more resistance to the organisms causing red-tide.

The DEIS/DEIR does not adequately address the current effects of the dams and likely effect of their removal on the river corridor. Carcasses of spawned out salmonids provide a rich protein source for wildlife along the river. Raccoons, bears, river otters, even mice and shrews are among the mammals that feed on spawned out fish. Ospreys, Bald eagles, herons, egrets, and kingfishers are among the birds that benefit directly on fish in our rivers. These mammals and birds move upland to feed their young where their droppings nourish our forests.

The KBRA and KHSA were not subjected to a NEPA or CEQA process and therefore may be illegal adherents to this DEIR/DEIS.

Conclusion

Comment 1 - NEPA/CEQA

Dam removal will only be effective if water quality going into the middle reach of the Klamath is of good quality. Otherwise, fish killing conditions might only be moved upstream and downstream from the dam removal locations. The Draft EIS/EIR does not adequately address the impacts of water quality on birds and other wildlife.

Comment 2 - Water Quality

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Clark, Jim
General Public
December 24, 2011

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - AO_WI_1117_031. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this EIS/EIR alongside AO_WI_1117_031. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of AO_WI_1117_031 are listed below.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1224_1175-1	Although the comment is somewhat unclear, the commenter seems to assert that by signing the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA), the lead agencies did not comply with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Under CEQA, a public agency must prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) on any project the agency proposes to "carry out or approve" if that project may have significant environmental effects (Pub. Resources Code section 21100, subd. (a), 21151, subd. (a).) CEQA applies only to discretionary government activities that qualify as "projects." "Projects" are defined by CEQA to mean the whole of the action which has the potential for resulting in either a direct physical change in the environment or a reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment (CEQA Guidelines section 15378). The signing of the KHSA and KBRA documents themselves did not have significant environmental effects. In addition, the KHSA contemplated that environmental compliance would be completed by the Lead Agencies (KHSA, section 3.2.5.)	No
GP_WI_1224_1175-2	Concern #1 Dam removal will only be effective if water quality going into the middle reach of the Klamath is of good quality. Otherwise, fish killing conditions might only be moved upstream and downstream from the dam removal locations.	No
	Master Response WQ-4. Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.	
	Master Response WQ-27 Nutrient Retention With Dams, Nutrient Release Without Dams, and Periphyton.	
	Concern #2 The Draft EIS/EIR does not adequately address the impacts of water quality on birds and other wildlife.	
	Master Response WQ-23 Dam Removal Water Quality Effects on Terrestrial Species.	

GP_EM_1213_1033

From: matthewsclark@me.com[SMTP:MATTHEWSCLARK@ME.COM]

Sent: Tuesday, December 13, 2011 2:04:02 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Klamath project comments

Auto forwarded by a Rule

To:

Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez Bureau of Reclamation 2800 Cottage Way Sacramento, CA 95825

Dear Ms Vasquez

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I am writing in support of Alternative 2, Full facilities (dam) removal and implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) This will support healthy fisheries, waterfowl habitat, and is good for the economy and for taxpayers. This is a historic moment and I urge you to carry out Alt. 2 and help restore a mighty river and fishery!

Sincerely,

Matthew Clark

Clark, Mathew General Public December 13, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1213_1033-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1110_490

From: janclarridge@gmail.com[SMTP:JANCLARRIDGE@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2011 7:04:23 PM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Public Comment

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jan Clarridge

Organization:

Subject: Public Comment

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: $\underline{\text{Remove the dams on the Klamath River.}}$

Clarridge, Jan General Public November 10, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1110_490-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

	GP_LT_1019_079
	TO: Dopt of chiterion / Bureau of Reclamation
	and California Dept of Frish + Some
	FROM: Tod Clagg P.O Box 302
	Bly, Or. 97622
Comment 1 - Cost	RE! Draft EIS/EIR on Klanoth River Jan Lemovals
1	The country is BANKRUPT! The Bresident
	is out preaching we need to spend Billions to build infrastructure to save the country.
Comment 2 - Hydropower	You are proposing to spend Billions to
	Astroy no staucture. These dans produce good clan electricity
	I can tell you wind and solar as replacement
	for the hydrelective power from these dans is a joke. If you don't believe this drop all
	the government subsidies and see how long these
	"Alternative Energy Solutions" last. These don removals and associated KRRA
	are a disguised attempt by several small special interest groups, aligned with a grades ranging
	from personal enrichment, to driving citizens off their private property, to sending Oregon

	the state of the s
Comment 3 - Terrestrial W	
	water to over populated Southern California.
	Remonal of these dans will destroy a
	functioning ecosystem which has been in place
C	for nearly 100 year. Herdrede of thousands of
Í	animals will be killed in the process and
	why? No, not to save fish as is being used
Comment 4 - Fish	
	for the excuse (such it will only harm fish).
	But, because a few greedy turians want to
	line their own pockets and notease their
	power and control over their fellow citizens.
i i	I Ian senovalis not only wrong on all
	lovels it is insane on all levels. Donat
1 開発を設定し	· 1 · A · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
i i i	do it!
	Comment 5 - Disapproves of Dam Removal
	Comment 5 - Disapproves of Dam Removal
	Comment 5 - Disapproves of Dam Removal
	Comment 5 - Disapproves of Dam Removal
	Comment 5 - Disapproves of Dam Removal
	Comment 5 - Disapproves of Dam Removal
	Comment 5 - Disapproves of Dam Removal
	Comment 5 - Disapproves of Dam Removal
	Comment 5 - Disapproves of Dam Removal
	Comment 5 - Disapproves of Dam Removal
	Comment 5 - Disapproves of Dam Removal
	Comment 5 - Disapproves of Dam Removal
	Comment 5 - Disapproves of Dam Removal
	Comment 5 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Clegg, Ted General Public October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_ŠV_101J_€Ï J-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1019_079-2	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No
GP_LT_1019_079-3	Master Response TERR-2 Reservoir Habitat.	No
GP_LT_1019_079-4	The Draft EIS/EIR describes and analyzes 4 Action Alternatives and the No Action Alternative (Alternative 1). Alternatives 2 and 3 implement the KBRA and KSHA, including complete or partial dam removal. Alternatives 1, 4 and 5 do not implement the KBRA and KHSA and do not remove the dams. The Secretary may select the No Action Alternative one of the action alternatives or a combination of alternatives.	No
	Effects on fish of dam removal (Alternatives 2 and 3) and not removing dams (Alternatives 1, 4 and 5) are addressed in Section 3.3.4.3 Effects Determinations, of the EIS/EIR. Expert Panel Reports addressing the likely response of fish populations are included in the sections on Coho, Steelhead and Chinook salmon respectively.	
	Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead and Chinook.	
	Master Response AQU-14 Expert Panel Resident Fish	
	Master Response AQU-15 Expert Panel of Lamprey	
	Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty and Likelihood of Success.	
	Master Response AQU-17 Expert Panel Second Line of Analysis, Not the only line of Evidence.	
GP_LT_1019_079-5	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_0926_007

From: plush4@charter.net[SMTP:PLUSH4@CHARTER.NET]

Sent: Monday, September 26, 2011 7:57:56 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam Removal on the Klamath River

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Terry & Loretta Clemens

Organization: none

Subject: Dam Removal on the Klamath River

Comment 1 - Disapproval of Dam Removal

Body: After reading all the pros and cons, we have both reached the conclusion that, removing dams on the Klamath River would be an idiotic idea. Why sacrifice "green" power for a fish that can be hatchery raised? Why waste millions of dollars on this boondoggle during an economic recession. There are so many unintended factors that could make this an envoirnmental catastrophe. Please re-think your decision for the sake of the communities affected and the envoirnment.

Thank you, Terry & Loretta Clemens

Clemens, Terry & Loretta General Public

September 26, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_0926_007-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1107_382

From: acoapman@gmail.com[SMTP:ACOAPMAN@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Monday, November 07, 2011 12:56:54 PM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam Removal

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Amy Coapman Organization:

Subject: Dam Removal

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: I forgot to state that I support Alternative 2 - full dam removal. Thanks!

Coapman, Amy General Public November 07, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1107_382-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1123_906

From: 94116bc@gmail.com[SMTP:94116BC@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Wednesday, November 23, 2011 9:29:30 PM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Bill Collins Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam

Removal

Subject: Klamath dam removal

Body: So many native fish have already been lost, it should be apparent that dams which have outlived their purpose must be removed as soon as possible. This will provide an economic boost to the region.

Collins, Bill General Public November 23, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1123_906-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_WI_1220_1105

From: karenco69@ymail.com[SMTP:KARENCO69@YMAIL.COM]

Sent: Tuesday, December 20, 2011 1:06:22 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dams Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Harvey Collins

Organization:

Subject: Klamath Dams Removal

Comment 1 - Water Supply/ Water Rights

Body: A couple of other points that need to be considered in the removal of these dams is even though jobs will be created for a short period of time during the removal of the dams, there will be a devastating effect on the agriculture that rely on the irrigation water the dams provide.

Comment 2 - Hydropower

Also the impact the the engery generated from the dams will have to be replaced by another source thus costing the taxpayers additional money.

One other aspect not considered it the unregulated fishing allowed by the native tribes. I am not against the tribes being able to fish the rivers, but I belive there needs to be regulations on them on the type of nets they can use, the number of nets and the number of fish they are allowed to take. This needs to be vigilantly monitored as I believe the biggest impact to the salmon population in the Klamath is not due to the dams, but due to the over fishing allowed by the tribes.

Comment 3 - ITAs

Please consider these 2 points in your decision process.

Thank you

Harvey Collins

Collins, Harvey General Public December 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1220_1105-1	Master Response WSWR-4 Summary of Effects to Water Supply/Water Rights for Alternative 2 and Alternative 3 for Municipal, Agricultural, and Tribal Use.	No
GP_WI_1220_1105-2	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No
GP_WI_1220_1105-3	State Management of Ocean Fisheries	No
	While the Federal Government has regulatory jurisdiction over salmon fishing regulations from three miles to two hundred miles off the coast, the jurisdiction over the area from the shore to three	

While the Federal Government has regulatory jurisdiction over salmon fishing regulations from three miles to two hundred miles off the coast, the jurisdiction over the area from the shore to three miles out falls with the States. Thus, the States of Oregon, Washington and California have primary jurisdiction for regulations concerning near shore ocean commercial and recreational fisheries, but generally manage based on harvest levels stipulated by the Pacific Management Fishery Council (PFMC). The California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) confirms their annual ocean commercial fishing regulations in April of each year subsequent to recommendations from the PFMC. The California Fish and Game Commission (CFGC) also meets in April to establish proposed ocean recreational fishing regulations for the season.

River Fisheries

From 1934 until 1977 the State had prohibited all Indian gill net fishing on the lower 20 miles of the River. State regulation of the Indian fisheries ended in 1977 after two court cases, Mattz v. Arnett and Arnett v. 5 Gill Nets. These two cases determined: first, that the old Klamath Indian Reservation had not been abandoned and that it was still "Indian Country", and as a consequence, that the State of California did not have the jurisdiction to regulate Indian fishing on the Klamath.

Regulation of Indian fisheries on the Hoopa Valley Reservation, which at that time included what is now the Yurok Reservation, was taken over by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1977. Through a 1978 Memorandum of Understanding between the Assistant Secretaries of Indian Affairs and Fish, Wildlife and Parks, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) provided yearly evaluations of the salmon runs into the River and monitored the Indian net harvest. Hoopa Valley Tribe took over monitoring programs for their Tribal fisheries on the Trinity River portion of the Reservation in 1983. On the lower 43 miles of the Klamath River the USFWS continued monitoring the Yurok fishery until 1994 when the newly authorized Yurok Tribal Council, through their Fisheries Program, took over management of their fisheries on the Yurok Reservation.

Collins, Harvey General Public December 20, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

Cooperative Management

Due to an unprecedented closure of ocean fisheries in 1986, a Klamath River Salmon Management Group (KRSMG) was formed under the PFMC to discuss Klamath River Fall Chinook issues. This Group set its own precedent by bringing together, for the first time, Federal, State, Tribal, and commercial and recreational fishing representatives for the negotiation of management and allocation issues. After arduous negotiations they arrived at consensus recommendations to the PFMC for a new method of managing harvest to meet the River's spawning escapement goal, and an Agreement on how to divide the predicted harvestable salmon in 1986. It was this group which initiated Harvest Rate Management for the Klamath River fall Chinook, and the first formal allocation of a portion of the harvest to Tribal fisheries. Congress adopted the Klamath River Basin Restoration Act (PL 99-662), in October, 1986. The Act created a new 11 member Klamath Fishery Management Council (KFMC) to supersede the original Management Group. The KFMC's advisory function is to make harvest management recommendations to the various management agencies including the PFMC. All recommendations passed forward to agencies or to the PFMC must be with the consensus of all members.

Both the Yurok and Hoopa Valley Tribes now have full management authority over regulation of their fisheries. Harvest levels are set according to run predictions and allocation limits and regulations for quotas, closures, and gear are developed annually by the Tribes.

The State of California, through the CFGC, retains full regulatory authority over the Klamath River recreational fishery. The Commission now convenes in early March of each year for a policy decision on the upcoming season's in-river recreational allocation. The expected harvest allocation is then forwarded to the KFMC and the PFMC for their consideration in setting ocean seasons.

Monitoring Harvest and Escapement

Between 10 to 20 percent of the juvenile fish reared in hatcheries have microscopic size "Coded Wire Tags" (CWT) implanted in their snout prior to being released. They also have the small fatty adipose fin from their back clipped off, denoting them as CWT fish. When these marked fish are harvested, or return to the hatcheries as adults, the CWT's are extracted and decoded. The tags provide information on where they were reared and released, when they were released, what size they were, and how many were in the

Collins, Harvey General Public December 20, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

release group. Based on calculated ratios between the number of marked hatchery fish and unmarked and natural fish, biologists can then determine the contribution of a stock of fish to the total harvest and estimate overall harvest impacts on specific stocks. During the fishing season the States of California and Oregon monitor the harvest of salmon. Port samplers examine a portion of all ocean landed commercial and recreational fish and recover coded wire tags, and record length weight ratios of a portion of the catch and harvest time and area information. This data is then applied to the total sales receipts of the commercial catch and the total harvest estimates of the recreational fisheries. Post-season estimates of the total number of Klamath fall chinook harvested in the mixed-stock ocean fisheries can then be calculated.

In the River, the Hoopa Valley and Yurok Tribal fisheries' staff monitors Tribal harvests. Total harvests are calculated based on estimates or counts of total nets and average catch per net for each area, time period, and net type. During past commercial fisheries on the Yurok Reservation the total commercial harvest was counted and sampled at a single on-Reservation buying station. All harvest is sampled to collect CWT and biological information. CDFG monitors recreational fisheries in-river. Samplers are stationed to conduct a "creel census" at access points along the lower six miles of the River. Scale samples and CWT's are collected, and total lower-river harvest is estimated. In the upper reaches of the Klamath, monitoring of the widely dispersed and remote angler effort is cost prohibitive. Harvest estimates are based on a ratio with down-river catches based on past data.

The Trinity River harvest is monitored through creel census and mark and recapture data. Scale samples are also taken from all inriver harvests and spawned carcasses to assist in estimating the age composition of the in-river run. This analysis provides for the calculation of how many three, four, and five-year-old fish escaped ocean fisheries. One of the unfortunate aspects of salmon management is that you don't know how you're doing until it's all over. Each year ocean fisheries start in the spring or early summer, the in-river fisheries reach maximum effort during late summer and fall, and the final runs of the fish to their natal streams and to the hatcheries are not complete until late November or December. Finally, at that point in time, an estimate of what the total population of adult fish was for that year can be computed and compared to what was predicted. Based on hatchery returns, spawning ground surveys, and harvest data, the total distribution of the population to the harvest sectors, and natural and hatchery spawning components can be enumerated.

Collins, Harvey General Public December 20, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

The CDFG summarizes all information in a "Mega-Table" in January of each year.

Information Sharing and Negotiation

In February of each year the CDFG holds a Salmon Informational Meeting to inform the public of the past year's management results, and the upcoming season's estimated populations and management concerns. The KFMC also usually meets during this time frame to begin developing recommendations for harvest allocation and regulations for the PFMC. The U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), through the Tribes, confirms at the KFMC and PFMC level, that they will be putting in place regulations and quotas for Tribal fisheries that will target 50 percent of the available harvest while protecting the escapement. The CFGC informs the PFMC by early March what the targeted in-river recreational fishery harvest will be based on a percentage of the overall non-tribal allocation.

GP_LT_1019_086

October 18, 2011

Comment on the KBRA

Comment 1 - KBRA

I am opposed to the KBRA Settlement. I am outlining several areas I would like to speak

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment 3 - Hydropower

I believe the dams should stay in there is not a replacement for the electricity they generate to be replaced, not by solar or wind. This hydro power is clean and efficient and what is available to us in this Basin. Also I believe if the dam removal was off the table, there would be viable options for the fish to make it upstream, also until the water qualify which is naturally occurring in Klamath and Agency Lake, can be cleaned up, if it can,

this is the fish' major problem.

Comment 4 - Alternatives

Comment 5 - Fish

Comment 6 - KBRA

I do not believe that buying the Tribe the 90,000 acre tree farm is equitable or even should have a place at the table. I do not see what the Tribe is giving up only what we are giving up, giving up reliable power sources for something we don't know what, only that it will cost us a lot. I see this as the 1st baby steps of the Tribe moving forward with their agenda of getting their Tribal lands back, I think the Public should have a say in this, it's weird that this is even in a water settlement. They can go on and on about their history, their Spiritual ties to the land, the fish, the timber etc., but what about my ties, My grandparents parents immigrated from Germany, we have been a generational ranch with our Emotional and Spiritual ties to the land and the job of raising food for our. Nation and our World, where do I come out with something to protect my rights to traditionally use water for irrigation and food and beef production? Again, the Government powers and courts should not have a right to give my rights and interests away to another group. No matter what the Tribe says, they did vote, they were paid etc. They have been given Tribal status and all that that implies.

Also I resent the funding by the Federal Government, it's a lot of money that the US Government does not have. Ultimately us as taxpayers, foot these bills, and in these lean and trying times, I don't see how something with the price tag can be promoted much less funded. Again I resent that money would go here and not to more fundamental things like feeding America, housing America, helping the poor etc.

Comment 7 - Costs

One last trend I see having lived here many years, is more and more agricultural farm land is being retired from farming, either being bought by wetlands or special interest groups, or farmers selling their water to these same interests, Again, where does this money to buy this water at such a high rate come from? It's in direct competition with farming/ranching. When a rancher sells his water, rents pasture for his cattle at the highest prices we've ever seen, and makes more money on selling his water than keeping his cows on his own ranch, that is not right. Without the government dollars this could not happen, again, another reason Special Interest Groups are breaking our Country! If this KBRA agreement is followed there will be even more farmland retired, there comes a point where the Basin will not survive, the logging business is gone, the stores and

Comment 8 - Economics

shops have left in a lot of cases, what happens when farming is a long gone source of employment?

I have more comments but will end for today, I hope these comments means something, that they aren't just for show with all the decisions already having been made, making this a mockery to take testimony etc.

Respectfully submitted,

Cindy Combs 27245 Modoc Pnt Rd Chiloquin, OR 97624 541-891-3580

Combs, Cindy General Public October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1019_086-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1019_086-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1019_086-3	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No
	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	
GP_LT_1019_086-4	The Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) analyzes dam removal (Alternative 2, the Proposed Action) and alternatives to those actions. The alternatives include options to leave the dams in place but add fish passage at each facility (Alterative 4, Fish Passage at Four Dams). The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes these alternatives to help decision-makers determine which alternative should move forward. The decision will be made after the Draft EIS/EIR is finalized and addresses public comments.	No
GP_LT_1019_086-5	Available scientific data collected in recent decades indicates that while the Upper Klamath Basin possesses soils that are naturally high in phosphorus, human activities in the upper basin, including wetland draining, agriculture, ranching, logging, and water diversions have altered seasonal stream flows and water temperatures in the mainstem river, increased concentrations of nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) and suspended sediment in multiple watercourses, and degraded other water quality parameters such as pH and dissolved oxygen in the river (see EIS/EIR Section 3.2.3.1 Existing Conditions [Water Quality], in particular p. 3.2-19). Regarding nutrients in particular, research published in peer reviewed journals demonstrates that although levels of naturally occurring phosphorus are elevated in Upper Klamath Lake, historical land use activities in the Upper Klamath Basin resulted in increased nutrient loading to the lake, subsequent changes in its trophic status, and associated degradation of water quality both in the lake (Bradbury et al. 2004, Eilers et al. 2004) and downstream in the Klamath River (see EIS/EIR [Appendix] Section C.3, p. C-20 through C-34). Further discussion of the development of nutrient boundary conditions for the Klamath total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) is presented in North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (NCRWQCB) (2010) and Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) (2010). The effectiveness of the Klamath TMDLs is outside of the scope of this project; it is under the jurisdiction of the states of Oregon and California and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).	No

Combs, Cindy General Public October 19, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

In addition, this comment implies that water quality of these lakes as being the major problem for reintroduction of salmon and steelhead to the upper reaches of the Klamath Basin. In this regard, the EIS/EIR provides substantial information to suggest that there is presently suitable habitat in Upper Klamath Lake to support reintroduction of steelhead and salmon. In most years (2011 being somewhat of an exception) water quality in Upper Klamath Lake and Keno is seasonably poor between June and October. During these periods, high water temperatures and low dissolved oxygen levels related to algae blooms can negatively impact fish. Once the weather cools down, salmonid species, which have evolved with this cycle in the Klamath Basin can use the Upper Klamath Lake. The Williamson, Sprague and Wood Rivers, upstream tributaries of Upper Klamath Lake provide important cold water habitat that has historically been used by anadromous fish. To assess whether current water quality conditions would hinder normal physiological development juvenile Iron Gate Chinook salmon were reared in Upper Klamath Lake and the lower Williamson River in 2005 and 2006 (Maule et al. 2009). Results of this testing showed normal development as smolts in Upper Klamath Lake and the fish survived well in both locations (Maule et al. 2009). This evidence (documented in Section 3.3.4.3 of the EIS/EIR) strongly suggests that Upper Klamath Lake habitat is suitable to support salmonids for at least the October through May period. The authors also concluded that there was little evidence of physiological impairment or significant vulnerability to C. shasta (a fish parasite) that would preclude this stock from being reintroduced into the Upper Klamath Basin. In addition, because fall run Chinook juveniles typically migrate the same spring and do not rear for extended periods of time after June, the water quality conditions for fall-run Chinook migration through Upper Klamath Lake appear favorable. Due to the timing of the migration period for spring-run Chinook salmon and steelhead, these runs would generally avoid the period of poor water quality in Upper Klamath Lake. Spring inputs in the Williamson River and on the west side of Upper Klamath Lake would likely provide thermal habitat for these year round life histories.

Master Response AQU-34 Trap and Haul/Keno Water Quality.

Lastly, there are many other issues other than water quality in Upper Klamath Lake region that have contributed to the decline of fish populations in the Klamath Basin. These reasons are documented in EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.1 – Aquatic Species. Nearly all of the native fisheries in the Klamath Basin are in decline. Other factors that contribute to decline of fish populations downstream from the Upper Klamath Lake include barriers to upstream

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Combs, Cindy General Public October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	migration and habitat by dams, parasites and diseases in the mainstem Klamath, high water temperatures during critical life stages below the dams, low dissolved oxygen, impacts from hydroelectric manipulation of flows, habitat loss, impacts from upland land management activities, and overfishing.	
	The comment as written does not provide evidence to support the contention that water quality in the Upper Klamath Lake is the major problem limiting fish populations.	
GP_LT_1019_086-6	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No
	Under full implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA), tribes that are parties to the agreement would agree to not exercise their senior water rights within the basin and to relinquish claims for natural resources damages (KBRA Section 15).	
GP_LT_1019_086-7	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1019_086-8	Estimated changes to agricultural employment relative to the no action alternative are discussed in Section 3.15. Over the period of analysis, employment in the agricultural sector is anticipated to be an important part of the regional economy.	No

GP_LT_1208_1012

November 11, 2011

Elizabeth Vasquez

Bureau of Reclamation 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento CA 95825

Gordon Leppig

California Department of Fish and Game 619 Second Street, Eureka CA 95501

Re: Comments - Klamath Facilities Removal Public Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report and Appendices

Ladies and Gentlemen:

certified.

Comment 1a - Disapproves of Dam Removal

As a taxpayer of the United States and California I am *against* the removal of the four dams on the Klamath River for the following reasons.

Comment 2 - Other/General

Failures to abide by the lead agencies own Federal and State's guidelines for environmental baselines and economic assessment protocols for dam removal, invalidates the entire Klamath Facilities Removal EIS/EIR.

The purpose of any EIS/EIR is to establish both an un-basis environmental and economic quantitative baselines, (in this case) pre-dam removal, with trends that are likely to prevail whether the dams were removed or not, and to be carried through out the baselines, the documentation of data sets, the information for comparative alternatives and for future monitoring. This document does not do that. It misleading in that the only "facts' presented are to support a predetermined outcome for dam removal. This is just another case of government environmental incest. This EIS/EIR is a confabulation of disinformation, misinformation, assumptions and missing information that is not transparent, verifiable, reproducible, nor does it adhere to any of the lead agencies own standards related to dam removal or environmental governance. It is disingenuous to produce 3375+ pages (EIS/EIR, KHSA, KBRA) that are convoluted, misleading and contradictory to fool the Secretaries, Governors, Legislatures and the Public to the true costs and impacts of removing four consecutive dam in one water shed, in one year, with aftermath cleanup remediation to go on for years if not decades. There is no assurance that any of this is going to work as planned or who will be held accountable for another governmental debacle like Solyndra, Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac. With new legislation pushing the cost to over \$800 million and counting we have moved from the phony reality presented in the KHSA/KBRA, EIS/EIR to a truer reality and costs. Because this

Comment 4 -

Comment 3 -

NEPA

Examples of MISSING environmental baseline data and MISSING economic assessment

EIS/EIR does not support the new proposed legislative funding of \$800,000,000 the assumptions presented in this document cannot be valid and therefore cannot be

Comment 6 - Fish

protocols (no particular order) related to dam removal:

Comment 5 - General/Other

- Missing The Secretary of Defense's authorization exempting these hydroelectric
 dams from the national security infrastructure network. Keeping in mind the
 uninterrupted generation and strategic locations afforded these clean and green
 power plants in the power grid, proximity to defense bases and related apparatus.
- Missing The Secretary of Commerce's determination that areas outside the geographical area at the time of listing are critical habitat and failure to designate will result in the extinction of the species concerned. This in spite of the fact that these very same specie of concern (Wild Western Coho from the Klamath River) currently only has a market value of \$4.99 lb (Costco) meaning they are plentiful at this price point and do not appear to be headed for extinction. With all the historic documentation of the late 1800 and early 1900 showing most if not all species of salmon and trout were widely transplanted, redistributed or introduced throughout California, the west and Canada - along with imported salmon from the east coast and hybridization by hatcheries, bags the question, what now makes these "native" or evolutionary significant fish. How is any fish "native" where other fish of the same species have been introduced or hybridized, specifically in the Klamath River? With all this inbreeding form other locations and fish species; the question becomes what determines what is truly a "native" or distinct population of fish? This is like saying your blue-eyed child is distinct from your brown-eyed child. How many generations does it take to become a distinct, native or indigenous population?
 - Missing The Secretary of the Interior's determination that areas outside the geographical area at the time of listing are critical habitat and failure to designate will result in the extinction of the species concerned and that dam removal is the only option and the most cost affective, when all alternatives and ALL cost are properly accounted for and presented. What will its total cost be to the public from all forms of governmental and regulatory extractions? AS THE PRESIDENTS HAS STATED "IT JUST MATH" so let's get it right.

General/ Other • M

Comment 9 -KHSA

Comment 8 -

- Missing Who will be held accountable environmentally and economically if the
 dam removal turns into an environmental disaster and an economic boondoggle:
 DOI, NOAA, KHSA/KBRA, CDFG, ODFW? Taxpayers should not have to pay
 for governmental incompetence and experimentation brought fourth by a small
 group of zealots pushing heritage fishing and/or U. N. Agenda 21.
- **Missing** It appears in the final KHSA that Del Norte and Siskiyou Counties are not signatory to the agreement which would raise some validity issues.
- **Missing** Who granted to the KHSA any authority to dictate to the people when the people have voted in a free and open election to keep the dams?
- Missing California Water Bond is not scheduled for voter approval until at least November 6, 2012. This is then just another waist of our tax dollars if this bond measure does not pass. Just like the watershed wide EIS/EIR was in the area last time.
- Missing Documentation supporting your propaganda sited in "benefits of the proposed action" any baseline to support the claims of annual production increases of 81.4, 46.5, 54.8 and 9 percent when there is no guaranty the fish will even

Comment 10 - Costs

Comment 11 - Fish

Comment 11 cont. Comment 12 - ITAs survive dam removal let alone any starting numbers, rate of growth, etc. And under "salmon disease" what was left out is it is not the dam, which causes the disease, but the disease originates in the hatchery - how convenient. Missing - Only the Karuk, Klamath and Yurok tribes are signatory to these KSHA/KBRA agreements, circumventing other tribal rights, the Klamath compact, and various other treaties and agreements. Comment 13 -Missing - Certification by NOAA that the Marine Mammal Protection Act will Marine Life not be violated by known pollutants, carcinogens, and contaminates from the sediment loading over the next 6-10 years caused by the removal of four dams. Comment 14 -What are NOAAs mitigation measures and how much will they cost? Missing - A flow chart showing all the preconditions, interconnected conditions Costs and post-conditions with their related environmental impacts and economic costs. Not the bait-and-switch tactic used in this EIS/EIR. There is a fiduciary responsibility and requirement to account for ALL charges related to dam removal, mediation and governmental costs along with ALL potential environmental impacts for consideration. Not the \$290 million bandied about for public consumption but the \$800,000,000 now proposed it will to cost. This does not include the 338 million for water works costs and does not include the rate Comment 15 increases to pay off the California Water Bond if passed. Fish Missing - A comparative quantitative analysis over time of the Klamath River fish stocks to all the other rivers salmonid stocks in California and Oregon that support Coho. This is to ascertain comparative river performance that justifies the dam's removal. Missing - A comparative quantitative analysis between the Klamath River with dams and the Eel River with out dams. Comment 16 -Missing - Has the hybridization of Coho conducted by the hatcheries lead to its Fish decline? Why is the infection zone just down stream from the hatcheries? What other hatchery mismanagement are we unaware of that has lead to the demise or outright killings of Coho and other species. Cannot hatchery production of Coho be increased? Missing - Are the Evolutionary Significant Units (ESUs) hybridized Coho? What is it exactly that makes these so unique? What is it in their DNA that makes then Comment 17 -Missing - Assurance that other non-native invasive species will not migrate either Terrestrial/WL Comment 18 up or down the watershed that are now blocked by the dams. Other/General Missing - Actual western states post dam removal data comparing their base line assumptions to the actual environmental conditions, tons of sediment displaced, contaminates encountered, river impacts, environmental degradation encountered and observed, specie losses and their current conditions, recovery rates, etc. Also, data to assess economic and social impacts on the communities, local business, property values, tax revenues and every condition listed in their base lines before dam removals and what should have been included. What were the unintended consequences? Are the areas better off now than before their dam

removals and if so in what ways. How do those dam removals compare to the projected out come of four consecutive dam removals of a much larger magnitude, over a one year period, in one water shed, with miles of river that will be impacted.

Comment 19 - Economics Missing - Assurance that Siskiyou County residence receive preferential hiring status on any work related to dam removal, mitigation and governmental job opportunities. Comment 20 - Fish Missing - The relevant fish species recovery rates throughout the various reaches and tributaries of the Klamath and Trinity Rivers effected by each of the alternatives and how those impact the total number of fish, that then support commercial, sport and tribal benefits the fist year and annually for the next 50 years. Will these be "native" fish of will they be some kind of reintroduced fish breeds because the natives where killed off? Where are these Evolutionary Comment 21 - Fish Significant fish going to come from? Missing - Current fish counts (baseline) and projected fish counts throughout all reaches of the river and its tributaries and where they came from and how were they established. Comment 22 -Missing - Certification that water quality will improve or remain the same from Water Quality base line samples prior to dam removal, so not to cause harm to any listed species. Who will certify the water and who will be accountable if the water flows in the Klamath River, after dam removal, do not met the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Comment 23 -Missing - Assessing commercial fisheries for changes in economic profitability at **Economics** the harvest level now (baseline) and projections for each year after dam removal. Cannot be determined from the EIS/EIR because it is not present and is listed as a Comment 24 -Missing - NOAA's base line ocean stock assessment reports specific to the Sediment Transport anticipated Klamath River sediment discharges to establish baseline data for post dam assessments, mediation and cost impacts. Missing - How will sediment loading effect aquatic and non-aquatic wildlife and Comment 25 vegetation down stream from the dam removal sites not only initially but Terrestrial/ annually for the next 50 years. Missing – A base line of native caddis and stone flies and other invertebrates has Wildlife not been provided, which will hold those responsible for dam removal, accountable Comment 26 for any impacts to these native invertebrate species and their habitat. Insects need Other/General special protection too. Missing - How will known pollutants, carcinogens, and contaminates be controlled, mitigated and contained not only during dam removal but also prior to remediation being completed between each dam removal and after all four dams are removed. The sequence of dam decommissioning and demolition will Comment 27 greatly affect the cost and environmental impacts and were not discussed in the Comment 28 -NEPA EIS/EIR. Sediment Toxicity Missing – Separate EIS/EIR for each sediment release from each dam. Missing – Human health costs related to contaminates releases by dam removal. Missing - Assurance Federal and California's water antidegradation policy base line of 1975, which applies to both surface waters and groundwater, and protects both existing and potential uses will not be compromised by the dam's removal and subsequent siltation flows with there known pollutants, carcinogens, and contaminates. o Shall not compromise the integrity of the waterbody and does not impinge Comment 29 - Water Quality 4

Comment 29 - cont.

- on unique or critical habitats.
- Shall not cause acutely toxic conditions to aquatic life passing through the dam removal area and sediment mixing zone
- Shall not restrict the passage of aquatic life
- Shall not adversely impact biologically sensitive or critical habitats, including, but not limited to, habitat of species listed under federal or State endangered species laws
- Shall not produce undesirable or nuisance aquatic life; result in floating debris, oil, or scum; produce objectionable color, odor, taste, or turbidity; cause objectionable bottom deposits or cause a nuisance.
- Shall not dominate the receiving water body
- O Shall not be allowed at or near any drinking water intake.

Missing - These pollutants, carcinogens, and contaminate discharges are in direct opposition and violation to the Water Resource Control Board own standards and requirements, The Clean water act, clean drinking water standards, EPA and NOAA's standards. How this is possible? Why are sediment samplings from each dam missing from the EIS/EIR? How much sediment and what is in the sediment at the bottom of each dam?

Comment 30 -Other/General

Missing - Septic system impacts caused by changing water elevations and flooding conditions caused by dam removal not addressed or cost accounted for as a direct charge caused by dam removal?

Comment 31 -Water Quality

Missing - Drinking water quality issues to private, city and tribal wells or extraction points caused by silt, pollutants, carcinogens, and contaminate discharges related to dam removal. No filtration costs allocated as a direct charge Comment 32 caused by dam removal?

Terrestrial/Wildlife

- Missing ESA certification that no damage or destruction of endangered plants on federal lands and on private lands when knowingly in violation of State Law will not occur by the removal of four dams.
- Missing Mitigation of flooding caused by dam removal for all tribal cultural resources. No cost allocated?

Comment 33 -JTAs

- Missing NOAA's own Science-Based Restoration Monitoring of Coastal Habitats [NOAA 2005] states a baseline is the "starting point against which future measures can be compared" [NOAA 2005, p 14.9].
 - Recreation, tourism, and access
 - Enhancement of investment in the community
 - Enhancement of educational opportunities
 - Protection/improvement of human health
 - Protection of cultural and historic values
 - Enhancement of aesthetic and other non-market values
 - Reduction in property damage
 - Enhancement of property value
 - Improvement in economic activity
 - Enhancement of transportation and trade

Improvement to commercial fisheries and shellfisheries

Comment 34 -Marine Life

Comment 35 - Hydrology

• Missing - No assessments on the economic impacts of flood damage within the Klamath River watershed over the next 50-100 years. No Roads, bridges, infrastructure, homes, etc. costs allocated because of dam removal?

Comment 36 - Costs

- Missing Actual costs of dam deconstruction, flood and water quality mitigation efforts, and all other direct project costs associated with dam removal.
- Missing All soft costs related to dam deconstruction, mitigation and restoration.
- Missing No costs on all the other interrelated conditions associated with the EIS/EIR, KHSA, KRBA.
- Missing All governmental costs related to dam deconstruction, mitigation, restoration, monitoring, and the KHSA/KBRA conditions imposed over the next 50 years.
- Missing \$338,000,000 for the Water Resource Program a KBRA condition.
- **Missing** Changes in fisheries—catch and value of catch by species, location and type of fishing entity; commercial, commercial tribal, sport, tribal, total value of catch for both commercial types, numbers by tribal and sport fishing over the next 50 years and the discount rate used. *This is a secret as stated in the EIS/EIR*.
- Missing All costs related to running Iron Gate Hatchery when the reintroduction of anadromous fish is required for the Klamath River during the first eight years after the dams are removed. (reintroduction not covered by PacifiCorp)

Comment 37 - Recreation

• Missing - Changes in the visitor industry—number of visitors, characteristics of stay, activities, origin, and expenditures within Del Norte, Humboldt, Modoc, Siskiyou County in California and Curry, Klamath, and Jackson Counties in Oregon by type.

Comment 38 - Economics

 Missing - Changes in the structure of the economies of Del Norte, Humboldt, Modoc, Siskiyou County in California and Curry, Klamath, and Jackson Counties in Oregon, - the number and type of enterprises, employment, incomes of employees, and sales and use taxes paid. Are they going to be better off, if so how, where and by how much?

Comment 39 -Land Use

Missing - Changes in land use, including property values for Del Norte,
Humboldt, Modoc, Siskiyou County in California and Curry, Klamath, and
Jackson Counties in Oregon — from assessor's offices GIS databases, locations,
values of land, description and value of structures and zoning, as geographically
detailed as possible.

Comment 40 -Out of Scope

- Missing Changes in the timber industry harvest volumes, rates of harvest, value, timber tax, employment, employment income, gross revenues.
- Missing What was the rational for only a 20 million payment to Siskiyou County in 2018. This is less than 10 years worth of tax revenue form PacifiCorp along with the loss of related jobs and expenditures in the community. There is no

Comment 41 - KBRA



assurance that Siskiyou County will benefit economically at all from dam removal when electrical rate surcharges and water bond surcharges are factored in. Comment 42 - Envr.

Justice

- Missing Economic status and demographics by zip code broken out by age, sex income, occupations in Del Norte, Humboldt, Modoc, Siskiyou County in California and Curry, Klamath, and Jackson Counties in Oregon. How will dam removal improve these conditions quantitatively in each county and collectively?
- Missing List and quantify the ways each tribe will be better off and how all will all be better off collectively from dam removal compared to the other alternatives?
- Missing Industry Sectors not incorporated in EIS/EIR
 - o Crops Production
 - o Animal Production
 - o Forest Products
 - Fishing, Hunting, Trapping
 - o Ag and Forestry Support
 - o Mining
 - o Utilities
 - Residential Construction
 - o Nonresidential Construction
 - Seafood Products
 - Other Food Products
 - Textiles 0
 - o Sawmills
 - o Plywood and Veneer
 - Other Wood Products
 - o Pulp and Paper
 - o Printing and Publishing
 - Concrete, Stone, Clay, Glass Mfg.
 - Metal Fabrication Mfg. 0
 - o Ship and Boat Building
 - Wood Furniture and Fixtures
 - Sporting Goods Mfg
 - o Other Manufacturing
 - Wholesale Trade
 - Tourism and Passenger Transport
 - Freight Transport and Warehousing
 - o Other Transportation
 - o Postal and Delivery Services
 - o Motor Vehicles and Parts Stores
 - o Household Goods
 - Food and Beverage Stores
 - Health and Personal Care Stores
 - Gas Stations and Carwashes

Comment 43 - ITAs

Comment 44 - Economics

Comment 44 cont.

- o Misc. Retail
- Publishing
- Communications and Software
- o Finance, Insurance, Real Estate (F.I.R.E.)
- Rental Services
- o Business Services
- Travel Services
- Personal and Community Services
- Education
- o Health Services
- Social Services
- o Recreation Services
- o Hotels and Accommodations
- Food and Beverage Services
- Equipment Repair Services
- o Households
- State and Local Government
- o Federal Government
- o Other
- Only 8 were used in the EIS/EIR but appear to change depending where they are sited? This makes it imposable to compare data and there is more to each county than this, which needs to be accounted for.
 - Agriculture, Mining, Construction, Manufacturing, Transportation, Information, and Public Utilities (TIPU), Trade, Service, Government

Missing - Employment by industry and by tribe not incorporate in the EIS/EIR

- o Wage and salary employment
- o Proprietors employment
- o Farm proprietors employment
- o Nonfarm proprietors employment
- o Farm employment
- o Nonfarm employment
- o Private employment
- o Forestry
- o Fishing
- Mining
- o Utilities
- o Construction
- Manufacturing
- Wholesale trade
- o Retail Trade
- o Transportation and warehousing
- o Information
- Finance and Insurance
- Real estate and rental and leasing
- o Professional and technical services
- o Management of companies and enterprises

Comment 45 -Economics

Comment 45 cont.

- Administrative services
- Waste services
- Educational services
- Health care and Social assistance
- o Art, entertainment, and recreation
- Accommodation and food services
- Other services, except public administration
- Government and government enterprises
- o Federal, civilian
- Military
- State and local
- o State government
- Local government

Missing - Direct Travel Impact baseline and projections

- o Total direct travel spending
- Visitor spending by type of traveler accommodation
- Visitor spending by commodity purchased
- Industry earnings generated by travel spending
- Industry employment generated by travel spending
- o Tax receipts generated by travel spending

Comment 46 - Economics

Comment 47 -Economics

- Missing The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Guidelines for Preparing Economic Analyses [EPA 2000]. This out lines and supports benefit-cost analysis (BCA), cost effectiveness analysis, economic impact analysis (EIA) and equity assessments. This EIS/EIR has apparently relied solely on IMPLAM modeling, which has known short falls, and no spreadsheet data was provided for transparency, verification or reconstruction for the conclusions reached. Without conformance to the lead agencies own standards there is no validity to the EIS/EIR
- Missing The Whitehouse Office of Management and Budget (OMB)
 Circular A-4 [OMB 2003] and Circular A-94 [OMB 1992] The OMB guidance
 states that BCA is the preferred method of analysis whenever there are different
 beneficial outcomes [OMB 2003, p12, and OMB 1992, p 3]. The OMB guidance
 states it "should be the best assessment of the way the world would look absent
 the proposed action" and "changes in external factors affecting expected
 benefits and costs" need to be taken into account. [OMB 2003, p 15]. Maybe
 peer review should be someone impartial and who is not beating their own drum,
 like OMB
- Missing NOAA's Office of Sustainable Fisheries Guidelines for Economic Analysis of Fishery Management Actions [NOAA, 2000].
- Missing NOAA's Coastal Ocean Program Science-Based Restoration
 Monitoring of Coastal Habitats [NOAA 2005]. Caused by the Estuaries and
 Clean Waters Act of 2000.

Comment 48 -Marine Life

- Missing Department of the Interior Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation)

 Economic Analysis of Dam Decommissioning [DOI 2003]
- Missing The Department of Interior Bureau of Reclamation's Economics

Comment 49 - Economics

Comment 49 cont.

Resources and Planning Group Valuation of American Indian Land and Water Resources: a Guidebook [Hammer 2002].

- Missing The Heinz Center for Science, Economics and the Environment Panel on Economic, Environmental, and Social Outcomes of Dam Removal has produced a panel report entitled, Dam Removal Science and Decision Making [Graf 2002a].
- Missing Whitelaw and MacMullan A Framework for Estimating the Costs and Benefits of Dam Removal [Whitelaw and MacMullan 2002]
- Missing Even <u>The Preliminary Economic Assessment of Dam Removal: the Klamath River</u> [Kruse 2006] was not even sited.

Given that none of these documents were referenced nor where any of their recommendations and protocols incorporated into the EIS/EIR. The question becomes what was used? How can any of the environmental and economic information be valid when it is not in conformance with any of the lead agencies own standards? Why should any of the cost projections for dam removal be valid when known cost have arbitrarily been left out for the purpose of giving a lower cost projection? The 4550 net job creation is questionable given the fact most will be temporary, seasonal and short-term jobs - a year or less. The only long-term employment will be governmental or NGO's to monitor the aftermath.

Comment 50 - Costs

Given the fact that 600,000 PacifiCorp customers are having their standard of living reduced by \$200 million in dam removal costs and the additional rate increases for replacement power forever was not counted in dam removal costs. This issue was proposed by the KHSA/KBRA a non-governmental consortium of self appointed stakeholders and tribes who have imposed this on an electorate, who voted overwhelmingly (79%) to keep the dams, but where excluded from the KHSA/KBRM. The fair and just thing is to have any cost overruns or shortfalls made-up personally and collectively by the signatories of the KHSA/KBRA agreements and not the rate payers or taxpayers of either State, the Nation or any of the six counties. This would potentially save California \$200 million it does not have and has not approved. This will also let the KHSA/KBRA "stakeholders" share in the true cost of active environmentalism.

Cost sharing for this undertaking should also be assessed against commercial and sport fisheries. This is the same as timber harvesting on public lands, which is sold by the board foot, fish could likewise be charge by the pound. This would also off set incidental takes on listed species that are accidently caught when fishing. Float and boat trips on the river or ocean could also be charged. Sharing in the true cost of environmentalism is what it is all about - right.

Comment 51 - Fish

Fish mismanagement appears to be the main problem, which has caused a lack of fish production throughout the water shed (fish release timing, ratio of Coho to other salmon, fish killings, etc.). A simple solution would be to turn over fish enhancement operations to <u>all</u> the tribes in the Klamath water shed with historic rights and related stakeholders with a direct connection to fish harvesting,

Comment 51 cont.

consumption, subsistence, or historic and ceremonial needs. This would eliminate finger pointing and make them in charge of their own fate.

Comment 52 - Hydrology

The California Water Bond scheduled for 2012 contains provisions for new hydroelectric dams. This would render the arguments that the Klamath dams energy production is not clean or green moot.

The KHSA/KBRA agreements provide for a net gain of water for irrigation and stream flows separate and apart from the four dams to be removed. The ability to regulate and manage stream flows would be greatly impaired with the dams removed. Having 5-6 water impoundments capable of providing excess cold and clear water capacity for river habitat, fish and flood control is better than 1-2 dams. Dam removal advocates have minimized the very real dangers associated with floods and flooding which works if it is not your property that is impacted. The environmentalist's extraordinary delusion that the rivers will have shade trees and clear water are misplaced. In all likelihood it would flow and function like the Eel River with no dams. How much better are the Eel's Coho runs or any salmon runs for that matter that justifies these four dams to be removed?

Given all the information presented; the lack of fishing data in the EIS/EIR, NOAA's statements that when several hundreds of thousands of fish where allowed to return to spawn, there were no corresponding increases in subsequent fish return counts and NOAA's complicity in the Russian River fish stranding contrivance, leads one to believe that this is just another case of fishing interest masquerading as environmentalism.

of Dam Removal

With these and all the other negative comments expressed at the hearing and in writing, with references sited or not, all lead to the same conclusion - the dams should not be removed because the EIS/EIR does not meet the lead agencies own standards and recommendations. The handouts, the executive summary and EIS/EIR all exude that warm and fuzzy environmental gobbledygook. What it does not say is that it will work or what it will cost. It does not say that other hydroelectric plants will be built to replace these somewhere else in California. It does not say what the real world consequences to the river environment will be. It does not even say the existing native Coho and other species will survive. It does not say who will be accountable when this does not work as presented. It does not present a baseline to gauge the impacts, either environmental or economic. It does not assure any of the counties they will be better off. It does not account for the lower standard of living to tax and ratepayers. It does not meet the minimum standards required for a project of this complexity and magnitude. It does not conform to the lead agencies own standards. It is not transparent, un-basis, verifiable or reproducible. It does not have a benefit-cost analysis (BCA). It does not have a cost effectiveness analysis. It does not have an economic impact analysis (EIA). It does not have an equity assessment. It does not have an analysis of four concurrent and consecutive dam removal projects, in one year, in one watershed with the potential to negatively compromise miles of river. It does not have a comparative analysis to other previous

Comment 1b cont.

dam removals that supports these four dam removals.

With the new proposed legislation, Klamath Basin Economic Restoration Act, at least everyone will know its real intent is to circumvent the will of the people and its true costs are over a billion dollars (\$1,000,000,000.00).

Thanks
Tom Connick

Comment 53 - Costs

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1208_1012-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
	Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty and Likelihood of Success.	
	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	
	Master Response N/CP-16 Purpose and Need/Project Objectives.	
	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	
	The regulatory framework for the Environmental Justice analysis is presented in Section 3.16.2 and describes effects to counties.	
	Master Response N/CP-18 Process to Select Alternatives for Detailed Analysis.	
	Master Response ALT-3 Elimination of Alternative 13 - Federal Takeover of the Klamath Hydroelectric Project from Detailed Study.	
GP_LT_1208_1012-2	Master Response ALT-8 Inclusion of Alternatives Solely Based on Cost.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-3	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-4	The Draft EIS/EIR addresses effects of the KBRA and thus considers funding levels as specified in that agreement. This represents the best available information as federal legislation pertaining to KBRA funding has not been enacted.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-5	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-6	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of the Record.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-7	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-8	Master Response GEN-23 Agenda 21.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-9	Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.	No
	The KHSA includes a public interest component with specific consideration of impacts on local communities that the Secretary of the Interior will consider as a part of his determination. The views related to impacts on Siskiyou and Del Norte Counties are	

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	one of many criteria that will be evaluated by the Secretary when making a decision.	
GP_LT_1208_1012-10	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-11	A dynamic life cycle production model was developed by Hendrix (2011) to evaluate the potential effects of the proposed alternative versus the no action alternative. A copy of the report and the results of the expert peer review are available on the klamathrestoration.gov web page at the following address: http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies.	No
	Master Response AQU-5 Will Benefit All Salmonids.	
	Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead and Chinook.	
	Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty and Likelihood of Success.	
	Hatcheries and fish diseases that may be compounded by hatchery operations are only two of the factors impacting fisheries in the Klamath Basin. The Klamath dams are affecting salmonid fisheries by blocking at least 420 miles of potential river habitat, by affecting downstream water quality (specifically, dissolved oxygen, water temperature, and algal toxins), and altering flows in sections of the mainstem of the river (Hamilton et. al. 2011, EIS/EIR Chapter 1). Altering hatchery management will not resolve any of these other issues because Iron Gate Hatchery is below the dams.	
	Master Response AQU-32 IGH Alternative 1, 2, 3 and Conservation Hatchery.	
	Fish diseases, especially parasites such as C. shasta and P. minibicornis have on occasion proven to be devastating to salmonids in the mainstem Klamath, particularly in the Lower Klamath downstream of Iron Gate Dam (IGD). Transmission of these parasites is limited to areas that support habitat conditions for the invertebrate host, a polychaete worm, such as those downstream of Iron Gate Dam. High parasite prevalence in the Lower Klamath River is considered to be a combined effect of high spore input from heavily infected, spawned adult salmon that congregate downstream of IGD and Iron Gate Hatchery (IGH) and the proximity to dense populations of polychaetes (Bartholomew et al. 2007). The highest rates of infection occur in the Klamath River downstream of IGD (Stocking and Bartholomew 2007;	

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

Bartholomew and Foott 2010) (EIS/EIR 3.3.3.2).

Master Response AQU- 27 Disease.

The No Action alternative was most likely to perpetuate the current C. shasta and P.minibicornis problems and other disease issues because it perpetuates the factors that contribute to high infection rates (EIS/EIR 3.3.4.3). In the Opinion of the Chinook Expert Panel, the Proposed Action offers greater potential than the Current Conditions in improving conditions for disease (Goodman et al. 2011; p. 12).

GP_LT_1208_1012-12

Master Response TTA-1 Federal Trust Responsibility and the KBRA.

No

No

GP_LT_1208_1012-13

Analysis of the effects of the Proposed Action on the Klamath Estuary and nearshore environment is provided in the EIS/EIR in Sections 3.2 (Water Quality), 3.3 (Aquatic Resources) and Section 3.4 (Algae). An extensive analysis of the effects of suspended sediment and bedload sediments on anadromous salmonids is presented in Appendix E and Appendix F.

As described in Section 3.2 of the Draft EIS/EIR the effects of the Proposed Action on the marine nearshore environment would be less-than-significant for suspended sediment concentrations, nutrients, and sediment-associated inorganic and organic contaminants. The Proposed Action would result in no changes to water temperature, dissolved oxygen, and pH.

There are no significant impacts to the marine nearshore environment identified in the Draft EIS/EIR. Therefore, mitigation measures have not been developed.

In addition to the analysis presented in the EIS/EIR, the potential effect of the Proposed Action is subject to interagency consultations under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The DOI released a final Biological Assessment (BA) in October 2011 and they have concluded that the Proposed Action may affect listed species and therefore ESA Consultation is required. A copy of the BA is available for download at:

http://klamathrestoration.gov/sites/klamathrestoration.gov/files/Klamath%20BA %20Final%20 10-03-11.pdf.

The National Marine Fisheries Service is currently developing a Biological Opinion (BO) for the Proposed Action and the findings of that analysis will be available to the public when completed.

Connick, Tom General Public December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Your comment will be considered as part of the Secretarial Determination relative to the four dams on the Klamath River.	
GP_LT_1208_1012-14	A flow chart has not been prepared; however, the total estimated cost for dam removal under KHSA includes an allowance for mitigation measures as identified in the Draft EIS/EIR, as well as for contingencies and design costs. The preconditions, interconnected conditions and post-conditions with their related environmental impacts were analyzed in the Draft EIS/EIR. Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-15	The need for the Proposed Action is to advance restoration of the salmonid fisheries in the Klamath Basin consistent with the KHSA and the connected KBRA (Draft EIS/EIR Section 1.4.2.1, p. 1-29). The Proposed Action is intended to benefit all salmonids, not just coho salmon. The Lead Agencies have used their best efforts to identify and disclose as much relevant information as possible in the Draft EIS/EIR based on the review of the best available information at the time of the issuance of the Notice of Intent, as well as, new information developed to support the Secretarial Determination process.	No
	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	
	For important fish species an independent contractor convened four expert panels to evaluate and make findings regarding the likely trajectory of fish populations with and without implementation of the two agreements. The majority of panel members were not from Federal agencies but were from universities, consulting firms, or recently retired professionals. The four panels evaluated: resident native fish (trout and three ESA listed species); Pacific lamprey; coho salmon and steelhead; and Chinook salmon. These panels provided an objective, independent evaluation of the same information available to the TMT scientists and their contractors. Having this second line of analysis, which is largely consistent with the findings in the Technical Management Team reports, provides increased confidence in the science process and the findings relative to fish and fisheries.	
	Additionally, consultation on coho salmon with NOAA Fisheries under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act for the Bureau of Reclamation's Operation of the Klamath Project between 2010 and 2018 considered coho salmon in the context of the Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (SONCC) coho Ecologically Significant Unit (ESU). The SONCC ESU includes the Elk, Illinois, Rogue, Smith, Trinity and Eel River basins and numerous coastal streams in addition to the Klamath Basin. The final selected	

alternative under the Secretarial Determination will also be subject

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	to consultation under ESA, and will include the SONCC coho salmon ESU.	
	The EIS/EIR concludes that the Proposed Action would benefit Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for coho and Chinook salmon after the initial impact of sediment from reservoir drawdown. As a result of habitat access and quality improvements over time, the Proposed Action is expected to benefit steelhead, coho and Chinook salmon (EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3). The comment as written provides no evidence as to why the analyses suggested in the comment are necessary or why the analysis provided in the EIS/EIR is not adequate.	
GP_LT_1208_1012-16	Today, the runs of coho salmon have greatly diminished in the Klamath River system, which is now composed largely of hatchery fish (Administrative Law Judge 2006 Finding of Fact (FOF) 7-2, p 34). Although portions of the habitat above Iron Gate Dam have been degraded, much of this habitat remains suitable and restoration projects are currently in progress or planned (Administrative Law Judge 2006; FOF 7-7, p 35). Over time, access to habitat above Iron Gate Dam would benefit the Coho salmon population by: a) extending the range and distribution of the species thereby increasing the Coho salmon's reproductive potential; b) increase genetic diversity in the Coho stocks; c) reduce the species vulnerability to the impacts of degradation; and d) increase the abundance of the Coho population (Administrative Law Judge 2006; FOF 7-16, p 36).	No
	Master Response AQU-28 FERC Conclusions for Disease.	
	Master Response AQU-18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives.	
	PacifiCorp and the California Department of Fish and Game are currently developing a Hatchery Genetics Management Plan (HGMP) for coho salmon reared at Iron Gate Hatchery. Under the HGMP Iron Gate Hatchery will be operated to conserve coho salmon populations incorporating the best available science for operating hatchery facilities consistent with the conservation of salmonid species.	
GP_LT_1208_1012-17	The Draft EIS/EIR describes measures that would be implemented under the Proposed Action to address invasive plant species, specifically detailed in the Reservoir Area Management Plan and Mitigation Measure TERR-1 Habitat Rehabilitation Plan.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-18	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

Connick, Tom General Public December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1208_1012-19	The regional economic effects stated within Section 3.15, including job effects, are estimates. The estimated employment are modeled to occur in the identified economic regions and would be available to residents in the region. Estimated jobs include full time, part time, and temporary positions. Full realization of employment changes may not occur to the extent that businesses deal with changes in spending by adjusting the workload of existing employees or increasing their use of capital relative to labor. The purpose of the Draft EIS/EIR is to describe impacts, not to ensure preferential hiring.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-20	Anadromous fish in the Klamath Basin are nearly all in decline (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.1, Table 3.3-1, p. 3.3-4). Current populations and life histories of fish and other aquatic species in the Klamath Basin are described in EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3, p. 3.3-4 to 3.3-23. Projected population responses of fish and other aquatic species to the Proposed Action and alternatives are described in EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-52 to 3.3-195. The Socioeconomic effects of the Proposed Action and alternatives on commercial and recreational fishing and tribal economies are described in EIS/EIR Section 3.15.4.2, p. 3.15 40 to 3.15-99.	No
	The record shows that those anadromous fish proximate to Iron Gate Dam are genetically most similar to those populations that existed in the Upper Klamath Basin prior to the construction of the dams. The evidence shows that these stocks of fish have genetic traits suitable for reintroduction into the Upper Klamath River basin. Administrative Law Judge 2006; Finding of Fact (FOF) 2A-22, p. 15).	
	There are numerous examples from other streams and river systems that provide persuasive evidence that anadromous fish possess the capacity and capability to successfully adapt and colonize new habitat or recolonize historic habitat, including streams or river systems with lakes or reservoirs (Administrative Law Judge 2006; FOF 2A-23, p. 16).	
	The evidence further shows that because of its genetic similarity to those populations that existed in the Upper Klamath Basin prior to the construction of the dams, the stocks of anadromous fish (especially fall-run Chinook salmon and steelhead trout) at the base of Iron Gate Dam are suitable candidates to the conditions above that dam (FOF 2A-22, 2A-25 through 2A-30, 2A-42 through 2A-47).	
	Section 11 of the KBRA describes that process for the development of the Fisheries Reintroduction and Management Plan. A copy of the KBRA is available on the	

Plan. A copy of the KBRA is available on the

Comment Author Agency/Assoc. Submittal Date	Connick, Tom General Public December 08, 2011	
Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	klamathrestoration.gov web site below: http://klamathrestoration.gov/sites/klamathrestoration.gov/files/Klamath-Agreements/Klamath-Basin-Restoration-Agreement-2-18-10signed.pdf	
GP_LT_1208_1012-21	Anadromous fish in the Klamath Basin are nearly all in decline (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.1, Table 3.3-1, p. 3.3-4). Current populations and life histories of fish and other aquatic species in the Klamath Basin are described in EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3, p. 3.3-4 to 3.3-23. Projected population responses of fish and other aquatic species to the Proposed Action and alternatives are described in EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-52 to 3.3-195.	No
	The comment as written does not provide evidence that current fish counts (baseline), projected fish counts throughout all reaches of the river and its tributaries, information about where the counts came from, and how they were established are missing from the EIS/EIR.	
GP_LT_1208_1012-22	Master Response WQ-10 Permitting Sediment Release.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-23	Effects of the Proposed Action on the commercial fishery are addressed in Section 3.1.5.3.2.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-24	There is extensive analysis of the effects of suspended sediments in each alternative in the Draft EIS/EIR Chapter 3 Water Quality, Section 3.2.4.3 and Aquatic Resources, Section 3.3.4.3.	No
	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.	
	Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat.	
	Master Response WQ-23 Dam Removal Water Quality Effects on Terrestrial Species.	
GP_LT_1208_1012-25	Special-status species listed in Section 3.5 include those identified by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) (including the California Natural Diversity Database [CNDDB]), Oregon Biodiversity Information Center (ORBIC) and/or PacifiCorp as having the potential to occur in the project area. The Siskiyou sideband was the only invertebrate species with protected status identified as having the potential to occur in the project area.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-26	Master Response AQU-8 Climate Change, Fisheries, Predator Control, Reintroduction.	No

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	
	A report containing the detailed engineering plan and costs for the removal of the dams can be downloaded at: http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies.	
	The three reservoirs that contain significant amounts of sediment will all be emptied during the period January 1, 2020 to March 15, 2020.	
GP_LT_1208_1012-27	Sediment releases are analyzed in this EIS/EIR because they would occur with dam removal. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) defines connected actions at 40 CFR 1508.25 and requires that they be analyzed in the same impact statement. CEQA generally prohibits piecemealing (CEQA Guidelines Section 21159.27), which is the dividing of a project into smaller parts. Completing a separate EIS/EIR for each dam removal and sediment release would likely be considered piecemealing under CEQA as it may not fully describe the total environmental effects of sediment release from all four dams. The EIS/EIR therefore examines the full impacts of removal of all four dams and the associated sediment releases.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-28	Master Response WQ-1. Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	No
	Additionally, the CDM (2011) report indicated that, of the five primary exposure pathways evaluated, the No Action Alternative (Dams-In) results in a somewhat higher potential (i.e. for minor or limited adverse effects) for human exposure to contaminants than exposure pathways associated with the dam removal. However, this work did not constitute a formal health risk assessment. No specific human health effects or costs have been identified with any of the exposure pathways.	
GP_LT_1208_1012-29	Master Response WQ-10 Permitting Sediment Release.	No
	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1208_1012-30	Septic service is described in Table 3.18-2 of the Draft EIS/EIR without locatable information. The text regarding Mitigation Measure H-2 for flooding has been revised to include effect to infrastructure, as well as structures. The exact locations would need to be surveyed, as described in Mitigation Measure GW-1 for ground-water supply wells.	Yes
GP_LT_1208_1012-31	Concern #1 Drinking water quality issues to private, city and tribal wells or extraction points caused by silt,	No
	The first year following dam removal, there is the potential for some sedimentation of pump intakes in the first 10 to 15 miles downstream of Iron Gate Dam. Mitigation measure WRWS-1 (Draft EIS/EIR p 3.8-26) will assess each pump location at legitimate points of diversion and investigate intake and pump sites at the request of the water user. If effects on water supply intakes occur as a result of dam removal, the Dam Removal Entity (DRE) will complete modifications to intake points as necessary to reduce effects to a less-than-significant level. The DRE will coordinate with affected water users to determine appropriate solutions on a site-by site basis.	
	Concern #2 Drinking water quality issuescaused by pollutants, carcinogens, and contaminate discharges related to dam removal.	
	Master Response WQ-1B and C Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	
GP_LT_1208_1012-32	Master Response TERR-5 Incidental Take Permit.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-33	Mitigation Measures CHR-2, CHR-3, and CHR-4 address potential impacts for the alternatives. No cost estimates are presented for these measures in the EIS/EIR. However the Detailed Plan for Dam Removal – Klamath River Dams, which can be found at KlamathRestoration.gov, does include cost information for mitigation measures.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-34	The environmental setting under CEQA regulations 15125(a) is described as the "physical environmental conditions in the vicinity of the project, as they exist at the time the notice of preparation is published, or if no notice of preparation is published, at the time environmental analysis is commenced, from both a local and regional perspective. This environmental setting will normally constitute the baseline physical conditions by which a Lead Agency determines whether an impact is significant." The NEPA equivalent of this term is the affected environment. Section 3.3.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR presents the environmental setting/affected	No

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	environment as it relates to aquatic resources. Similarly each resource section has a description of the environmental setting/affected environment that it utilizes to assess the effects of the five alternatives. Many of the points noted by the comment author are analyzed in Chapter 3 of the EIS/EIR.	
GP_LT_1208_1012-35	The economic analysis does not include the value of flood damage because these impacts are mitigated based on analysis in Section 3.6, Flood Hydrology.	No
	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	
GP_LT_1208_1012-36	Detailed cost estimates for Alternatives 2 and 3 are included in the Detailed Plan report posted on the Klamathrestoration.gov website with the Draft EIS/EIR, and include all costs required under KHSA. These cost estimates include dam removal costs, mitigation costs (including flood and water quality impacts), restoration costs (including revegetation of reservoir areas), long-term monitoring costs, contingencies, and non-contract costs (including engineering, design data collection, and construction management). The KBRA is a connected action with an estimated cost of under \$1 billion. Economic impacts of the KBRA are described in detail in Appendix P of the Draft EIS/EIR. The purpose of the Draft EIS/EIR is to display environmental impacts to the affected region and thus it does not contain a benefit-cost analysis. 40 CFR Sect. 1502.23 states that if a benefit-cost analysis relevant to the choice among environmentally different alternatives is being considered for the Proposed Action, it shall be incorporated by reference or appended to the statement as an aid in evaluating the environmental consequences.	No
	A benefit-cost analysis was undertaken and is summarized in the Secretarial Determination Overview Report. Details of the benefit-cost analysis (including fisheries) can be found in the Economics and Tribal Summary Technical report prepared by the Bureau of Reclamation (available on Klamathrestoration.gov). As indicated in the report, the discount rate used in the benefit-cost analysis was the 2011 Federal water resources planning rate of 4.125 percent. Master Response AQU-18 provides available information regarding the future of Iron Gate Hatchery.	

Comment Author Agency/Assoc. Submittal Date
0

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1208_1012-37	The recreation analysis is discussed in more detail in the technical report entitled, "Reservoir Recreation Economics Technical Report For the Secretarial Determination on Whether to Remove Four Dams on the Klamath River in California and Oregon." This report can be found on, www.Klamathrestoration.gov.	No
	Additiona; detail on the socioeconomic effects of changes in visitor use and rates in the Economics and Tribal Summary Technical Report, produced by the Bureau of Reclamation. (Available at www.klamathrestoration.gov)	
GP_LT_1208_1012-38	Section 3.15 of the Draft EIS/EIR analyzes the regional economic effects of the project alternatives. Effects were analyzed using standard modeling software and the best available science. Effects would occur in varying regions that include combinations counties in the Klamath Basin, including those listed in the comment. Some commercial fishing effects would occur outside of the basin. Section 3.15 identities the economic regions for each potential effect. Different groups, including individuals, households, businesses, and tribes would be affected. Section 3.15 discusses each potential effect, including the primary industry and economic sectors affected. Appendix O presents county-specific regional economic information that includes data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis and U.S. Census Bureau, such as employment and industry earnings, total businesses and number of employees in business within an industry. The analysis in Section 3.15 aggregates the industries in a commonly used aggregation scheme and presents regional economic effects to jobs, labor income, and output. Section 3.15 also evaluates effects to county tax revenues of the project alternatives (see p. 3.15-64 through 3.15-67 for evaluation of tax impacts of the Proposed Action).	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-39	The analysis in EIS/EIR Section 3.14, Land Use, discusses land use changes resulting from dam removal as well as the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA).	No
	Master Response LAND-1: Land Use Significance Criteria.	
	Master Response RE-1: Real Estate Evaluation Report.	
	Master Response RE-2: Changes in Property Values.	
GP_LT_1208_1012-40	The Proposed Action and alternatives would not affect the timber industry. The cumulative analysis considers the Northwest Forest Plan (USFS 2008) and declines in employment and revenues to the timber industry in evaluating cumulative economic effects.	No

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1208_1012-41	Siskiyou County received an average of \$1.4 million from PacifiCorp property taxes annually (Table 3.15-20) over 2000 to 2010. Therefore, \$20 million is more equivalent to 14 years worth of taxes from PacifiCorp. Potential effects to the economy of Siskiyou County from each of the alternatives are described in Section 3.15.4 of the EIS/EIR.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-42	The socioeconomic analysis in the Draft EIS/EIR is presented on a county level. Age and sex are not necessary to complete an adequate economic analysis.	No
	Section 3.16, Environmental Justice, describes impacts on low income and minority populations. Further information on income and population is presented in Section 3.15, Socioeconomics, by region, and in Appendix O by county. Section 3.15 quantifies effects to income and employment by region.	
GP_LT_1208_1012-43	EIS/EIR Section 3.12 Tribal Trust - addresses the effects of the No Action/No Project, Full Facilities Removal of Four Dams, Partial Facilities Removal of Four Dams, Fish Passage at Four Dams, and Fish Passage at Two Dams, Remove Copco 1 and Iron Gate Alternatives on tribal trust resources, traditionally used resources and cultural values associated with these resources. Actions addressing issues related to water, aquatic, and terrestrial resources are presented in Sections 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, and 3.5 of this EIS/EIR. Additional information on the effects of dams and there removal can be found in a document entitled: Potential Effects Of Implementing The Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) on Indian Trust Resources and Cultural Values.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-44	This analysis used the IMPLAN IMpact analysis for PLANning) model. The IMPLAN model relies on a 440-sector scheme which relies on the Bureau of Economic Analysis's Benchmark Input-Output Study. This analysis aggregated the results into 2 digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). The NAICS is the standard used by Federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. business economy. More information on the NAICS classification scheme can be found at http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/ . The results show the total employment, labor income, and output for each of the 440 sectors in IMPLAN thus the total accounts for all the sectors represented in the regional data.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-45	This analysis used the IMPLAN IMpact analysis for PLANning) model. The IMPLAN model relies on a 440-sector scheme which relies on the Bureau of Economic Analysis's Benchmark Input-	No

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

Output Study. The regional analysis in Section 3.15 analysis aggregated the results into 2 digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). The NAICS is the standard used by Federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. business economy. More information on the NAICS classification scheme can be found at http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/. The results in Section 3.15 show the total employment each of the 440 sectors in IMPLAN thus the total accounts for all the sectors are represented in the regional data.

The KBRA analysis, detailed in Appendix O, evaluates the effects of tribal programs expenditures defined in the KBRA. IMPLAN includes the tribes' employment, labor income and output in the data for the county economies and there is not a separate tribal economic sector.

GP_LT_1208_1012-46

The recreation analysis is discussed in more detail in the technical reports entitled, "Reservoir Recreation Economics Technical Report For the Secretarial Determination on Whether to Remove Four Dams on the Klamath River in California and Oregon" and "Benefit Cost and Regional Economic Development Technical Report For the Secretarial Determination on Whether to Remove Four Dams on the Klamath River in California and Oregon." These reports can be found at www.Klamathrestoration.gov.

GP_LT_1208_1012-47

The purpose of the Draft EIS/EIR is to display environmental impacts to the affected region and thus it does not contain a benefit-cost analysis. 40 CFR Sect. 1502.23 addresses benefit-cost analysis, and states that if a benefit-cost analysis relevant to the choice among environmentally different alternatives is being considered for the Proposed Action, it shall be incorporated by reference or appended to the statement as an aid in evaluating the environmental consequences.

A benefit-cost analysis was undertaken and is summarized in the Secretarial Determination Overview Report. Additional details on the benefit-cost analysis can be found in the Economics and Tribal Summary Technical report prepared by the Bureau of Reclamation (available on Klamathrestoration.gov).

GP_LT_1208_1012-48

The comment is referring to a 2003 publication by NOAA Fisheries. Science-Based Restoration Monitoring of Coastal Habitats, Volume One: A Framework for Monitoring Plans Under the Estuaries and Clean Waters Act of 2000 (Public Law 160-457), is a guidance manual that provides technical assistance, outlines necessary steps, and provides useful tools for the development

No

Nο

No

Connick, Tom General Public December 08, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

and implementation of sound scientific monitoring of coastal restoration efforts.

The Klamath Facilities Removal is not a coastal restoration effort. However, any increases in salmon populations that may result from implementation of habitat restoration efforts described under the various alternatives could provide economic benefits to coastal communities

Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of the Record.

GP_LT_1208_1012-49

The methodology used in economics analyses follows the required guidelines related to water resource projects described in "U.S. Water Resources Council. 1983. Economic and Environmental Principles and Guidelines for Water and Related Land Resources Implementation Studies. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office." The Principles and Guidelines present a consistent and accepted framework for evaluating the benefits and costs of federal water resource projects and decisions. This framework encompasses the substance of the literature that was identified in the comment.

Many citations exist in the literature related to dam removal. Two of the references listed within this comment where written by Reclamation's Technical Service Center's Economics Group.

- "Department of the Interior Bureau of Reclamation Economic Analysis of Dam Decommissioning (DOI 2003)" and
- "Department of the Interior Bureau of Reclamation's Economic Resources and Planning Group Valuation of American Indian Land and Water Resources: a Guidebook (Hammer 2002)"

The Reclamation TSC Economics Group participated on the Economics Team assuring that the proper protocols discussed in these guidebooks were adhered to in the analysis. Many of the citations listed within this comment relate to conducting benefit cost analyses. It should be noted that the economic benefit cost analysis is presented within the National Economic Development account and results of this analysis are not presented in the EIS. More information on the protocols and methodology used to conduct the benefit cost analysis can be found in the "Economics and Tribal Summary Technical Report For the Secretarial Determination on Whether to Remove Four Dams on the Klamath River in California and Oregon" found on www.klamathrestoration.gov.

Nο

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Connick, Tom General Public December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Dam removal costs were estimated by Reclamation engineers, using standard estimating techniques. Detailed information on the estimated cost of dam removal can be found in the technical report, "Detailed Plan for Dam Removal – Klamath River Dams Klamath Hydroelectric Project FERC License No. 2082 Oregon - California."	
	The regional economic effects stated within Section 3.15, including job effects, are estimates. The estimated employment is modeled to occur in the identified economic regions and would be available to residents in the region. Estimated jobs include full time, part time, and temporary positions. Full realization of employment changes may not occur to the extent that businesses deal with changes in spending by adjusting the workload of existing employees or increasing their use of capital relative to labor.	
GP_LT_1208_1012-50	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No
	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations in Private.	
	Master Response ALT-8 Inclusion of Alternatives Solely Based on Cost.	
	The Draft EIS/EIR reflects the cost-sharing provisions in the KHSA and KBRA. Other cost-sharing arrangements are outside the scope of the Draft EIS/EIR.	
GP_LT_1208_1012-51	The EIS/EIR strives to provide a thorough, science-based review of implementation of the KBRA and restoration of salmon populations in the Klamath Basin. Section 11 of the KBRA describes the process for development of the Fisheries Reintroduction and Management Plan. A Fisheries Reintroduction Plan is part of Alternatives 2 and 3 under the KBRA (Draft EIS/EIR Section 2.4.3.9, p. 2-44). While the Proposed Action and Alternatives affect commercial and recreational fishing, management of fishing regulations is beyond the scope of this document.	No
	Your comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the Secretary of the Interior prior to a final decision on the Proposed Action.	
GP_LT_1208_1012-52	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No
	Master response GHG-1 Green Power.	

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Connick, Tom General Public December 08, 2011

Comment	Code
---------	------

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

Master Response WSWR-4 Summary of Effects to Water Rights/Water Supply for Alternative 2 and Alternative 3 for Municipal, Agricultural, and Tribal Use.

Master Response AQU-11 NMFS BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management.

Master Response WQ-15 Klamath Dams Do Not Supply Cool Summertime Water to Downstream River Reaches.

Master Response AQU-5 Will Benefit All salmonids.

Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.

Master Response AQU-31 Thermal Lag and Diel Temperatures.

Master Response AQU-25 Habitat Upstream of Iron Gate.

Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead and Chinook.

Master Response AQU-14 Expert Panel Resident Fish.

Master Response AQU-19 Chinook Expert Panel Proposed Action Better Than No Action.

Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.

GP_LT_1208_1012-53 Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.

No

GP MC 1027 311

KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR HEARING OCTOBER 27, 2011 PUBLIC TESTIMONY KLAMATH, CALIFORNIA

MS. COOPER: Hi. Eileen Cooper, E-i-l-e-e-n C-o-o-p-e-r. Comment 1 - Approval of Dam Removal I think these dams have to go out, these -- all four of them. And we want to see, here in this community, the salmon return and to be healthy and for the river to be free and clean. The dams are an impediment to the fish. The dams give us filthy, oxygen-depleted water. They kill fish. They deprive us of a vital resource. They deprive the fish. And I think the fish have spoken, when they lay dead on our shore. And I don't want to ever see anything like that happen again. Comment 2 -And I think -- I don't know why we're waiting Alternatives for 2020, except that, perhaps, PacifiCorp is collecting money. I think the Secretary of the Interior should rise on and get these dams out right away and get paid by PacifiCorp later. But that's in my dreams, I guess. But I want to see it happen sooner.

And thank you very much.

Cooper, Eileen General Public October 27, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1027_311-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1027_311-2	Master Response ALT-3 Best Available Information.	No

GP_EM_1121_839

From: June Cooper[SMTP:JUNEA1939@YAHOO.COM]

Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 10:38:25 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd Auto forwarded by a Rule Comment 1 - Disapproves of

Dam Removal

<u>I do not the dams removed because the dams make electicity at a cheaper price then</u> any otrer plan and the Klamath River will be llooding in winters stromes and goes dry in drout years. DO NOT THE DAMS!

June Cooper

20924 Woodlawn St.

Red Bluff, Cal.

96080

Cooper, June General Public November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1121_839-1	The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place.	No
	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	
	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	
	Master Response GEN-21 Access to Water for Fire Suppression.	

GP_WI_1113_625

From: mattinglymelba@netzero.net[SMTP:MATTINGLYMELBA@NETZERO.NET]

Sent: Sunday, November 13, 2011 1:10:15 PM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Leave Dams Alone

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jerry Cornforth Organization: None

Subject: Leave Dams Alone

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Body: I would like to give my opinion on leaving our Dams alone on the Klamath. Just count me in as Opposed to any type Removal of Our Dams and Watersheds.

Cornforth, Jerry General Public November 13, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1113_625-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1111_548

From: kcornish@gmail.com[SMTP:KCORNISH@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 5:58:09 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath's Draft EIS/EIR Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Kevin Cornish Organization:

Subject: Klamath's Draft EIS/EIR

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: <u>I unconditionally support option 2 -- full dam removal.</u>

Cornish, Kevin General Public November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_548-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1120_1017

From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP:KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]

Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 9:37:35 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Fwd: Klamath Dam Removal

Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> Douglas Corrigan <<u>corrigad@charter.net</u>> 11/20/2011 11:41 AM >>> To All agencies concerning the removal of dams on the Klamath River

I am a retired U.S. Park Service Ranger that also worked for the Forest Service for 23 years. I have worked on the Chiloquin Ranger District, Lava Beds National Monument that boarders the Tule Lake Refuge and finished my career at Redwood National Park. I am very familiar with the water issues that surround the controversies of water usage of the Klamath River. I was working during the weeks the water users of the diverted water of the Klamath dam were so upset by the closure of the gates.

Comment 1 - Fish

<u>Involved</u> parties interested in the dams removal know full well there is risk in these dams removal. How are you going to resolve the filling in of the gravel beds that now exist for salmon spawning?

When we look at all of our "natural" resources there is very little that is really natural anymore. Man has changed our environment to meet our needs and some of it just can not be reversed without great risk.

We don't manage our forests so now they just burn. We make decisions that greatly affect people and their livelihoods most of the time without any middle ground.

Comment 2 - NEPA

I was heavily involved in the MLPA process and the greatest concern I had was the lack of solid science that decisions were made. I'm sure the same poor science is going into this dam removal process too. Please don't take that statement personally. However too many decisions are made for political reasons and not solid scientific reasons.

These dams were constructed for a reason and there is no reason a middle ground can't be found. Please base decisions with those dams on solid science. Not on politics.

Comment 3 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

<u>Please consider leaving the dams and finding other way to enhance the salmon populations.</u>

Respectfully,

Douglas Corrigan 2591 Elk Valley Road Crescent City, CA 95531

Corrigan, Douglas General Public November 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1120_1017-1	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.	No
	Master Response AQU-20 Bedford Sediment and Fish Habitat.	
	Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	
GP_EM_1120_1017-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_EM_1120_1017-3	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No

02/09/2003 00:00 9257061823

GP_LT_1123_928

Ronald J. Corselli 2316 Carnelback Drive Antioch, CA 94509

Bureau of Reclamation 2800 Cottage Way Sacramento, CA 95825

November 18, 2011

Dear Sir or Madam,

DUESATCH RECLAYS HIS OFFICIAL FULL GODY PROJECTION OF THE GODY PROJECTION OF THE PRO

PAGE 01

Comment 1 - NEPA

It is my understanding that based upon Draft Environmental Report and Impact Statement action may be implemented which would result in the destruction of a vital energy resource and water reservoirs associated V with four dams on the Upper Klamath River. This unprecedented and short-sighted endeavor should not proceed. Instead, the data presented in the DEIR and DEIS, I believe is incomplete and possibly grossly inaccurate. At the very least, it should be open to an outside independent organization as well as collecting input from ALL members of the public in the surrounding area. There is substantial evidence that appropriate disclosure has not been made. I have followed this process as well as similar water resource and habitat restoration projects in California and I can tell you without hesitation that not enough due diligence has been applied in this case. I urge you to initiate a further review of the submitted documents and call for more public input. There is far too much at stake here, economically and environmentally than just accomplishing the objective of removing dams. These dams SHOULD NOT be removed until it has been shown that they are NOT integral to the existing ecology and damage to the surrounding environment would not occur in anyway by access and

Comment 2 -Disapproves of Dam

Sincerely,

Dr. Ronald Corselli

heavy equipment.

11909 jo 2

Corselli, Ronald General Public November 23, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1123_928-1	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No
	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	
	Master Response N/CP-20 Response to Public Comment.	
GP_LT_1123_928-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
	The project area is mostly a riverine environment. Mitigation Measure TR-6 addresses environmental effects of construction access.	



Comment Form

GP_MF_1019_058

EIS/EIR PROCESS	
Please mail your comments to:	All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by November 21, 20
Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez Bureau of Reclamation 2800 Cottage Way Sacramento, CA 95825	(Please print legibly)
OR	Name: JASON COTTER
Mr. Gordon Leppig California Dept. of Fish and Game Northern Region, 619 Second Street Eureka, CA 95501	Organization: Title: M.S. Brology 2010 Address:
Email:	Email:
KlamathSD@usbr.gov Website:	Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal
KlamathRestoration.gov	Comments;
Fax: (916) 978-5055	I believe that Alt. a is the best
solution to	protect our natural resources which
	aefore us. The ranching and agricultu
y . 1	ere created in places, these places,
that shou	ld not have been created. They are
unsustainab	le operations. In order to preserve our
	need to conserve our resources. Water
-\cupus c \	solo Cont A harmonia to 71
	raterfoul, and human recreation. It i
everyones b	est inherest to remove these dams!
A COMPANY	The state of the s
(CALLA)	CALL TO THE TOTAL STATES
	The second secon
Tack. T	In at case with a second
wasty, I	do not agree with a service to be acquised
ogainst SC	centific analysis from people who don't kno
what screpc	e is especially those referring to historic
records	

Cotter, Jason General Public October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_058-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1020_215

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR ---000--YREKA, CALIFORNIA THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MR. REX COZZALIO: Fair warning, I am going to

speak very quickly, but here's a copy of my comments.

My name is Rex Cozzalio, R-e-x C-o-z-z-a-l-i-o.

We are four generations living on, in, and with

the Klamath, immediately below where the dams now exist.

Years of seeing current sites and documented

history submitted by public comment have failed to show a

single change in the predetermined direction of this

unaccountable special interest experiment.

Comment 1 - KHSA

So let's briefly recap this process today:

secret KBRA meetings demanded unsupported, pre-conditioned

agreement to dams' removals and the tiered hierarchy of

resource taking in order to sit at the table;

Seated agencies helping to create

pre-conditions and terms acted under the U.S. Secretary of

Interior directives;

In accepting those pre-conditions, members

gained assurance of resources and benefits, quote, to

provide for the needs of each other;

To force the owner of dams to agree to

removals, many lawsuits were filed and an immense wish

list was demanded to FERC as a condition for the pending dams' relicensing, limiting alternatives and intentionally making continued dams' operations unfeasible. At that point, the secretary created yet another secret KBRA-related group, now the KHSA. The secretary offered a choice to PacifiCorp: Be subject to unaffordable wish-list costs for relicensing, ongoing litigation from many of the same KBRA players, and then the inability to meet newly changed water quality permit requirements or accept the dams' removals, along with massive percs and payoffs funded by unrepresented ratepayers, taxpayers, and immunity from liability for removal damages caused to the region. The secretary's provision for final review and decision for dams' removals would fall to his subjective opinion. Science recommendations, to aid his decision, would come from the USGS, also working under his direction. Comment 2 - NEPA Now, thousands of pages of parsed and selective reports still need an executive summary to exclude the cautions, concerns, and negative conclusions issued by their own selected advisory committee. Evidence of manipulation, such as the upper basin sediment study, has seen nothing but a repositioned

continuance towards the same predetermined conclusions. This summary is a travesty of exclusion, unaccountability and inaccuracies, and will provide fine reference for a secretarial determination he was instrumental in creating. This contrives to seek an intended agenda precedent which has successfully ignored repeated regional majority submissions regarding the documented history, current studies, unaccountable regional and economic impacts, the will of the affected majority, and the current and future regulatory devastation of the environment. You may argue that ethics is not a review component of this EIS, but I submit to you that an unethically-based process creates failed decisions posing an illegal impact upon the salmon, the environment, and the people.

Thank you.

Cozzalio, Rex General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_215-1	This Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) has been developed in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to analyze the potential impacts to the environment from the removal of the four PacifiCorp dams on the Klamath River as contemplated in the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and from the implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). Together, these two agreements attempt to resolve long-standing conflicts in the Klamath Basin. Some of the conflicts and issues these agreements attempt to resolve are enumerated on Draft EIS/EIR p. ES-1 and ES-8-9. The activities leading to the development of the KHSA and the KBRA are discussed on p. ES-7-13. Both the KHSA and KBRA were negotiated and signed by a diverse array of over 40 parties with an interest in resolving Klamath Basin issues. The goal of the KHSA is found on p. 3 or the agreement and the goals of the KBRA are found on p. 4 of that agreement. See Klamathrestoration.gov for the KHSA and KBRA.	No
	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Disapprove of Dam Removal.	
	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	
	Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.	
	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	
GP_MC_1020_215-2	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No

GP LT 1020 270

My name is Rex Cozzalio and here we are again.

We are 4 generations living on, in, and with the Klamath immediately below where the dams now exist and at the focal point of dam rhetoric. Years of seeing vast amounts of current science and documented history submitted by 'public comment' have failed to show a single change in the predetermined direction of this unaccountable special interest experiment. Therefore, I am submitting detailed comments regarding the Executive Summary and EIS separately and will here address the ethics component.

Lets briefly recap this process to date. Comment 1 - KHSA

KBRA meetings which occurred in secret demanded unsupported preconditioned agreement to dams' removals and the tiered hierarchy of resource taking in order to sit at the table. Seated Agencies helping create group preconditions and terms acted under the U.S. Secretary of Interior directives. In accepting those pre-conditions, members gained assurance of resources and benefits to 'provide for the needs of each other' (2005 KBRA Letter of Intent). To force the owner of dams to agree to removals, many lawsuits were filed and an immense 'wish list' was demanded to FERC as a condition for the pending dams' relicensing, limiting alternatives and intentionally making continued dams' operation unfeasible. At that point the Secretary created another secret KBRA related group (now KHSA) to 'offer a solution' to Pacific Power preconditioned with Pacific Power submission to KBRA involvement and agreement with dams' removal intent. The Secretary then offered a choice to Pacific Power, be subjected to unaffordable 'wish list' costs for relicensing, ongoing litigation from many of the same KBRA players, and the inability to meet concurrently changed unattainable water quality permit requirements, or accept dams' removals along with massive percs and payoffs to be funded by the unrepresented ratepayers, taxpayers, and a promised Congressional immunity from liability for removal damages caused to the region. Once compelled to comply, KBRA propaganda extolled the 'right' for Pacific Power to make a 'private property' economic decision. With those signatures the Secretary included the provision that the final review and decision for dams' removals would fall to his subjective opinion. 'Science recommendations' to 'aid' his decision would come from the USGS, also working under his direction. And now, thousands of pages of parsed and selective 'reports' still needed an 'Executive Summary' to exclude the cautions, concerns, and negative conclusions issued by even their own selected advisory committees. Expressions of concern over conflict of interest met with indignant cries of personal attack. Later evidence of manipulations such as the upper basin sediment study and abuses of regulatory authority have seen nothing but a repositioned continuance towards the same predetermined conclusion. This Summary is a travesty of exclusion, unaccountability, and inaccuracles, and will provide fine reference for a 'Secretarial Determination' he was instrumental in creating. This contrives to seek an intended Agenda precedent which has successfully ignored repeated regional majority submissions regarding the documented history, current studies, unaccountable regional and economic impacts, the will of the affected majority, and the current and future regulatory devastation of our environment. It is ironic that the people who truly seem to care about the entire ecosystem in which we live are those unrepresented and in opposition to the pending dams' removals and KBRA disaster, and upon whom is placed the burden of risk, cost and loss. You may argue that ethics is not a review component of this EIS, but I submit to you that an unethically based process creates failed decisions posing an illegal impact upon the salmon, environment, and her people.

Cozzalio, Rex General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

No

GP_LT_1020_270-1

This comment includes opinions and assertions unsubstantiated by facts. This Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) has been developed in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to analyze the potential impacts to the environment from the removal of the four PacifiCorp dams on the Klamath River as contemplated in the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and from the implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). Together, these two agreements attempt to resolve long-standing conflicts in the Klamath Basin. Some of the conflicts and issues these agreements attempt to resolve are enumerated on Draft EIS/EIR p. ES-1 and ES-8-9. The activities leading to the development of the KHSA and the KBRA are discussed on p. ES-7-13. Both the KHSA and KBRA were negotiated and signed by a diverse array of over 40 parties with an interest in resolving Klamath Basin issues. The goal of the KHSA is found on p. 3 or the agreement and the goals of the KBRA are found on p. 4 of that agreement. See Klamathrestoration.gov for the KHSA and KBRA.

Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.

Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Disapprove of Dam Removal.

Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.

Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.

Master Response N/CP-26 KHSA and KBRA Settlement Parties.

GP_WI_1114_648

From: kec33@humboldt.edu[SMTP:KEC33@HUMBOLDT.EDU]

Sent: Monday, November 14, 2011 10:10:25 AM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: I Support Alternative 2 Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Kathryn Crane Organization:

Subject: I Support Alternative 2

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: As a fishery biologist and resident of the Klamath river basin, I fully support the full removal of the Klamath river dams. Along with the economic and cultural benefits, restoring access to the upper reaches of the basin will help preserve the dwindling genetic diversity of California salmonids. I urge you to move forward with this project and help restore one of the historically largest salmon populations in the Pacific Northwest.

Crane, Kathryn Genreal Public November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1114_648-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1020_078

From: s crawford[SMTP:CRAWFORD_LOGGING@HOTMAIL.COM]

Sent: Thursday, October 20, 2011 4:07:16 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: dam

Auto forwarded by a Rule To Whom it concerns:

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Mark and I have lived on the Klamath River, here in Seiad Valley, since 1972 We have raised our family here and it is a beautiful place to live and work. We do not agree with the dam removal. The dams need to stay. They were put in for a reason and that has not changed. When talks of removal began, the power company raised rates. We do not even want to think what they will do with our rates if the dams were to be taken out and then down the road it will be decided that they should put them back. Removing the dams will not solve the fish problems. The river ran red for 7+ years during the mining days and that never killed the fish. All this is like a ddg chasing his tail.

Comment 3 - Fish

Comment 4 - Fish

Comment 2 - Hydropower

Mark and Sherry Crawford

Crawford, Mark & Sherry General Public

October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1020_078-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1020_078-2	Comment noted.	No
GP_EM_1020_078-3	The Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) notes that watershed problems in the Klamath Basin are caused by many factors and likely will not all be solved by just removing dams. As a result, the Proposed Action includes the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement KBRA. In broad terms, the KHSA speaks to removal of hydroelectric dams on the Klamath River; the KBRA speaks to the settlement of long-running disputes concerning the use of Klamath Basin water for irrigation, fish and wildlife. Combined, both agreements seek to advance the restoration of salmonids in the Klamath Basin. The central issue in both agreements is removal of the 4 Klamath River hydroelectric dams.	No
	The Final EIS describes and analyzes 4 Action Alternatives and the No Action Alternative (Alternative 1). Alternatives 2 and 3 implement the KBRA and KSHA, including complete or partial dam removal. Alternatives 1, 4 and 5 do not implement the KBRA and KHSA and do not remove the dams. The Secretary may select the No Action Alternative one of the action alternatives or a combination of alternatives. Effects on fish of dam removal (Alternatives 2 and 3) and not removing dams (Alternatives 1, 4 and 5) are addressed in Section 3.3.4.3 Effects Determinations, of the EIS. Expert Panel Reports addressing the likely response of fish populations are included in the sections on Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook salmon respectively.	
	Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook.	
	Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty and Likelihood of Success.	
GP_EM_1020_078-4	Gold mining occurred primarily in the Lower Klamath Basin and is only one of many factors that have contributed to the decline of fisheries in the Klamath Basin. The decline in spring run Chinook salmon began prior to construction of Copco 1 Dam due to factors such as mining and unregulated cannery operations at the river mouth (Snyder 1931; EIS/EIR 3.15.3.4). Mining activity can affect fish by generating sediment from upslope operations or by disturbing spawning and holding habitat with in-stream placer mining. Dredge mining in the Scott River and other locations eliminated fish habitat by channel alteration. The Lower Klamath	No

Crawford, Mark & Sherry General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

Basin is composed of generally steeper, mountainous terrain (see Section 3.11, Geology, Soils, and Geologic Hazards), where historical hillslope and in-channel gold mining and extensive logging have occurred, along with agricultural and ranching activities that divert water in many of the lower tributary basins. These activities have altered streamflows, increased concentrations of suspended sediment and nutrients in watercourses, and increased summer water temperatures (EIS Section 3.2.3.1). The major activities identified as responsible for the decline of coho salmon in Oregon and California and/or degradation of their habitat included logging, road building, grazing, mining, urbanization, stream channelization, dams, wetland loss, beaver trapping, artificial propagation, overfishing, water withdrawals, and unscreened diversions for irrigation (NOAA Fisheries Service 1997a; EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.1). In the Salmon River, a Lower Klamath tributary, mining has adversely affected Chinook Salmon by disturbing spawning and holding habitat (NRC 2004, EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.2).

The comment as offered presents no evidence that mining did not adversely affect fish.

GP_MC_1020_212

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR ---000--YREKA, CALIFORNIA THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MR. MIKE CREBBIN: Mike Crebbin, C-r-e-b-b-i-n.

The first thing I would like to say is fishing

Comment 1 - Water Quality

in the Klamath in the '40s, we used to go up there and
fish a couple times in the first of the season and then
we'd quit because the river got so dammed hot, the fish
weren't any good, and it was -- it actually stunk after

<u>awhile.</u>

Iron Gate turned the Klamath River into a

pretty nice stream in about 1960. People went out and

played in the river, then. Before that, they hardly ever

got in the darned river in the summertime because it

stunk.

And I looked it up last night and it said we
had a-thousand-ten cubic feet of water coming out of Iron

Gate, we had about 700 at John Boyle Dam, so I guess Iron

Gate is doing some good.

Comment 2 - Out of Scope

I have one more comment I would like to make.

In 2001, I went over to Tulelake and looked around the basin, and all that prime peak soil and all the crops were dried up and not being grown because they had a little fight on water. It looked to me like we should have had

Clamath Facilities Removal inal EIS/EIR	
	yellow tape all around Tulelake as a crime scene created by our own government.
	<u> </u>

I am a rancher, too, I hate to tell you, and

this book is not worth the paper they printed it on.

Crebbin, Mike General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_212-1	Master Response WQ-16 Upper Klamath Basin Historically Productive but Land Use Exacerbates Problem.	No
	Master Response WQ-4B Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.	
	Along with the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) implementation, dam removal will improve water quality in the Klamath River and support numerous designated beneficial uses.	
GP_MC_1020_212-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_WI_0922_003

From: elizabethcreely@yahoo.com[SMTP:ELIZABETHCREELY@YAHOO.COM]

Sent: Thursday, September 22, 2011 10:18:15 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Removal of the dams on the Klamath River

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Elizabeth cReely Organization: n/a

Subject: Removal of the dams on the Klamath River

Body: I just read an article in the San Francisco Chronicle that reports on the Dept. of the Interiors recommendations for removing the dams along the Klamath River. Taking the dam down would open up 420 miles of habitat for migrating salmon, create jobs and cost less than it would to maintain the reservoirs, not to mention the problem of dealing with the toxic blue-green algae Microcystis aeruginosa. Sounds like a win to me. We get the river back as the fish stocks rise and repopulate themselves. The loss of lakefront property is a silly concern and ought no to be allowed to derail this process. Please take the recommendations of the report seriously and please remove the dams.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Creely, Elizabeth General Public September 22, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_0922_003-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1020_221

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR ---000--YREKA, CALIFORNIA THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MR. BRANDON CRISS: Hello, my name is Brandon

Criss, B-r-a-n-d-o-n, C-r-i-s-s, rancher from Butte Valley.

In February 2010 I was working for Oregon State

Comment 1 - KHSA

Senator Whitsett, and I frustratingly watched when the

Klamath Basin Restoration and Dam Removal Agreements were

signed in Salem, Oregon by Salazar, Kulongoskyi and

Schwarzenegger. This is exactly what then California

Governor Schwarzenegger told the audience:

Quote: Today is a great time for celebration

because if you think about just 15 months ago and we were

all promising each other to do everything we can to go

through our differences and to finalize an agreement to

tear down those dams and say asta la vista to those dams,

unquote.

Now you come to us 18 months later saying that

all this time you were doing unbiased research, that you

want to listen to our opinion before you make a final

decision on dam removal.

We all know the decision has been made. Your

boss has already spilled the beans in a publicity stunt.

In regard to PacifiCorp's private property

rights, a California State Senator who publicly spoke of his one-on-one meetings, one-on-one meetings with PacifiCorp, made it clear in a December 2009 press release, "PacifiCorp faced a hostile regulatory environment that forced the company to get the best deal they could for their shareholders." And PacifiCorp was, quote, harassed by political interpretations of environmental laws, unquote. Comment 2 - Sediment Toxicity Your actions will create a great and harmful cost. When the toxic sediment from behind those dams is flushed down river killing fish and people, when a viable fish hatchery behind Iron Gate Dam is destroyed, and when farmers in the Tulelake Basin in future years have their water shut-off again, your names will be synonymous with those future man-made disasters. Comment 3 - NEPA I hope you realize that your work is already being discredited. In the future, graduate students will be re-analyzing your biased research and will soundly discredit your reputations for your lack of sound scientific practices expected from all professional scientists. Comment 4 - Alternatives Primarily in regards to fish passage, your failure to understand the significance of the Shasta

Nation Fish Bypass which solves all the problems without

dam removal.

Comment 5 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Also please place in your arguments the ballot

arguments for and against Measure G in November 2010.

Siskiyou County was 79 percent against dam removal.

In Tulelake, they were told that if the dams

come down, then they will receive irrigation water. Many

of us campaigned in Tulelake for no on Measure G. And we

had a booth at the TBU County Fair. And we're proud to

say your blackmail has failed. We had 77 percent against

dam removal.

The will of the people, sound science and common

sense all oppose dam removal, and your lengthy report

should reflect those facts.

Criss, Brandon General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_221-1	Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.	No
	Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.	
GP_MC_1020_221-2	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	No
	Master Response AQU-1C Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish.	
GP_MC_1020_221-3	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No
GP_MC_1020_221-4	Master Response ALT-2 Elimination of Alternative 10 - Fish Bypass: Bogus Creek Bypass Alternative and Alternative 11 - Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Routing from Detailed Study.	No
GP_MC_1020_221-5	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1111_570

From: papaebe@gmail.com [SMTP:PAPAEBE@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 7:40:08 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Peter Crosby Organization:

Subject: Klamath

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: It just makes sense-a once in a lifetime opportunity PLEASE, for the sake of future generations, REMOVE THEM Respectfully ${\tt p}$

Crosby, Peter General Public November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_570-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1212_1032

From: Shane Cross[SMTP:GARWHAL@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Tuesday, December 13, 2011 1:36:13 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Klamath Dams DEIS

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez

Russey of Resignation

Bureau of Reclamation 2800 Cottage Way Sacramento, CA 95825

Dear Ms. Vasquez,

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Lam writing to express my support for selection of Alternative #2, the preferred alternative, in the Klamath Dams DEIS. Alternative #2 provides for full dam removal and implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement. As a fifth generation rancher, I can attest that the Klamath River Basin Restoration Agreement is beneficial to family farms and ranches in the area, will save taxpayers money, and will be beneficial for the local economy, fish and wildlife.

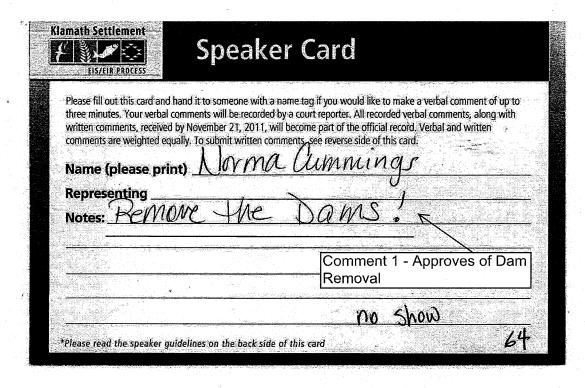
Thank you for considering my comment and my support for Alternative #2.

Sincerely,

Shane Cross

Cross, Shane General Public December 12, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1212_1032-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No



GP_MF_1025_306

Cummings, Norma General Public October 25, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1025_306-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1003_017

From: marycunningham@charter.net[SMTP:MARYCUNNINGHAM@CHARTER.NET]

Sent: Monday, October 03, 2011 10:57:01 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: EIS/EIR Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Mary Cunningham

Organization: private citizen

Subject: EIS/EIR

Comment 1 - Costs

Body: The EIS/EIR report has the following problems:
The estimated cost for the dam removal is very deceiving to the public. It should be made clear to the taxpayers that the total cost of this project is actually

1.4 billion dollars, a figure quoted by the KBRA. And even if you do not wish to inform the public of the total cost you should include the compensation that will need to be paid to the property owners affected by dam removal. You do not even talk about that.

Comment 2 - Real Estate

Comment 3 - Real Estate

The appraisal submitted to analyze property value loss was very flawed. The appraiser chose to not analyze improvements on the affected parcels. This is ridiculous since the parcels with improvements will face a greater monetary loss in dollars than the unimproved parcels. The appraisal firm chosen to do the appraisal is from Sacramento, approximately 270 miles from Copco Lake. This does not reflect geographic competency. The appraiser based the percentage of loss on an effective date in 2008. This is wrong. The licenses for the dams ran out in February 2006 and that is when we saw real loss in value due to possible dam removal. Buyers do not like an uncertain market. The appraiser also made another glaring mistake in my opinion. In order to reach his estimate of loss he used a hypothetical condition that the entire area had been restored to its state before the dams were in place, a complete restoration of the area. No one knows how long that will take if indeed it ever happens. It could be 30, 40, maybe 50 years or never. The percentage of loss must be estimated from the day after the dams are removed, not some uncertain date in the future. If this study has so many flaws it makes one wonder about all the other studies used in this report.

Cunningham, Mary General Public October 03, 2011

Comment Code Comment Response Change in EIS/EIR GP_WI_1003_017-1 Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate. No GP_WI_1003_017-2 Master Response RE-3A Landowner Compensation. No GP_WI_1003_017-3 Master Response RE-1B C Real Estate Evaluation Report. No The Evaluation Report states that the after condition will be made under the hypothetical condition the dams have been removed and the lakes have been drained. It further presumes that the river has returned to being a river flowing down the lower levels of the canyon floor and that the land which is under the lake has been restored to its native condition which is defined as "similar to the land bordering the river upstream of the lakes and land bordering the river downstream of the lakes."			
GP_WI_1003_017-2 Master Response RE-3A Landowner Compensation. No GP_WI_1003_017-3 Master Response RE-1B C Real Estate Evaluation Report. No The Evaluation Report states that the after condition will be made under the hypothetical condition the dams have been removed and the lakes have been drained. It further presumes that the river has returned to being a river flowing down the lower levels of the canyon floor and that the land which is under the lake has been restored to its native condition which is defined as "similar to the land bordering the river upstream of the lakes and land bordering	Comment Code	Comment Response	_
GP_WI_1003_017-3 Master Response RE-1B C Real Estate Evaluation Report. No The Evaluation Report states that the after condition will be made under the hypothetical condition the dams have been removed and the lakes have been drained. It further presumes that the river has returned to being a river flowing down the lower levels of the canyon floor and that the land which is under the lake has been restored to its native condition which is defined as "similar to the land bordering the river upstream of the lakes and land bordering	GP_WI_1003_017-1	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No
The Evaluation Report states that the after condition will be made under the hypothetical condition the dams have been removed and the lakes have been drained. It further presumes that the river has returned to being a river flowing down the lower levels of the canyon floor and that the land which is under the lake has been restored to its native condition which is defined as "similar to the land bordering the river upstream of the lakes and land bordering	GP_WI_1003_017-2	Master Response RE-3A Landowner Compensation.	No
under the hypothetical condition the dams have been removed and the lakes have been drained. It further presumes that the river has returned to being a river flowing down the lower levels of the canyon floor and that the land which is under the lake has been restored to its native condition which is defined as "similar to the land bordering the river upstream of the lakes and land bordering	GP_WI_1003_017-3	Master Response RE-1B C Real Estate Evaluation Report.	No
Master Response RE-5 Reservoir Area Management Plant.		under the hypothetical condition the dams have been removed and the lakes have been drained. It further presumes that the river has returned to being a river flowing down the lower levels of the canyon floor and that the land which is under the lake has been restored to its native condition which is defined as "similar to the land bordering the river upstream of the lakes and land bordering the river downstream of the lakes."	

GP_LT_1208_1009

The Honorable Ken Salazar,
Secretary U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, NW 507180
Washington, DC 20240

PECEIVED 2011 NOV 28 PM 3: 52 November 16, 2011

Dear Secretary Salazar:

I own a home on Copco Lake and I wish to comment on the EIS/EIR draft report that was placed on the internet for input concerning the 4 dams in Siskiyou County.

Since I am not a scientist, but I am a concerned citizen, I cannot fully appreciate the necessity to even consider removing the dams, or the time involved to conduct the study, or the expenditure of money our nation does not have, or the need for the removal of functioning dams that you, as Secretary of the Interior, and your department, wish to accomplish.

I have many questions as to the validity of the report since most of the conclusions resulted in "No concrete evidence or conclusion". I respectfully request the same courtesy that you afforded us to read and comment on the report, and I respectfully request that you please read my questions. I would appreciate an answer.

Comment 1 - Economics

Are you aware that Siskiyou County's unemployment rate is higher than the national average of over 9%? Are you aware that removal of the dams will seriously impact the one economic factor that helps to keep Siskiyou County afloat? Are you aware that our source of revenue is: TOURISTS, FISHING! HUNTING! County Taxes on Real Estate and Property values and with dam removal that source will dissipate? Do you think more unemployment for Siskiyou County is the answer? Do you think the business community can stand the loss? Are you aware that Siskiyou County already has had financial setbacks with mining and logging curtailments?

Comment 2 - Terrestrial/Wildlife

Why would anyone intentionally destroy a 100 year old eco-system that is thriving with wild-life, on the premise that removal of the 4 dams will ultimately restore wetlands in another area? Wetlands are already established in the area You and your Agency wish to destroy!

Removal of the dams would destroy a beautiful environment where white pelicans, ducks, geese, cormorants, eagles, osprey, Caspian terns, turtles, crawdads, yellow perch, wild, native, rainbow trout black bass, blue gill, deer, bear, cougar, raccoons, otter, squirrels, etc. all the wildlife that live peacefully in and around the lakes, all will suffer, the fish will die and the land will be turned into an ugly, smelly, stinking, fish decaying, fly invested wasteland as a result. Not only would this be a disgrace but could result in law suits no matter what is said, otherwise.

Are you aware that the Klamath River above Copco Lake has been designated a wild and scenic river and it has some of the best fishing for wild, native rainbow trout that you will find anywhere and dam removal will be the demise of that resource for fishermen?

Comment 3 - W&S River

Since Iron Gate Hatchery will be destroyed along with Iron Gate Dam, Salmon will not increase but will be on their way to oblivion, and this due to unscientific claims that dam removal will restore the salmon runs in the future. Truth is: Salmon spawning grounds will be inundated with silt and the salmon eggs will be smothered resulting in less salmon for future generations.

Comment 4 - Fish

Comment 5a - Disapproves lof Dam Removal

Have you not heard the OUTCRY of the residents of Copco Lake and the people in the surrounding areas, and the Supervisors of Siskiyou County? Have you not heard the voices that have been shouting from the roof tops? KEEP OUR DAMS IN-TACT!

How would You like it if Your property was devalued by Assessors that were sent, not from your County, but from your State Capital, and the starting appraisal figure used was deliberately lower than it should have been due to controversy initiated by Your office over dam removal? Siskiyou County Assessor's Office has cried foul and I agree!

Comment 6 - Real Estate

The United States is experiencing an economic crisis. We owe TRILLIONS OF DOLLARS to Foreign Governments. We continue to borrow money to fund foolish projects and the U.S. debt goes higher and higher. We need to stop spending money we don't have!

The first estimates to remove Copco1, Copco2, Iron Gate, and JC Boyle were quoted at \$200 Billion Dollars. Now to fund removal and lower visibility, various creative accounting practices are being used to funnel funds into other budget areas, thus, estimates are now somewhat lower and may in actuality be much higher than is predicted at present. When has any Government project been lower than expected?

Comment 8 - General/Other

Comment 7 - Costs

Who will benefit by dam removal? It certainly is not the residents of Copco Lake or Iron Gate or communities down river or Siskiyou County? Who is it that will make a great deal of money on establishing an alternate source of energy to replace existing facilities, and the restoration projects to restore the land that have been mentioned in your scoping report? Where will Siskiyou County's water be diverted? Is Southern California in line to acquire our water? Is the Department of Interior in cahoots with those who will benefit the most at the cost of Siskiyou County and its residents?

Comment 9 -Hydrology

The dams were not built with flood control as its chief mission but the dams have alleviated major flood problems to date; should dam removal become a reality major flood damage downstream could result in the future. You, as the Honorable Secretary of the Department of Interior, by advocating dam removal demonstrated to all of us in Siskiyou County that in your opinion people in our communities do not count. Does the end justify the means in your opinion? I hope that is not your position and that your voice will ultimately side with the people of Siskiyou County in keeping our dams in-tact.

Comment 10 - Hydropower

Removing 4 Dams on the Klamath River is irresponsible, wasteful, expensive, and foolish especially when more, not less electricity will be needed in the future. In this time of economic crisis it is criminal to remove facilities that provide green, cheap, clean electricity for 70,000 families, electricity generated and not used is placed on a grid for future use. WHY PAY HIGHER UTILITY BILLS TO BUILD SOMETHING THAT MAY NOT WORK or would be more expensive? Solyndra fiasco could result who knows? WE KNOW WHAT IS WORKING! WE KNOW WHAT WE WANT! WE WANT OUR KLAMATH DAMS IN-TACT

Sincerely,

Comment 5b - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Dorothy Dana 27738 Copco Road Montague, CA 96064

Comment Autho Agency/Assoc. Submittal Date

Dana, Dorothy General Public December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1208_1009-1	Section 3.15 of the Draft EIS/EIR evaluates potential economic effects of the Proposed Action. The section includes regional economic information for each economic region evaluation, which is supplemented by further county-specific information in Appendix O. The economic analysis includes an evaluation of effects to recreation that includes tourism, fishing and hunting and effects to real estate and county property tax revenues. Section 3.15 also estimates positive and negative effects to jobs, labor income, and output. The cumulative analysis and Appendix O present information and take into account losses in the timber industry.	No
GP_LT_1208_1009-2	Master Response TERR-2 Reservoir Habitat.	No
	The Proposed Action would return the area to its pre-development state as a riverine system. Restored wetland and riparian habitats would be supported by the natural hydrological processes of the river channel and would be similar to those that existed historically.	
	Section 3.19 provides an evaluation of impacts on aesthetics/ scenic resources from dam removal. If an action causes a substantial change to the characteristic (i.e., natural, predevelopment) state, then it is considered an adverse impact. Since the characteristic state is a river, not reservoirs, the action of dam and reservoir removal is not considered an adverse impact. That said, it is noted in Section 3.19 that there would be a significant impact at the reservoir locations because natural appearing vegetation patterns with woody riparian vegetation may take a long time (10 to 50+ years) to develop. The impact on scenic resources would be a significant impact that would occur in both the short and long term, until vegetation has become established.	
GP_LT_1208_1009-3	Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.20.3.5 describes the Oregon and California Klamath River designated National Wild and Scenic River (NWSR) segments. Further, p. 3.20-54 and 55 of Section 3.20.4.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR discusses the impacts to anadromous and resident fish species in both the Oregon and California NWSR segments with dam removal. Those effects were determined to be long-term and beneficial to both resident and anadromous fish.	No
GP_LT_1208_1009-4	Master Response AQU-18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives.	No
	The EIS/EIR acknowledges that Chinook salmon, coho salmon and steelhead downstream of Keno Dam would be adversely affected by sediment released by dam removal in the short-term (less than 2 years). In the long term, all of these species are	

Dana, Dorothy General Public December 08, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

expected to benefit from the Proposed Action because of access to habitat and improvements in water quality (Draft EIS/EIR 4-73-79).

Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.

The deposition of dam-released sediment and sediment resupply would likely extend from Iron Gate Dam to Cottonwood Creek (Reclamation 2011). Long-term sediment deposition, either from dam release or sediment resupply, is unlikely downstream of Cottonwood Creek. Using this point as the downstream extent of bedload-related effects, 8 miles of channel could be affected by sediment release and resupply. The affected channel represents 4 percent of the total channel length (190 miles) of the mainstem Klamath River downstream of Iron Gate Dam (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.4.3.3).

As noted in EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.3.2.2 Suspended Sediment, finer sized particles that are not deposited and remain in suspension decrease to 60–70 percent of their value at Iron Gate Dam by Seiad Valley and to 40 percent of their initial value downstream of Orleans (Reclamation 2011) Overall, sediment release associated with the Proposed Action would cause short-term increases in suspended material (30 mg/L for 6–10 months following drawdown) that would result in non-attainment of applicable North Coast Basin Plan water quality objectives for suspended material in the Lower Klamath River and the Klamath Estuary and would substantially adversely affect the cold freshwater habitat (COLD) beneficial use. Under the Proposed Action, the short-term.

Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) would be affected by sediments released by dam removal. The short-term release of sediment from the dams under the Proposed Action would be detrimental to Chinook and coho salmon EFH during the months when SSC concentrations are elevated. In the long term, the Proposed Action would increase habitat for Chinook and coho salmon (upstream of currently designated EFH) by providing access to habitats upstream of Iron Gate Dam. EFH quality would be affected by improved water quality, and decreased prevalence of disease, as described above for coho salmon critical habitat. Improved access to habitats (upstream of designated EFH), improved water quality and decreased prevalence of disease would provide a benefit to EFH for Chinook and coho salmon. Based on a substantial reduction in EFH quality during reservoir drawdown, the Proposed Action would have a significant effect on EFH for Chinook and coho salmon in the short term. Based on benefits to quality, the Proposed Action would have a beneficial effect on EFH for

Comment Author Dana, Dorothy Agency/Assoc. General Public December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Chinook and coho salmon in the long term. (Draft EIS/EIR 3.4.3.3)	
GP_LT_1208_1009-5	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1208_1009-6	Master Response RE-1 Real Estate Evaluation Report.	No
GP_LT_1208_1009-7	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	
GP_LT_1208_1009-8	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1208_1009-9	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No
GP_LT_1208_1009-10	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No
	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	
	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	

GP EM 1230 1214

From: Mark Dana[SMTP:MARK.DANA@SBCGLOBAL.NET]

Sent: Saturday, December 31, 2011 12:55:00 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov

Cc: jimcook@snowcrest.com

Subject: Klamath Dam EIR Public Comments

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments to the Draft EIR and related documents in the EIR's public comment phase of the Klamath Restoration Project process for Secretary's Determination.

I appreciate the decision to extend the public comment period to December 30. However, with the shear volume of information included in the EIR it is still a relatively short period of time available for review and comment. As a result, my review is not as thorough as I hoped it would be and my comments could have been a bit more detailed. I apologize if some of my questions are already answered in some corner of the EIR or supporting documentation that I was not able to adequately review.

Comment 1 - Alternatives

Comment 2 - KHSA

I also provided these comments earlier to the e-mail form on the Klamath Restoration website.

Comment 1: The objective did not establish a minimum level to gauge success. Is the 50-80% increase in fish populations an adequate payback? Was that level of increase really what was hoped for when the study was requested? Would any level of increase no matter how small have been enough? If a minimum level had been established as the measure of success, less aggressive alternatives might have been sufficient to achieve and some of the alternatives that were discarded would have met the goals.

Comment 2. Based on review of the critical path schedule there are items that are deficient or lack sufficient detail to determine deficiency. For example, there is not enough time allocated for preparation and review of critical submittals. The construction is longer than a year, 18 months actually, which contradicts multiple references in related documents identifying the duration as a

one-year project.

Comment 3: The project approach is comprehensive and complex. There are significant deficiencies and/or complexity in the Project Approach, including trucking and production rate assumptions, demolition activities, manpower shifting, that leaves some doubt in the ability of the project to be completed within the desired schedule. Despite the goal of completing the most environmentally destructive work within a year to avoid killing all but one year's worth of fish hatchlings of various species, there appear to be likely deficiencies in constructability that place that goal at serious risk. Many of these can be mitigated through the progression of design but it has been my experience that even with a perfectly designed project, it is difficult to get the optimum level of each of 1) quality, 2) budget control, and 3) schedule. In the case of this project, the risk will be considered too great to allow the quality and schedule to be sacrificed and the result of favoring quality and schedule result in heavy implications to the budget.

Comment 2 cont.

Despite the increased funding to tighten up the design, one or several of the following will likely present issues that will further threaten schedule and budget: the possibility of obtaining an incompetent or ill-prepared contractor through the lowest bid process; subcontractor payment and coordination issues resulting in conflicts and delays; inadequate submittals from the contractor that need to be resubmitted for review and approval prior to start of work; labor or equipment deficiencies/issues; unforeseen conditions including uncovering Native American burial sites or sites of cultural significance at inopportune times and disruptive locations; unfavorable weather and other force majeure issues; right of way certification; nesting birds to be protected; potential redesign issues; and multiple others.

The purpose of this comment is not to list potential things that can go wrong but to highlight the likelihood that something will go wrong to delay the completion. The project schedule does not allow adequate float to critical activities and does not allow adequate contingency for likely scenarios that will result in delays. My projection is that the project will not be completed on schedule. The delays will impact more fish broods than desired. Is there a level of loss of spawning capability where the possibility of delay becomes an unacceptable risk and a disaster? Of course, the EIR cannot show a schedule that cannot support the goals of the project so the best-case scenario is provided to sell the project. Any indication of less than optimal performance would imperil the viability of the study. My advice is to provide a reasonable project approach and associated schedule for the work and understand what the impact is to budget and environment.

Comment 3 - Costs

Comment 4. Cost Estimate Reliability is Questionable. Estimates of cost appear to conflict with estimates of manpower. It is apparent that a lot of work has been put into current cost estimates. Associated documents highlight that the cost at \$291 million are far less than previous estimates of \$450 million while also stating that there will be 1,400 construction and related project jobs over the year of construction, while the project schedule shows more than a year of construction. The supporters of the project have taken these estimates out of context in an obvious effort to enhance the appeal of the project while these numbers are contradictory.

Comment 4 - Costs

Comment 5. Cost estimates do not consider cost of construction of replacement power plant design and construction and the loss of hydroelectric energy production cannot be easily replaced. There are relatively few new future hydroelectric opportunities. It seems a waste to go through the trouble of building a powerplant that replaces lost power production rather than providing additional supplies to a growing energy demand.

A new powerplant will need a new EIR, a suitable site for wind or solar and these and design and construction cost will far exceed dam demolition price.

Comment 5 - NEPA/CEQA

Comment 6. Cummulative Impacts assessment is incomplete. The impacts of construction of replacement power plant construction is not considered.

Comment 7. There appears to be Federal Title 6 issues not considered by the EIR. This includes access to a readily available fish food source provided by the lakes as utilized by the local Hmong populations and other disadvantaged groups.

Comment 6 - Envr. Justice

Comment 7 - Alternatives

Comment 8. Alternatives did not include a reduced scope project that would provide some increased salmon habitat without removing all the lakes. For example, if only Iron Gate Reservoir was removed, which is the most downstream and largest of the reservoirs, spawning and habitat would be increased by many miles. In this scenario, at least Copco Reservoir could be saved for recreation by future generations and the hypothesis that salmon levels will be increased by more habitat can be tested.

Comment 9. I do not agree that the mitigation measures for habitat replacement for waterfowl, for recreation and other impacts adequately reduce the impacts from significant. Additional habitat is not being adequately provided to provide replacement for what is lost. You cannot replace a lake. With increasing population demands expected over the next 50 years, loss of the recreation, habitat and other benefits will be lost forever. It will almost be impossible to replace a lake anywhere in California in the future.

* I am sending back-up to you on these comments/issues by U.S. mail service.

Thank you,

Mark Dana

1504 Beverly Place Albany, CA 94706

mark.dana@sbcglobal.net (510) 558-8284

Mark, Dana General Public December 30, 2011

Comment Code Comment Response Change in **EIS/EIR** Appendix A, Final Alternatives Report, from the Draft EIS/EIR GP EM 1230 1214-1 Nο describes the alternatives considered during development of the document. When screening alternatives, an alternative was considered to meet the objectives related to restoration of the salmonid fishery if it provided any improvement in the fishery. Therefore, Appendix A did not screen out alternatives that included a "less aggressive" approach to restoration based on this objective. The comment author also seems interested in a cost/benefit analysis of Reclamation's Klamath Project (whether a certain increase in fish populations would provide "payback" for the expenses of an alternative). This type of analysis is outside of the

GP_EM_1230_1214-2

The Lead Agencies believe the construction schedule, timing, and design, as outlined in Detailed Plan (2011) represents the best available science and engineering for the removal of these facilities. The Detailed Plan has been peer reviewed by an expert team of engineers.

requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to include in an EIS/EIR. The Klamath Dam Removal Overview Report for the Secretary of the Interior, however, does include an assessment of

Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.

the costs and benefits of the Proposed Action (see klamathrestoration gov for more information).

The 18 months estimated for construction refers to the overall period the contractor will be mobilized on the site, and does not include the additional time between contract award and site notice-to-proceed for the preparation, submittal, and approval of contract submittals. The description of a "one-year project" refers to calendar year 2020, during which time the majority of the reservoir drawdown and dam removal activities will occur as described under KHSA. The dam removal contractor will likely be awarded a contract through a negotiated procurement process, which provides for the best overall value to the project and not necessarily to the contractor having the lowest bid (although that can still be the result)." Note that I cannot address the part of the comment where he asks "Is there a level of loss of spawning capability where the possibility of delay becomes an unacceptable risk and a disaster?

GP_EM_1230_1214-3

Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.

Section 3.15 of the Draft EIS/EIR discusses potential job effects of the Proposed Action. The section also discusses the methodology

No

No

Mark, Dana General Public December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	and model used to quantify the employment effects. Output and employment impacts were modeled using a standard modeling framework (IMPLAN) using the best available data. Additional details can be found the Economics and Tribal summary technical report on the Klamathrestoration.gov website.	
GP_EM_1230_1214-4	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
	Analysis of the funding for existing power plant upgrades and new power plant construction is outside of the scope of this EIS/EIR.	
GP_EM_1230_1214-5	PacifiCorp will be providing power from hydropower facilities at Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River and sources in the east. Currently, the dams only provide regionally important peaking power, but do not provide a baseload source for the area. Power is currently transmitted to the region from sources in the east and north to cover baseload requirements. PacifiCorp is already upgrading transmission and generating infrastructure to meet the expected demand in the Klamath region in 2018. These upgrades are being done now to cover power needs in 2018 and beyond, and are unrelated to the proposed removal of the Klamath Dams. PacifiCorp's Strategic Plan has identified the need for new power sources in the region regardless of the outcome of the proposed Klamath River Dam removal. These planned upgrades are described in the Draft EIS/EIR on p. 3.18-13 to 3.18-14, and 3.18-23 to 3.18-24.	No
	Please see p. 3.10-30 in Section 3.10 Greenhouse Gases/Global Climate Change for additional information on assumptions regarding replacement of lost power.	
	The Draft EIS/EIR assumes that PacifiCorp will provide replacement power from existing facilities; no new power generating facilities would be required as part of Reclamation's Klamath Project. The Cumulative Effects section analyzes the cumulative effects of the replacement power under Greenhouse Gases/Global Climate Change and Public Health and Safety, Utilities and Public Services, Solid Waste, and Power.	
GP_EM_1230_1214-6	EIS/EIR Section 3.16, Environmental Justice, identifies disadvantaged communities in Reclamation's Klamath Project area that could be disproportionately affected by the alternatives. The analysis uses available demographic data to identify low income and minority populations. County residents and tribes were identified as low income and/or minority and an environmental justice impact analysis was conducted on potential alternative effects.	No

Mark, Dana General Public December 30, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

GP_EM_1230_1214-7

The Lead Agencies developed a list of 18 preliminary alternatives that were screened down to five. The Lead Agencies fully analyzed the five alternatives in the Draft EIS/EIR because they best meet the NEPA purpose and CEQA objectives, minimize negative effects, and are potentially feasible (Draft EIS/EIR, Section 2.3). (A full description of the alternatives and the rationale for screening the alternatives is presented in Appendix A, the Alternatives Formulation Report). The comment author suggests a "reduced scope project," and Appendix A considered several alternatives that meet this description. Alternative 5 considers removal of two dams, which also addresses the comment author's request. Alternative 5 is included in the Draft EIS/EIR.

Specifically, the comment author requested consideration of an alternative that removed only Iron Gate Dam. However, Iron Gate Reservoir was initially constructed to even out the wide diurnal fluctuations in flows that were the result of the operation of the upstream dams when generating power (or not). Removing only this facility would require extensive changes to power generation or the flow changes would have adverse effects on fish compared to existing conditions.

GP_EM_1230_1214-8

Based on the evaluation of impacts to waterfowl and other species that utilize the reservoirs, long-term impacts would be less than significant because these species would be able to utilize newly created riverine, riparian and wetland habitat, while others would utilize other aquatic habitat in the Klamath Basin, most notably the large wetland complexes of the Upper and Lower Klamath and Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuges. The Proposed Action would return the area to its pre-development state as a riverine system. Restored wetland and riparian habitats would be supported by the natural hydrological processes of the river channel and would be similar to those that existed historically.

No

No

Mark, Dana General Public December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1230_1214-1	Appendix A, Final Alternatives Report, from the Draft EIS/EIR describes the alternatives considered during development of the document. When screening alternatives, an alternative was considered to meet the objectives related to restoration of the salmonid fishery if it provided any improvement in the fishery. Therefore, Appendix A did not screen out alternatives that included a "less aggressive" approach to restoration based on this objective.	No
	The comment author also seems interested in a cost/benefit analysis of the project (whether a certain increase in fish populations would provide "payback" for the expenses of an alternative). This type of analysis is outside of the requirements of NEPA and CEQA to include in an EIS/EIR. The Klamath Dam Removal Overview Report for the Secretary of the Interior, however, does include an assessment of the costs and benefits of the Proposed Action (see klamathrestoration.gov for more information).	
GP_EM_1230_1214-2	The Lead Agencies believe the construction schedule, timing, and design, as outlined in Detailed Plan (2011) represents the best available science and engineering for the removal of these facilities The Detailed Plan has been peer reviewed by an expert team of engineers.	No
	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	
	The 18 months estimated for construction refers to the overall period the contractor will be mobilized on the site, and does not include the additional time between contract award and site notice-to-proceed for the preparation, submittal, and approval of contract submittals. The description of a "one-year project" refers to calendar year 2020, during which time the majority of the reservoir drawdown and dam removal activities will occur as described under KHSA. The dam removal contractor will likely be awarded a contract through a negotiated procurement process, which provides for the best overall value to the project and not necessarily to the contractor having the lowest bid (although that can still be the result)." Note that I cannot address the part of the comment where he asks "Is there a level of loss of spawning capability where the possibility of delay becomes an unacceptable risk and a disaster?	
GP_EM_1230_1214-3	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No
	Section 3.15 of the Draft EIS/EIR discusses potential job effects of the Proposed Action. The section also discusses the methodology and model used to quantify the employment effects. Output and	

Comment Author Agency/Assoc. Submittal Date	Mark, Dana General Public December 30, 2011	
Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	employment impacts were modeled using a standard modeling framework (IMPLAN) using the best available data. Additional details can be found the Economics and Tribal summary technical report on the Klamathrestoration.gov website.	
GP_EM_1230_1214-4	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
	Analysis of the funding for existing power plant upgrades and new power plant construction is outside of the scope of this EIS/EIR.	
GP_EM_1230_1214-5	PacifiCorp will be providing power from hydropower facilities at Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River and sources in the east. Currently, the dams only provide regionally important peaking power, but do not provide a baseload source for the area. Power is currently transmitted to the region from sources in the east and north to cover baseload requirements. PacifiCorp is already upgrading transmission and generating infrastructure to meet the expected demand in the Klamath region in 2018. These upgrades are being done now to cover power needs in 2018 and beyond, and are unrelated to the proposed removal of the Klamath Dams. PacifiCorp's Strategic Plan has identified the need for new power sources in the region regardless of the outcome of the proposed Klamath River Dam removal. These planned upgrades are described in the Draft EIS/EIR on p. 3.18-13 to 3.18-14, and 3.18-23 to 3.18-24.	No
	Please see p. 3.10-30 in Section 3.10 Greenhouse Gases/Global Climate Change for additional information on assumptions regarding replacement of lost power.	
	The Draft EIS/EIR assumes that PacifiCorp will provide replacement power from existing facilities; no new power generating facilities would be required as part of this project. The Cumulative Effects section analyzes the cumulative effects of the replacement power under Greenhouse Gases/Global Climate Change and Public Health and Safety, Utilities and Public Services, Solid Waste, and Power.	
GP_EM_1230_1214-6	EIS/EIR Section 3.16, Environmental Justice, identifies disadvantaged communities in the project area that could be disproportionately affected by the alternatives. The analysis uses available demographic data to identify low income and minority populations. County residents and tribes were identified as low income and/or minority and an environmental justice impact analysis was conducted on potential alternative effects.	No

Mark, Dana General Public December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1230_1214-7	The Lead Agencies developed a list of 18 preliminary alternatives that were screened down to five. The Lead Agencies fully analyzed the five alternatives in the Draft EIS/EIR because they best meet the NEPA purpose and CEQA objectives, minimize negative effects, and are potentially feasible (Draft EIS/EIR, Section 2.3). (A full description of the alternatives and the rationale for screening the alternatives is presented in Appendix A, the Alternatives Formulation Report). The comment author suggests a "reduced scope project," and Appendix A considered several alternatives that meet this description. Alternative 5 considers removal of two dams, which also addresses the comment author's request. Alternative 5 is included in the Draft EIS/EIR.	No
	Specifically, the comment author requested consideration of an alternative that removed only Iron Gate Dam. However, Iron Gate Reservoir was initially constructed to even out the wide diurnal fluctuations in flows that were the result of the operation of the upstream dams when generating power (or not). Removing only this facility would require extensive changes to power generation or the flow changes would have adverse effects on fish compared to existing conditions.	
GP_EM_1230_1214-8	Based on the evaluation of impacts to waterfowl and other species that utilize the reservoirs, long-term impacts would be less than significant because these species would be able to utilize newly created riverine, riparian and wetland habitat, while others would utilize other aquatic habitat in the Klamath Basin, most notably the large wetland complexes of the Upper and Lower Klamath and Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuges. The Proposed Action would return the area to its pre-development state as a riverine system. Restored wetland and riparian habitats would be supported by the natural hydrological processes of the river channel and would be similar to those that existed historically.	No

GP_WI_1111_539

From: solardan@gmail.com[SMTP:SOLARDAN@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 4:21:22 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: In support of Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Daniel Organization:

Subject: In support of Dam Removal

Body: These dams are decimating what used to be the west coast's third most productive steelhead and salmon fisheries.

We need to turn a corner and recognize the ecological, cultural and food value these salmon populations represent. I am in full support of complete Dam removal, as are my friends and family familiar with the issue.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Daniel

General Public November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_539-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1107_389

 $From: \ darin@baypointemortgage.com[SMTP:DARIN@BAYPOINTEMORTGAGE.COM]\\$

Sent: Monday, November 07, 2011 9:32:14 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: support Alt. #2

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Darin Organization:

Subject: support Alt. #2 Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: <u>I support Alternative 2 - full removal of four dams</u>

Darin

General Public November 07, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1107_389-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1111_520

From: johndavey@sbcglobal.net[SMTP:JOHNDAVEY@SBCGLOBAL.NET]

Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 3:20:51 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River Restoration Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: John Davey Organization:

Subject: Klamath River Restoration

Body: Please restore the Klamath river. Take out the dams. It is the right

thing to do.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Davey, John General Public November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_520-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1222_1164

From: aarontdavid@yahoo.com[SMTP:AARONTDAVID@YAHOO.COM]

Sent: Thursday, December 22, 2011 3:12:42 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Comment on Klamath Dam Removal Draft EIS/EIR Auto forwarded

by a Rule

Name: Aaron David Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Comment on Klamath Dam Removal Draft EIS/EIR

Body: In the Klamath Secretarial Determination Process, I strongly encourage the Secretary of the Interior to select Alternative Two within the draft EIS/EIR as the preferred alternative for the Secretarial determination. Alternative two – full removal of the four mainstem Klamath dams and associated facilities – would have the greatest positive effect on Klamath anadromous fish populations of all the alternatives under consideration. Reading through the key conclusions from the draft EIS, it is clear to me that removing the four dams, in conjunction with the implementation of the KBRA, would have significant benefits for fish, wildlife, water quality, and human communities within the Klamath basin. To me the results of the draft EIS offer unequivocal support for the removal of the four Klamath dams. I hope that the Secretary of the Interior and other people involved with the final decision making process will come to the same conclusion.

Dams alter river systems in dramatic ways, often with negative consequences for the associated aquatic biota. The four dams being considered for removal on the Klamath alter the natural flow regime of the river, block sediment transport, block access to spawning and rearing habitat for threatened anadromous fishes, and create conditions conducive to the proliferation of toxic blue-green algae and diseases that impact juvenile salmonids. Removing the four dams would be one of the most effective, if not the most effective, actions that could be taken to restore anadromous fish populations in the basin.

The potential negative consequences of removing the dams are far outweighed by the potential benefits. The power produced by the dams is insignificant, especially compared with other hydropower facilities in the Pacific Northwest, so losses of production should not be a serious concern. The dams contribute little to flood control or irrigation, and the economic losses associated with declines in land value surrounding the reservoirs would likely be minimal.

The draft EIS shows that removing the four Klamath dams will have significant, positive impacts on threatened anadromous fish populations in the Klamath basin, and, more broadly, that dam removal is in the public interest. I hope that the Secretary of the Interior will come to the same conclusion.

Sincerely,

Aaron David

David, Aaron General Public December 22, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1222_1164-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1020_231

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR ---000--YREKA, CALIFORNIA THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MR. G. DAVIS: Hello, my name is G. Davis,

D-a-v-i-s.

I've been a resident here for about five to seven days, okay, I come from Grants Pass. Okay. I moved out of Grants Pass.

They removed our dams up there. They made us lots of promises that there would be no problems with the silts and the sediments, no health problems, no money -- I mean, our prices were not going to go up for our water or irrigation or anything else.

Well, since then, we have had nothing but pump failures on irrigation, prices for irrigation have gone up drastically, prices of water have gone up, our filtration system has plugged multiple times. They have had to change the filtration system on it.

Now, these were all scientific and governmental promises that we had made, all right.

I kind of feel like a Native American Indian,

the government talks with forked tongue. Okay, they don't

tell me the truth, I wish they would tell me the truth.

Please tell me the truth.

Comment 1 - Real Estate

What's going on with house values, okay? As I

say, I've lived here about a week. The house I bought is

on Copco Lake. It was sold or in a sale several years ago

for 350,000, okay, with a guarantee that the lake would

stay. They couldn't guarantee that the lake would stay so

it fell out of sale. Okay.

A little bit of my personal information, I just

bought the house for a hundred ten. Okay, I know property

values have gone down but that's getting pretty

ridiculous. All right.

I talked to Mr. Tucker over here and then some

of the other people, and they were talking about, you

know, increasing the water quality -- quantity, of the

Klamath, all right, how it would be good for farmers and

the fish and all. Okay, great, do it. Why not? It's

good for the fish and all. Why blackmail and tie it to

the removal of the dam? Why does it have to be tied to

that? Okay. It seems like we don't (inaudible), okay, do

it, it's good for the people. Okay. Comment 2 - Alternatives The dams are here, okay, I think most of the people that want the dams removed or -- I'm sorry, the people that want the dams to stay, I think most of them are reasonable. Okay. The people that want them removed -- smaller percentage -- but I think they are reasonable, too. I think if all of the reasonable ones, if they were to sit down and look at a bypass or ladder or something, the state wants to pay so much money to remove the dams, okay, if they would pay that money towards the fish ladder or towards the bypass, PacifiCorp would probably pay the other half. Okay. It would be about the same as what you are talking abot to remove it. Okay. I think the people that want to keep the dams would be happy. I think the people that want the fish would be happy, because they would now have their fish. Okay. I think the only ones that would not be happy is the ones that just say, "I want the dams gone, no matter what, I don't care. After this, we are going after Shasta."

How much longer until we go after Hoover Dam?

That will make a bigger impact.

THE FACILITATOR: Mr. Davis, your time is up.

Davis, G. General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_231-1	Master Response RE-2 Changes in Property Values.	No
GP_MC_1020_231-2	Alternative 4, Fish Passage at Four Dams is described on p. 2-70 and is analyzed as part of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR). This alternative involves constructing fish ladders at the dams to facilitate fish passage.	No
	No decisions have been made on dam removal.	

GP_WI_1112_584

.....

From: markdavisart@gmail.com[SMTP:MARKDAVISART@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 5:47:26 PM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Alternative 2

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Mark Davis Organization:

or garrizacion.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Alternative 2

Body: It's time to put things right. Reverse our mistakes and remove the dam and restore steelhead runs on the Klamath.

Davis, Mark General Public November 12, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1112_584-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1020_219

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR ---000--YREKA, CALIFORNIA THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MR. ROBERT DAVIS: My name is Robert

R-o-b-e-r-t, Davis, D-a-v-i-s.

survey.

Comment 1 - Out of Scope

There was a survey sent out from Interior --

thousands of people throughout the country. The questions on it were slanted to result in approval of dam removal.

The people that they asked had nothing to do with the area, they didn't know anything about it. The only thing they knew was what they were told in the

This is not even honest. The money that was spent on this project could have been used to gather some reliable and valuable information. For instance, some time ago our local health department tested a group of recreation participants at Copco and Iron Gate lakes to determine the effects the algae had on their health. Of the 81 people tested, not one had any problems.

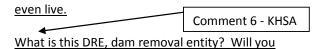
When the Center for Disease Control came to our area and explained the hazards of the algae, their facts were disproven by the local tests and the lifestyle of the residents. They explained to us that the baseline for toxicity was established by the World Health Organization

and was in error; but it could not be corrected because our local test was too small and they did not have funds available to allow an acceptable size test. The money spent on that survey could have been better used to correct errors about algae. People Comment 2 - Algae continually say how toxic it is. And we live with it all the time, and so do our animals, and we have no problem. This year the poll is scheduled to attempt to Comment 3 - Water Quality pass each of the State's Drinking Water and Water Supply Reliability Act of 2010. They pulled it off the ballot last year. It is supposed to come back on this year. If it passes this will supply \$250 million for dam removal. The dam removal will contaminate the river, destroy the fish habitat and kill the fish. This is what you call safe water and water supply reliability. That is just another stretch of facts like most of the science of dam <u>removal.</u> Comment 4 - Hydrology The water shortages you list should be studied to justify the flows that should be considered. I think that's where the errors are. I live by the river and the dam, and I see the water that you're running downstream throwing away. Comment 5 - Fish To relocate the fish upstream of Copco Lake,

there was attempts to stock trout and they will not live

up there because of the contamination of the water. You

better put some salmon up there first and see if they will



explain it to everybody when you get time, please.

Comment 7 - Economics

And these 4600 jobs, did you get those figures from Obama?

That's about all the time I got. Thank you.

Davis, Robert General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code Comment Response Change in **EIS/EIR** GP_MC_1020_219-1 Master Response GEN-22 Willingness-to-Pay Survey. No GP_MC_1020_219-2 Cyanobacteria (blue-green algae) blooms and their related toxins No are a national and worldwide concern. Some blue-green algae, including *Microcystis aeruginosa*, produce cyanotoxins that can cause irritation, sickness, or in extreme cases, death to exposed organisms, including humans (World Health Organization [WHO] 1999). WHO has developed guidelines for safe use of recreational waters, including cyanobacteria (cell density and toxin level) criteria to protect humans against harmful cyanobacteria and toxin exposures (http://www.who.int/water sanitation health/ bathing/srwe1/en/index.html). U.S. Environmental Protection agency's (USEPA) National Center for Environmental Assessment has prepared draft toxicological reviews of several cyanobacteria toxins, and many States have developed public health protective thresholds or criteria to address the various cyanobacteria and their related toxins. Oregon has public health criteria for issuing and lifting public health advisories due to cyanobacteria blooms. Each summer numerous water bodies in Oregon are closed; and in recent years, several dog deaths have occurred due to cyanotoxin exposures (http://public.health.oregon.gov/ HealthyEnvironments/Recreation/HarmfulAlgaeBlooms/Pages/Blu e-GreenAlgaeAdvisories.aspx). California has prepared a draft toxicological summary and suggested action levels for six cvanotoxins: peer review comments are currently being addressed, and responses to comments are expected to be completed by January 2012 (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ water_issues/programs/peer_review/peer_review_cyanotoxins.sht ml). California currently has draft guidance including thresholds for cyanobacteria bloom posting/ advisories and public notification (see Draft Voluntary Statewide Guidance for Blue-Green Algae Blooms - July 2010, http://www.cdph.ca.gov/healthinfo/ environhealth/water/Pages/Bluegreenalgae.aspx). The Hoopa Valley Tribe has also adopted public health guidelines for recreational exposures that are similar to the WHO values. Table 3.2-10 in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.2.2.3 (p.3.2-45) presents a summary of the water quality guidance, criteria, and targets for toxigenic blue-green algae and algal toxins relevant to the Area of Analysis. As detailed in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.3.7 (p. 3.2-29 to 3.2-30), Section 3.4.3.4 (p. 3.4-6 to 3.4-7), and (Appendix) C.6.1.4 (p. C-56

As detailed in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.3.7 (p. 3.2-29 to 3.2-30), Section 3.4.3.4 (p. 3.4-6 to 3.4-7), and (Appendix) C.6.1.4 (p. C-56 to C-59), the Klamath River's Copco and Iron Gate Reservoirs, and downstream river reaches, annually experience blooms significantly exceeding WHO and CA Draft Voluntary Statewide Guidance for both cell densities and toxin thresholds during summer months, resulting in posting of public health advisories.

Davis, Robert General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_219-3	Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.	No
	Master Response WQ-51 Short-term and Long-Term Water Quality Impacts from Dam Removal.	
GP_MC_1020_219-4	Master Response WSWR-4 Summary of Effects to Water Rights/Water Supply for Alternatives 2 and Alternative 3 for Municipal, Agricultural, and Tribal Use.	No
GP_MC_1020_219-5	Iron Gate Chinook salmon stock were tested in Upper Klamath Lake (UKL) and the lower Williamson River to assess whether current conditions would physiologically impair Iron Gate Hatchery Chinook salmon reintroduced into the Upper Klamath Basin. Juvenile Chinook salmon were tested in cages In UKL and the Williamson River in 2005 and 2006. These juveniles showed normal development as smolts in UKL and survived well in both locations (Maule et al. 2009). This evidence (documented in Section 3.3.4.3 of the EIS/EIR) strongly suggests that Upper Klamath Lake habitat is suitable to support salmonids for at least the October through May period. The authors concluded that there was little evidence of physiological impairment or significant vulnerability to C. shasta (a fish parasite) that would preclude this stock from being reintroduced into the Upper Klamath Basin. The life history of fall-run Chinook salmon generally does not include a freshwater phase from June through September. Thus, conditions for fall-run Chinook migration through UKL appear favorable. Due to the timing of the migration period for spring-run Chinook salmon and steelhead, these runs would generally avoid the period of poor water quality in UKL. Spring inputs in the Williamson River and on the west side of UKL would likely provide thermal habitat for these year round life histories.	No
GP_MC_1020_219-6	Master Response KHSA-2 Dam Removal Entity.	No
GP_MC_1020_219-7	Section 3.15 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) discusses potential economic effects, including job effects, of the Proposed Action and alternatives. The section also discusses the methodology and model used to quantify the employment effects. Output and employment impacts were modeled using a standard modeling framework (IMPLAN) using the best available data. Additional details can be found the Economics and Tribal summary technical report on the Klamathrestoration.gov website.	No

GP_EM_1230_1205

From: Robert Davis[SMTP:VIKING3135@HOTMAIL.COM]

Sent: Friday, December 30, 2011 2:34:22 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd Subject: FW: Klamath EIS?EIR Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Dear Sir.

You seem to ignore the results of Measure 'G' requesting Dam retention by approximately 80% of the residents of the area concerned with the Dams on the Klamath River.

I would expect you to consider the input from the residents , who are more familiar with conditions than you or your associates.

Thank You Robert B. Davis 17130 Janice Road Montague Ca. 96064 530) 459-5042

Davis, Robert B. General Public December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1230_1205-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1230_1207

From: Robert Davis[SMTP:VIKING3135@HOTMAIL.COM]

Sent: Friday, December 30, 2011 2:53:21 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd Subject: Klamath EIS/EIR Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear Sir,

All studies, including yours ,confirm major damage to the stream conditions for years to come will be caused by Dam removal.

You ignore the penalty fish and people will be forced to pay from Dam removal. This is evidenced on a small scale by the problems with Silt, debris, contamination, and flows caused by removal of the small Dams (Savage Rapids, and, Gold Ray) on the Roque River.

Thank You

Comment 1 - Sediment Transport

Robert B. Davis 17130 Janice Road Montague Ca. 96064 530) 459-5042

Davis, Robert B. General Public December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1230_1207-1	Master Response WQ-11 Comparisons With Rogue River and Downstream Sediment Effects.	No
	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish.	
	Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	

GP_EM_1230_1218

From: Robert Davis[SMTP:VIKING3135@HOTMAIL.COM]

Sent: Friday, December 30, 2011 3:55:24 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd Subject: Klamath EIS? EIR Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear Sir, Comment 1 - Water Quality

There is some question as to your consideration of the difference between the origin of the Klamath River when compared to most others.

Normally streams originate from springs , or snow melt and deteriorate as they flow downstream.

In the case of the Klamath River , it originates in the contaminated area of a geologic formation that provides Warm Polluted conditions. Increased water flow increases quantities of impaired waters to the main stem. The river conditions improve as it is diluted by inflow of beneficial waters as the main stem travels downstream.

The major improvement to removal of the source of contamination is the farming and the Dams. Both of which would be removed by the KBRA. The objective is to improve conditions for fish , and people. You seem to be doing the opposite.

Thank You

Robert B. Davis 17130 Janice Road Montague Ca.96064 530)459-5042

Davis, Robert B. General Public December 30, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

No

GP_EM_1230_1218-1

Concern #1.a) Origin of Klamath River. Normally streams originate from springs, or snow melt and deteriorate as they flow downstream. #1.b) In the case of the Klamath River, it originates in the contaminated area of a geologic formation that provides Warm Polluted conditions. Increased water flow increases quantities of impaired waters to the main stem.

The comment author is correct in stating the Klamath River is different compared to most other rivers, however, there is cold high quality water above and tributary to the warmer Upper Klamath Lake. Historical distributions of anadromous fish are described in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) in Chapter 3.3.3.1, Aquatic Resources. Historical records reviewed by Hamilton et al. (2005) and information obtained from archaeological sites analyzed by Butler et al. (2010) indicate that prior to the construction of Copco 1 Dam, Chinook salmon and steelhead spawned in the tributaries upstream of Upper Klamath Lake, including the Sprague, Williamson, and Wood rivers.

As noted in the Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.1, Aquatic Species, and on p. 3.3-4, Table 3.3-1, historical Chinook salmon runs were considerably greater than 30,000 to 45,000 historically and are now nearly all in decline. Snyder (1931), in California Division of Fish & Game Fish Bulletin #34, notes that Chinook and coho salmon were already in serious decline in the 1920s. This decline was the cause of the closure of the Klamath River commercial fishery in 1933. The decline was not attributed to water quality concerns. Under natural conditions and prior to extensive human disturbance, salmonids had access to many more miles of river and numerous large, high quality tributaries which provided habitat and water quality conditions necessary to make the Klamath the second largest salmonid producing river in the State.

Concern #1.b. In the case of the Klamath River, it originates in the contaminated area of a geologic formation that provides Warm Polluted conditions. Increased water flow increases quantities of impaired waters to the main stem.

Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.

Concern #2. The river conditions improve as it is diluted by inflow of beneficial waters as the main stem travels downstream.

Davis, Robert B. General Public December 30, 2011

Master Response WQ-27 Nutrient Retention With Dams, Nutrient Release Without Dams, and Periphyton.

Concern #3 The major improvement to removal of the source of contamination is the farming and the Dams. Both of which would be removed by the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). The objective is to improve conditions for fish, and people. You seem to be doing the opposite.

The Draft EIS/EIR explicitly considers KBRA flows as part of the water temperature modeling (RBM10) conducted for the Secretarial Determination studies and summarized in Section 3.2.4.1.1 (p. 3.2-36 to 3.2-37) and Appendix D Available Numeric Models for Analysis of the Proposed Action and Alternatives. As stated in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.3.1 Existing Conditions (Water Quality) (see p. 3.2-19), agriculture in the Upper Klamath Basin, in addition to ranching, logging, water diversions and other human activities, has altered seasonal stream flows and water temperatures, increased concentrations of nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) and suspended sediment in watercourses, and degraded other water quality parameters such as pH and dissolved oxygen concentrations. Successful implementation of the Oregon and California Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) will improve water quality (i.e., decrease nutrients) in both the upper and Lower Klamath Basin, and includes measures to address agricultural discharges (e.g., Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.3.1.3, p. 3.2-60 and 3.2-64). Full attainment of the TMDLs could require decades to achieve.

Master Response WQ-27 Nutrient Retention With Dams, Nutrient Release Without Dams, and Periphyton.

Davis, Robert B. General Public December 30, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

GP EM 1230 1218-1

Concern #1.a) Origin of Klamath River. Normally streams originate from springs, or snow melt and deteriorate as they flow downstream. #1.b) In the case of the Klamath River, it originates in the contaminated area of a geologic formation that provides Warm Polluted conditions. Increased water flow increases quantities of impaired waters to the main stem.

The comment author is correct in stating the Klamath River is different compared to most other rivers, however, there is cold high quality water above and tributary to the warmer Upper Klamath Lake. Historical distributions of anadromous fish are described in the Draft EIS/EIR in Chapter 3.3.3.1, Aquatic Resources. Historical records reviewed by Hamilton et al. (2005) and information obtained from archaeological sites analyzed by Butler et al. (2010) indicate that prior to the construction of Copco 1 Dam, Chinook salmon and steelhead spawned in the tributaries upstream of Upper Klamath Lake, including the Sprague, Williamson, and Wood rivers.

As noted in the Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.1, Aquatic Species, and on p. 3.3-4, Table 3.3-1, historical Chinook salmon runs were considerably greater than 30,000 to 45,000 historically and are now nearly all in decline. Snyder (1931), in California Division of Fish & Game Fish Bulletin #34, notes that Chinook and Coho salmon were already in serious decline in the 1920's. This decline was the cause of the closure of the Klamath River commercial fishery in 1933. The decline was not attributed to water quality concerns. Under natural conditions and prior to extensive human disturbance, salmonids had access to many more miles of river and numerous large, high quality tributaries which provided habitat and water quality conditions necessary to make the Klamath the second largest salmonid producing river in the State.

Concern #1.b. In the case of the Klamath River, it originates in the contaminated area of a geologic formation that provides Warm Polluted conditions. Increased water flow increases quantities of impaired waters to the main stem.

Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.

Concern #2. The river conditions improve as it is diluted by inflow of beneficial waters as the main stem travels downstream.

 $\label{eq:waster} \mbox{Master Response WQ-27 Nutrient Retention With Dams, Nutrient Release Without Dams, and Periphyton.}$

No

Davis, Robert B. General Public December 30, 2011

Concern #3 The major improvement to removal of the source of contamination is the farming and the Dams. Both of which would be removed by the KBRA. The objective is to improve conditions for fish, and people. You seem to be doing the opposite.

The Draft EIS/EIR explicitly considers KBRA flows as part of the water temperature modeling (RBM10) conducted for the Secretarial Determination studies and summarized in Section 3.2.4.1.1 (p. 3.2-36 to 3.2-37) and Appendix D Available Numeric Models for Analysis of the Proposed Action and Alternatives. As stated in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.3.1 Existing Conditions (Water Quality) (see p. 3.2-19), agriculture in the Upper Klamath Basin, in addition to ranching, logging, water diversions and other human activities, has altered seasonal stream flows and water temperatures, increased concentrations of nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) and suspended sediment in watercourses, and degraded other water quality parameters such as pH and dissolved oxygen concentrations. Successful implementation of the Oregon and California TMDLs will improve water quality (i.e., decrease nutrients) in both the upper and Lower Klamath Basin, and includes measures to address agricultural discharges (e.g., Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.3.1.3, p. 3.2-60 and 3.2-64). Full attainment of the TMDLs could require decades to achieve.

Master Response WQ-27 Nutrient Retention With Dams, Nutrient Release Without Dams, and Periphyton.

GP_LT_1128_936

November 17, 2011

Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez Bureau of Reclamation 2800 Cottage Way Sacramento, CA 95825



Subject: Solution to Salmon recovery without removing dams on Klamath River.

Dear Ms. Vasquez:

With apologies for being a late comer to suggest alternatives to removal of the dams on the Klamath River, I would like to offer a solution that I believe meets all NEPA and CEQA objectives.

Comment 1 - Alternatives

I am a farmer/rancher in Royal City, Washington and wildlife and environmental advocate with an engineering degree from Cornell University (class of '60) and a 30 year IBM career, and am the holder of Patent No.: US 6,942,423 B2, "Migratory Fish Channel Associated with

One or More Dams in a River" (copy enclosed). This patent provides a solution to keep the dams on the Klamath River with their hydro power, irrigation, and recreational benefits while providing an optimum habitat for migratory fish comparable to the original free flowing river.

ABSTRACT:

The essence of this solution is a controlled flow in a channel parallel with the existing river edge with the grade of the natural free flowing river using the existing river bank on one side of the channel and a concrete wall on the river side that would bypass all four lower Klamath River dams.

It is important to recognize that this solution is not just multiple fish ladder bypasses but one that provides a contiguous controlled flow in a natural river bed habitat for migrating upstream salmon and downstream smolt.

IMPORTANT BENEFITS INCLUDE:

Upstream Migration of Salmon

No impediments or fish ladders to negotiate. Controlled flow to provide optimum fish passage and spawning habitat for migrating fish. No stagnant pools to negotiate or fish ladders to enter. In addition, miles of new spawning habitat and angling opportunities would be created.

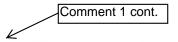
Control Mo. | Color |

Control Mo. | Color |

Folger 1D. | Color |

SCANNED | Color |

SC



Downstream Migration of Smolt

This solution follows natural shoreline with constant water flow. No dams to go over or turbines to go through, or catching, handling, and barging to endure. No shallow pools caused by rising and falling water levels to trap and kill smolt. Rapid downstream movement in favorable water temperatures would greatly improve mortality.

Reduced and Controlled Water Temperature for Migrating Fish

Faster flow reduces time water has to heat up as it does in the reservoirs and slow flowing sections of the river. In addition, any seepage from the river side of the channel into the channel is the coldest water from the bottom of the reservoir ~ replacing water evaporated and counteracting any rise in temperature. This could be crucial to meet the more stringent water temperature requirements of EPA/Ecology in a global warming environment.

Hydro Power in an Energy Crisis

All dams and generators would remain intact that currently produce critically needed megawatts of electricity. Hydro power is one of the cleanest, most efficient, renewable energy sources yet produces no pollution or greenhouse gases. With increasing demands for energy it is imperative that we do not destroy a working major source of clean, renewable energy by breaching the existing dams.

Irrigation

All irrigation systems would remain intact and operable as is. The water flowing in the parallel channel would likely be less than what is currently spilled over the dams, possibly providing additional water for irrigation.

Dam Removal

No dams would be removed thereby avoiding the cost of dam removal and the associated flood of millions of cubic yards of silt from behind the dams. Reservoirs behind the dams would remain as they are with minimal loss of property and recreation value.

Reduced Predation

Rising and falling water levels would be eliminated so that smolts would not be trapped in shallow pools thereby falling prey to birds or die from lack of oxygen.

Controlled Flow

Water flowing in the channel would be controlled to provide optimum conditions for migrating and spawning salmon with all other water remaining in the river. Salmon would have priority for the water they need and not just what is leftover.

Health

No algae bloom toxins or other warm or stagnate water hazards to fish as occurs in slow or stagnate water.

Cost/Benefits

While the costs to implement such a solution are significant, it represents a comprehensive plan that will prove more effective in the long run over piecemeal solutions that could cost



many millions of dollars with no substantial results. Once in place, there would be minimal operating expenses such as there would be for barging or trucking options. While initial costs would be considerable, the benefits are enormous and crucial to the fisheries and economy of California.

I would be pleased to meet with you and your staff to further explain the features and benefits.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Davis P.O. Box 695

Royal City, WA 99357

(509) 346-2030 (509) 760-6026

Enclosure: Patent No.: US 6,942,423 B2 dated Sep. 13, 2005

Also sent to: Mr. Gordon Leppig



US006942423B2

(12) United States Patent Davis

(10) Patent No.: US 6 (45) Date of Patent:

US 6,942,423 B2

Sep. 13, 2005

(54)	MIGRATORY FISH CHANNEL ASSOCIATED
	WITH ONE OR MORE DAMS IN A RIVER

- (75) Inventor: Robert E. Davis, P.O. Box 695, Royal City, WA (US) 99357
- (73) Assignce: Robert E. Davis, Royal City, WA (US)
- (*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.
- (21) Appl. No.: 10/786,714
- (22) Filed: Feb. 23, 2004
- (65) Prior Publication Data

US 2004/0165955 A1 Aug. 26, 2004

Related U.S. Application Data

(63)	Continuation-in-part of application No. 10/324,205, filed on
	Dec. 19, 2002, now abandoned.

- (60) Provisional application No. 60/342,039, filed on Dec. 26, 2001
- (51) Int Cl.⁷ E02B 8/08 (52) U.S. Cl. 405/81; 405/103; 405/118

(56) References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

3,772,891	A	11/1973	Raistakka	405/83
3,938,340	A	2/1976	Downs	405/83
4,437,431	A	3/1984	Koch	405/83
4,516,528	A	5/1985	Jones	119/226
4,740,105	A	4/1988	Wollander	405/83

6,543,968	B2		4/2003	Robinson	405/104
2002/0187006	AI	٠	12/2002	Burns	405/81

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

GB.	2138661	* 10/1984	
JP	04149306	• 5/1992	405/81
JP	04200696	* 7/1992	
JP	06306839	* 11/1994	405/80
JP	08266182	* 10/1996	
JP	09250123	* 9/1997	
1b	10102463	* 4/1998	
JP	11315528	* 11/1999	
IP.	2000233194	* 8/2000	
JP	2001040645	• 2/2001	
JP	2003147754	* 5/2003	
KR	2002076650	* 10/2002	

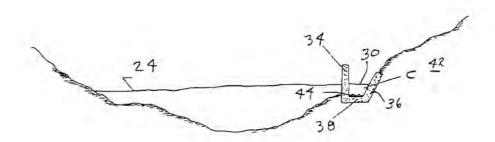
* cited by examiner

Primary Examiner—Jong-Suk (James) Lee (74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Delbert J. Barnard

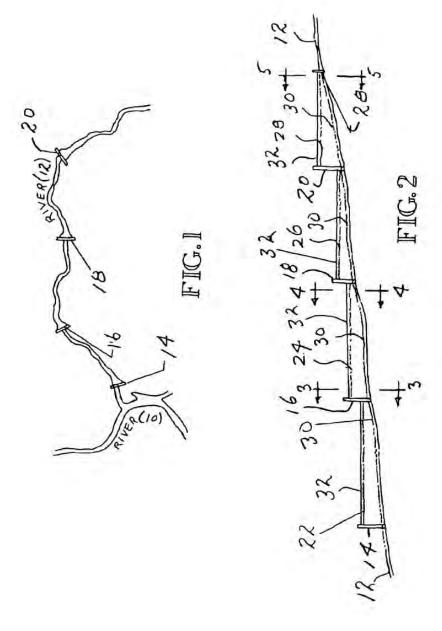
(57) ABSTRACT

A bypass channel (C) for fish extends along line one side of a river, for the full length of a section of the river in which reservoirs (22, 24, 26, 28) have been created by dams (14, 16, 18, 20). The channel (C) follows the grade of the natural river. It includes an inner wall (34) that varies in height so that it is always higher than the water level in any of the reservoirs. It also includes an outer wall (36) and a bottom wall (38) which are formed on the natural terrain that borders the river and reservoirs. In at least its taller regions, the inner wall (38) may be braced by a diagonal member or a system of member (40). Water flow into the channel (C) maybe regulated by horizontal and/or vertical gates (50, 52) or some other structure for changing the cross sectional area of the channel (C).

8 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets



U.S. Patent Sep. 13, 2005 Sheet 1 of 3 US 6,942,423 B2

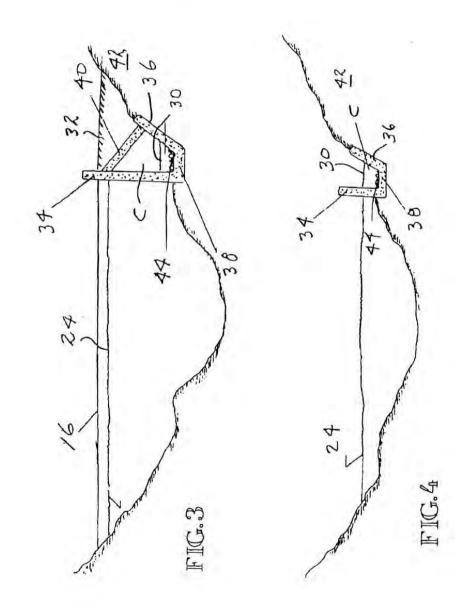


U.S. Patent

Sep. 13, 2005

Sheet 2 of 3

US 6,942,423 B2

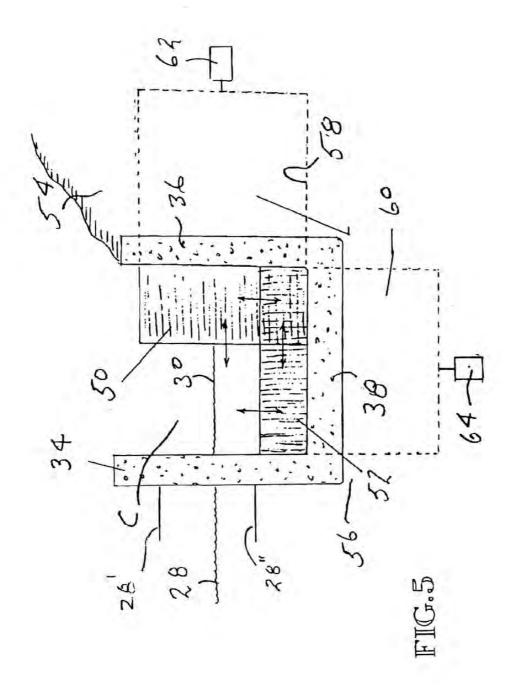


U.S. Patent

Sep. 13, 2005

Sheet 3 of 3

US 6,942,423 B2



1

MIGRATORY FISH CHANNEL ASSOCIATED WITH ONE OR MORE DAMS IN A RIVER

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation-in-part of my application Scr. No. 10/324,205, filed Dec. 19, 2002 now abandoned, claiming priority on my Provisional Patent Application No. 60/342,039, filed Dec. 26, 2001.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a migratory fish diversion channel for a dam or a series of dams in a river. More particularly, it relates to the provision of a man made channel that substantially follows the original grade of the 1s land along a bank of the river when the river was a free flowing river before the construction of the dams.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The following are prior art patent documents that disclose the use of channels for routing migratory fish around a dam in a river. U.S. Pat. No. 3,772,891, granted Nov. 20, 1973, to John E. Raistakka; U.S. Pat. No. 3,938,340, granted Feb. 17. 1976, to Dalles I. Downs; U.S. Pat. No. 4,740,105, granted Apr. 26, 1988, to Jon R. Wollander; U.S Patent Pub. No. U.S. 2002/0187006 A1, published Dec. 12, 2002, naming Gordon Charles Burns II as the inventor; Japanese Patent Publication No. JP409250123 A, published Sep. 22, 1997, listing Kunitaka Sasaki as the inventor; Japanese Patent Publication No. JP410102463 A, published Apr. 21, 1998, naming Kenichi Watabe as the inventor; Japanese Patent Publication No. JP411315528 A, published Nov. 16, 1999, naming Kunitaka Sasaki as the inventor; Japanese Patent Publication No. JP 02000233194 A, published Aug. 29, 2000, naming Masahiro Kishimoto as the inventor; Japanese Patent Publication No. JP2003147754 A, published May 21, 2003, naming Tohoku Sekizai Block Ka as the assignee; and Japanese Patent Publication No. JP404200696 A, published Jul. 21, 1992, naming Takao Tawara as the inventor.

U.S. Pat. No. 3,772,891 discloses providing a fish conduit that extends from a region below a dam to a region above the dam. The conduit is shown in the nature of sections of pipe connected together to provide a tubular conduit. Published patent application U.S. 2002/0187006 A1 teaches using a man made artificial stream in place of the tubular conduit. The stream connects a region of the river below the dam with a region of the river above the dam. The artificial stream is in the nature of a meandering nature-like channel constructed of concrete, shotcreat or gunite that simulates a waterway bed condition. The other patents of the above identified group of patents relate for the most part to specific channel structures for the passage of fish around a dam in a river.

There is a need for a simple yet effective way of providing for upstream and downstream fish migration past a series of dams in a river while retaining the economic benefits of the dams. An object of the present invention is to supply this need.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The fish diversion system of the present invention is for use in a river that includes at least one dam, a river section below the dam, and a reservoir above the dam. The river section has a river bank and the reservoir has a reservoir 65 bank. The invention is basically characterized by a fish diversion channel that extends from the river section below

2

the dam, upstream past the dam to the reservoir, and then further upstream alongside of the reservoir. The fish diversion channel has inner and outer side walls and a bottom. The inner side wall extends upwardly from the bottom and 5 has a top that is above the water level in the reservoir. The bottom substantially follows the grade of the ground below the channel. The inner and outer side walls and the bottom form a water passageway that substantially follows the natural grade of the reservoir bottom at the bottom of the 10 channel. The water passageway communicates with the river section below the dam and extends upstream alongside the reservoir above the dam.

Preferably, the fish diversion system will be used with a river that includes a plurality of dams in series, including a lower dam and an upper dam. The river includes a river section below the lower dam and a river section above the upper dam. A reservoir is formed by each of the dams, each upstream of its dam. Each river section has a river bank and each reservoir has a reservoir bank. The fish diversion channel extends from the river section below the lower dam, upstream past each of the dams and alongside of each of the reservoirs, to the river section above the upper dam. The fish diversion channel has inner and outer side walls and a bottom. The inner side wall of the channel extends upwardly from the bottom of the channel and has a top that is above the water surface of each reservoir. The bottom of the channel substantially follows the natural grade of the ground. The inner and outer side walls and the bottom form a water passageway that substantially follows the natural grade of the river. This water passageway communicates with the river section below the lower dam and with a river section above the upper dam.

Dams include abutments at their ends that extend into the ground formations that are outwardly of the ends of the dam. In the vicinity of the abutment at its end of the dam, the fish diversion channel may be in the form of a tunnel opening that extends through the abutment.

According to an aspect of the invention, a variable area section may be provided in the fish diversion channel at the upper end of the reservoir for the upper dam. This variable area section is operable for controlling the flow or quantity of water that flows downstream into the fish diversion channel. In a typical embodiment, the variable area section may comprise a gate that is extendable and retractable horizontally for changing the cross sectional area of the channel. Or, it may comprise a gate that is extendable and retractable vertically, for changing the cross sectional area of the channel. Or, it may comprise both a horizontal gate and a vertical gate.

Other objects, advantages and features of the invention will become apparent from the description of the best mode set forth below, from the drawings, from the claims, and from the principles that are embodied in these specific structures that are illustrated and described herein.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL FIGURES OF THE DRAWING

Like reference numerals referred to like parts throughout the several views of the drawing, and:

FIG. 1 is a top plan view of a river that includes a series of four dams:

FIG. 2 is a diagram showing the natural grade of the land and the region of the four dams and the reservoirs that are formed by the dams;

FIG. 3 is a cross sectional view of the river and a migratory fish bypass channel at the deep end of a reservoir

between the high and low levels 28', 28". The system shown by FIG. 5 is only one of a number of systems that could be used for regulating the water flow into the channel C. As well be evident, movement of the horizontal gate 50 to the right, as illustrated, will narrow the size of channel C. 5 Movement of the vertical gate 52 upwardly will lower the depth of the water entering into the channel C. The opposite movement of the gates 50, 52 will increase the cross sectional area opening permitting water flow into the channel C.

The use of the wall spaced inwardly of the water from the natural reservoir bank makes possible the construction of a fish diversion channel that allows upstream and downstream fish migration on a grade approximating that of a natural stream. As described above, and as illustrated in the drawing, the channel C uses the shoreline on one side of the reservoir and a wall made of a concrete or other suitable material that is spaced from the shoreline. The benefits of the resulting fish diversion channel C include retaining the existing dams for navigation, irrigation, recreation, hydropower and fish/wildlife maintenance, while providing for improved migrating fisheries. The channel provides for easy upstream migration by the fish when they are spawning, a natural downstream migration for smolts, considerable additional spawning grounds, swifter water flow in the channel to reduce heat absorption by the water in the channel and the fish that would occur if the fish and water had to pass through the warm water of the reservoirs, and eliminates the need for the smolts to go over the dams and suffer nitrogen poisoning, or go through the turbines and be destroyed. 30 Additionally, the fish diversion channel system of the invention would save the cost of removing the dams, thus retaining the economic benefits of the dams. It would avoid resorting to the use of trucks to transport grain/lumber, making unnecessary the resulting fuel consumption, safety 35 hazards, road erosion and air pollution. If the fish diversion channel is made of concrete or other durable material, it would last as long as the dams themselves. The water flow in the fish diversion channel can be directly controlled to facilitate optimal flow for fish unaffected by the remainder 40 of the river as it flows through the dams. Currently, the fish get only the remaining water left over from the dams. Also avoided would be an estimated ten years of destruction of spawning habitats by silt flow if dams are removed.

Given the information that is set forth above, one could construct other embodiments of the present invention. The systems that have been described are all presented for purposes of illustration and not limitation. I am only to be limited to the wording of the claims which follow, and interpreted in accordance with the rules of patent claim interpretation, including use of the doctrine of equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A fish diversion system, comprising:

- a river including a dam, a river section below the dam, and a reservoir above the dam, said river section having a river bank and said reservoir having a reservoir bank; and
- a fish diversion channel extending upstream from the river section below the dam, past the dam to the reservoir, and then extending further upstream alongside of the reservoir, said fish diversion channel having inner and outer side walls and a bottom, said bottom substantially following the grade of the ground, said inner side wall extending upwardly from the bottom and having a top

6

that in its extent along side the reservoir is above the water level in the reservoir, said inner and outer side walls and said bottom forming a water passageway that as it extends upstream from the dam substantially follows the natural grade of the reservoir bottom adjacent the reservoir bank, and said water passageway communicating with the river section below the dam and extending upstream alongside the reservoir above the dam.

- 2. The fish diversion system of claim 1, wherein said dam is a first dam, said system further comprising a second dam in the river above the reservoir for the first dam, and a second reservoir above the second dam, wherein the fish diversion channel extends upstream from alongside the reservoir for the first dam then past the second dam and then upstream alongside the reservoir for the second dam, wherein the inner wall of the fish diversion channel has a top that throughout its full length is above the water surface of the second reservoir, and wherein the bottom of the water passageway substantially follows the grade of the ground as if extends upstream from the second dam alongside of the second reservoir.
 - 3. A fish diversion system, comprising:
 - a river including a plurality of dams in series, including a lower dam and an upper dam, said river including a river section below the lower dam and a river section above the upper dam;
 - a reservoir above each of said dams, each upstream of its dam;
 - each river section having a river bank and each reservoir having a reservoir bank; a fish diversion channel extending from the river section below the lower dam, past each dam, and alongside of each reservoir, to the river section above the upper dam, said fish diversion channel having inner and outer side walls and a bottom, said bottom of the channel substantially following the grade of the ground, said inner side wall extending upwardly from the bottom and having a top that in its extent along side the reservoir is above the water surface of the reservoir, said inner and outer side walls and said bottom forming a water passageway that throughout the full length of the channel substantially follows the natural grade of the river, and said water passageway communicating with the river section below the lower dam and with the river section above the upper dam.
- The fish diversion system of claim 3, comprising at least three dams and three reservoirs.
- The fish diversion system of claim 3, comprising at least four dams and four reservoirs.
- 6. The fish diversion system of claim 3, comprising a variable area section in the fish diversion channel at the upper end of the reservoir for the upper dam, for controlling the flow of water downstream into the fish diversion channel.
- 7. The fish diversion system of claim 6, wherein the variable area section of the fish diversion channel includes at least one extendable retractable gate for changing the cross sectional area of the channel at its location.
- The fish diversion system of claim 7, comprising two extendable/retractable gates, one extending vertically and the other extending horizontally.

.

Davis, Robert E. General Public November 28, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

No

GP_LT_1128_936-1

The comment author suggested a new alternative based on the "Migratory Fish Channel Associated with One or More Dams in a River" patent. The patent describes a general river system with multiple dams that generally follow a constant slope downhill. As described in the comment, the channel would run along the river edge "using the existing river bank on one side of the channel and a concrete wall on the river side" to bypass the Four Facilities.

The patent shows a generalized system, but an application of this general bypass concept to the Klamath River presents some limitations. Constructing a channel along the edge of the river would remove all of the riparian and aquatic habitat along one side of the river for the entire length of the channel. Additionally, the layout would be complex because in many areas, the river's edge is not a straight line that would lend itself to constructing a channel. The perimeters of the reservoirs, for example, are windy and long. The slopes at the river edge are very steep in some places, which would necessitate removal of substantial quantities of earth and rock to create room for the channel and stable slopes away from the channel.

Finally, even if the channel could be successfully engineered, the channel would have the same concerns for fish as those related to Alternatives 10 and 11 (see Master Response ALT-2 Elimination of Alternative 10 - Fish Bypass: Bogus Creek Bypass Alternative and Alternative 11 - Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Routing from Detailed Study). To summarize the relevant points, the behavioral traits of anadromous fish would prevent them from using the bypass rather than the Klamath River due to their lack of familiarity with the new migratory system. Additionally, it would not be able to meet many other elements of the purpose and need/project objectives because it would not achieve a free-flowing river, establish reliable water and power supplies, contribute to the public welfare and sustainability of communities, or meet the goals and objectives of the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA).

GP_MC_1020_209

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR ---000--YREKA, CALIFORNIA THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MS. SANDRA DAVIS: Sandra Davis, S-a-n-d-r-a, D-a-v-i-s.

Champion on Rural America, that is what I

Internetted to checkup on Mr. Salazar, who is the

Department of Interior.

Comment 1 - Water Quality

I have in-laws that live on Copco Lake, and we

recently moved there to be closer because they are getting

to be elderly. And they have been there since 1980.

We visited and never had any problems in the

water. And now I have grandchildren and they are going to

Comment 2 - Hydropower

be using the water for recreation. We have a dam there

that provides energy, clean energy. It is already there.

You don't have to do anything.

Comment 3 - Sediment Toxicity

You remove these dams, you're going to have all

this sediment and such just like Savage Rapids. I just

moved from Grants Pass, Oregon and there has been an

increase in cancer patients over at Three Rivers after the

dam was removed.

They had to put in pumps for the irrigation

system because there wasn't efficient water for our

irrigation that we've been paying for every month.

Anyway, the silt and such is clogging up the

pumps. Comment 4 - Economics I guess my main thing is you got dams, you got a community, you got a rural community. It has been there going on a hundred years. People have adapted. If you take away that, you're going to devastate a community, not only in the real estate, the tax base, the recreation. The 4600 jobs or what was that? Are they going to be long term jobs or are they going to be short term jobs until all the dirt and the silt and the stuff they have to take care of. Comment 5 - Costs One of my big things is California -- I started out as a Californian, and I know California is so in debt, or they ain't got a whole lot of money. So from what I understand, with removal of the dams, California is going to give like \$150 million to help remove them. My thing is priority. You got some dams that are doing a lot of good right now. Why don't you take that money and help the Delta because with one bad earthquake, it is going to wreck the Delta, you are going to have sea water in the regular water, and it will mess up millions of people in California. Comment 6 - Disapproves of Dam Removal My thing is priority. You got something that is working now. Leave it be. Don't fix what's not broken.

Just put the money where it should, you know.

Get California in the right priority here

because you got people that have been living there for

decades and decades and decades. It is just a shame that

this is even on the table. That's all I have to say.

Davis, Sandra General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

Nο

GP_MC_1020_209-1

Cyanobacteria (blue-green algae) blooms and their related toxins are a national and worldwide concern. Some blue-green algae, including Microcystis aeruginosa, produce cyanotoxins that can cause irritation, sickness, or in extreme cases, death to exposed organisms, including humans (World Health Organization [WHO] 1999). WHO has developed guidelines for safe use of recreational waters, including cyanobacteria (cell density and toxin level) criteria to protect humans against harmful cyanobacteria and toxin exposures (http://www.who.int/water sanitation health/ bathing/srwe1/en/index.html). US EPA's National Center for Environmental Assessment has prepared draft toxicological reviews of several cyanobacteria toxins, and many states have developed public health protective thresholds or criteria to address the various cyanobacteria and their related toxins. Oregon has public health criteria for issuing and lifting public health advisories due to cyanobacteria blooms. Each summer numerous water bodies in Oregon are closed; and in recent years, several dog deaths have occurred due to cyanotoxin exposures (http:// public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/Recreation/Harmfu lAlgaeBlooms/Pages/Blue-GreenAlgaeAdvisories.aspx).California has prepared a draft toxicological summary and suggested action levels for six cyanotoxins; peer review comments are currently being addressed, and responses to comments are expected to be completed by January 2012 (http://www.waterboards. ca.gov/water issues/programs/peer review/peer review cyanoto xins.shtml). California currently has draft guidance including thresholds for cyanobacteria bloom posting/ advisories and public notification (see Draft Voluntary Statewide Guidance for Blue-Green Algae Blooms - July 2010, http://www.cdph.ca.gov/ healthinfo/environhealth/water/Pages/Bluegreenalgae.aspx).The Hoopa Valley Tribe has also adopted public health guidelines for recreational exposures that are similar to the WHO values. Table 3.2-10 in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.2.2.3 (p.3.2-45) presents a summary of the water quality guidance, criteria, and targets for toxigenic blue-green algae and algal toxins relevant to the Area of Analysis.

As detailed in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.3.7 (p. 3.2-29 to 3.2-30), Section 3.4.3.4 (p. 3.4-6 to 3.4-7), and (Appendix) C.6.1.4 (p. C-56 to C-59), the Klamath River's Copco and Iron Gate reservoirs, and downstream river reaches, annually experience blooms significantly exceeding WHO and CA Draft Voluntary Statewide Guidance for both cell densities and toxin thresholds during summer months, resulting in posting of public health advisories.

GP MC 1020 209-2

Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.

No

Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.

Davis, Sandra General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	
GP_MC_1020_209-3	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	No
	Master Response AQU-27 Disease.	
GP_MC_1020_209-4	Section 3.15 as well as the Dam Removal Real Estate Evaluation Report (DOI Reclamation 2011) evaluates the potential effects on property values. While certain scenic, recreational, and accessibility changes following dam removal would likely decrease the value of privately owned parcels around Iron Gate and Copco 1 Reservoirs in the near term, studies of dam removal have also found that water quality and aquatic resource improvements resulting from dam removal lead to long-term increases in property values. Indeed, dam removal would have the potential to increase the value of property near and adjacent to the Klamath River downstream of Iron Gate Dam due to more robust runs of anadromous fish. The net value of the changes, and the time over which such changes might be observed in market prices, is uncertain. A literature review was conducted of studies of the impacts of previous dam removal on property values. The literature shows that property values are dictated by local circumstances and ongoing background economic trends, and predicting or measuring the direct impacts of dam removal on property values does not yield conclusive findings.	No
	Section 3.15 of the Draft EIS/EIR also discusses potential effects to tax revenues, including property taxes and sales taxes. P. 3.15-64 identifies effects as a result of decreased property tax revenues to Siskiyou County from potential decreased property values around reservoirs. P. 3.15-65 discusses effects of PacifiCorp not paying property taxes to Siskiyou County after the dams are removed and potential increases in sales tax revenues as a result of the influx of construction workers during dam removal. Klamath and Siskiyou counties receive tax revenues from multiples sources; and, it is unknown how the county would change services to citizens as a result of changes in tax revenues related to the Proposed Action and alternatives. Recreation effects of the Proposed Action are discussed beginning on p. 3.15-57. Effects would vary depending on the activity, and would be generally positive for ocean and in-river sport fishing and refuge recreation and adverse for reservoir recreation and whitewater boating through the Hell's Corner Reach.	

Davis, Sandra General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

The Proposed Action would create both temporary and long-term jobs. Section 3.15.4.2 of the Draft EIS/EIR discusses the time period for jobs expected relative to each economic effect of the Proposed Action. Construction efforts for dam removal would result in temporary jobs that would last only during the 18-month construction period. Similarly, jobs related to mitigation activities, which are mostly construction, would also be temporary and stop after mitigation is complete. Jobs created in commercial fishing, ocean sport fishing, and in-river sport fishing would continue into the long-term after the dams are removed. The KBRA includes 112 activities that would be implemented over a 15-year time period. Up to 44 of the activities are currently projected to extend for at least 14 years of the 15-year program. The activities vary in nature, including, but not limited to, restoration actions, monitoring programs, economic development programs, water agreements, power projects, and would create a range of job opportunities. Jobs would be full-time and part-time and include construction, operations, biology, engineering, technical, field work, administrative, government, and other professional jobs. Jobs in most economic sectors would also be created as a result of direct and indirect effects of project expenditures in the region. Appendix P describes potential job effects of the KBRA. The IMPLAN model was used to evaluate direct and secondary job effects. IMPLAN is a standard, widely used input-output model used for regional economic impacts analyses. Section 3.15 and the economic technical reports available on http://klamathrestoration.gov further describe the IMPLAN model and discuss methods to evaluate economic effects.

GP_MC_1020_209-5

Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.

No

GP_MC_1020_209-6

Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.

No

GP_MC_1018_135

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---000----

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter

MR. MIKE DAWSON: Hello, my name is Mike Dawson, D-a-w-s-o-n,

and I have been a resident of Klamath Falls since 1994.

Like many of the people in this room, over the

last three years, my family and I have struggled throug

Comment 1 - KBRA

hardships of unemployment. The KBRA will no doubt benefit

our environment. It also has the potential to create

Comment 2 - Economics

hundreds of local jobs every year over the next 15 years

and provide some economic stability in this place I call

home. Comment 3 - Approves of Dam Removal

I support Alternative 2 or 3, full or partial

removal of the lower four dams in the Klamath River. I

support jobs and I support the KBRA and KHSA.

Thank you.

Dawson, Mike General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_135-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_135-2	Appendix P describes potential job effects of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). The KBRA includes 112 activities that would be implemented over a 15-year time period. Up to 44 of the activities are currently projected to extend for at least 14 years of the 15-year program. The activities vary in nature, including, but not limited to, restoration actions, monitoring programs, economic development programs, water agreements, power projects, and would create a range of job opportunities. Jobs would be full-time and part-time and include construction, operations, biology, engineering, technical, field work, administrative, government, and other professional jobs. Money generated by these activities will benefit other economic sectors and households as it circulates through the economy.	No
GP_MC_1018_135-3	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

GP_MF_1122 896

NOV 22 31

ACDOM

Comment Form

Please mail your comments to:

Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez

Bureau of Reclamation 2800 Cottage Way Sacramento, CA 95825

OR

Mr. Gordon Leppig

California Dept. of Fish and Game Northern Region, 619 Second Street Eureka, CA 95501

Email:

KlamathSD@usbr.gov

Website:

KlamathRestoration.gov

Fax:

(916) 978-5055

All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by November 21, 2011.

(Please print legibly)

Name: MAVIN S. NEALEY

Organization:

Title:

Address: 211 Hambur Riv. YREAM, CA.

Comments: THERE ARE

THE ALMONDO MOUS THAT

CONSINE KEN

Mars Mer ne

711626-15

1457 EM

ALREADY SALC 1112-01/15

> project Contact its

TILE 人どうたべしゅ 尺寸 1.7511 HABITAT TILE

SALPRIN 15 MITARENTEY SIX SIZ STAND LANCE

Public Disclosure: It is not required that you submit personal information of you decide to do so, please note that this information may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

EIS/EIR PROCESS

Please mail your comments to:

All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by November 21, 2011.

Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez

Bureau of Reclamation 2800 Cottage Way Sacramento, CA 95825

OR

Mr. Gordon Leppig

California Dept. of Fish and Game Northern Region, 619 Second Street Eureka, CA 95501

Email:

KlamathSD@usbr.gov

Website:

KlamathRestoration.gov

Fax:

48

(916) 978-5055

(Please print legibly)

12KE 2

Name: DAVID 5, DENCEY

Organization:

Title:

Address:

Email:

Comments:

6. RETENTY VALUES AND THE HASE ICH INVATE INCHERTY

AND THE LAKES AND DOWNSTREAM, AS WELL AS FOR

THE DAMS AND POWERHOUSES, WILL BE DECIMATED.

7 THE MAN HELP TO REBULATE RIVER FROMS WITH

RELEASES DURING THE DAY SEASON AND FLORD CONTROL

IN THE WATER.

E. SISKING (CINTY RESIDENTS), THE LOND PEOPLE MICST AFFECTED BY THE DAM NOMICUME, ARE OPPOSED BY A RATIO OF 4 TO 1

THERE TO REMOVE THE DAMS? ZERC,

Lauls Dickey

Public Disclosure: It is not required that you submit personal information. If you decide to do so, please note that this information may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

David S. Dealey 211 Humbug Road, Yreka, CA 96097 Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comments: There are so many reasons not to remove the Klamath dams that it is difficult to understand why it is even being considered:

- 1. The dams provide economical, clean, safe electric power
- 2. There is substantial, convincing scientific evidence to show that fish populations in the river are more influenced by ocean temperatures, sea lion depradation (sic) at the mouth, and Indian fishing rights than by stream conditions.
- A workable system for spawning and rearing smelts from returning salmonids already exists.
- 4. Silt release from the reservoirs will cause severe damage to fish habitat and recreational use of the river for many years, if not decades.
- 5. The "endangered" Coho salmon is apparently not even a native species
- 6. Property values and tax base for private property around the lakes and downstream, as well as for the dams and powerhouses, will be decimated.
- 7. The dams help to regulate river flows with releases during the dry season and flood control in the winter.
- 8. Siskiyou County residents, the very people most affected by the dam removal, are opposed by a ratio of 4 to 1.

Oh, by the way, how many valid reasons are there to remove the dams? Zero.

/s/ David S. Dealey

Dealey, David General Public November 22, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1122_896-1	1. Master Response GHG 1 Green Power.	Yes
	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	
	Master Response AQU-24 Chinook Climate Change and Marine Survival.	
	Master Response AQU-18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery Under Alternatives.	
	 Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish. 	
	5. Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.	
	6. Master Response RE-2 Changes in Property Values.	
	7. Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	
	8. The referendum elections in Siskiyou and Klamath counties have been added to Figure ES-2.	

GP_LT_1122_885

Date: 100.2.201

Dear Ms. Vasquez:

I support Klamath Dam Removal as described in Archanive 2 miles of the Draft EIS/EIR on Klamath Facilities Removal recalls 1/23

THE TEACADILTY 2 THIS MARCHANICAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

Defoe, David General Public November 22, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1122_885-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1111_554

From: tpdeluca1@comcast.net[SMTP:TPDELUCA1@COMCAST.NET]

Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 5:16:24 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: dam removal

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: tom deluca

Organization: none

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: dam removal

Body: <u>i have been fishing the klamath river for over 30 years; nothing short of complete dam removals will suffice...the rest are band aid solutions that won't do the job...get rid of the dams!!!!</u>

Deluca, Tom General Public November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_554-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1018_126

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---000---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING (Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. KEN DENCER: My name is Ken Dencer, D-e-n-c-e-r.

I'm against the KBRA, in general, mainly

Comment 1 - KBRA

because of two points I fail to understand. One is: How

does 90,000 acres of timberland for the tribes help the

salmon swim upstream? And the other one is: There's

absolutely no guarantee, in my readings of the KBRA, that

guarantees any farmer one drop of water.

And the other -- what happens when all this

passes and the dams are gone and all -- and one federal

judge in a black robe says, "Here is what we are going to

do because I said so and the ESA says so"?

Thank you.

Dencer, Ken General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_126-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_126-2	Among the various provisions under full implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA), tribes that are parties to the agreement would agree to not exercise their senior water rights within the basin and to relinquish claims for natural resources damages (KBRA Section 15) in exchange for increases in fisheries (dam removal and fisheries habitat restoration programs) and assistance with acquisition of Mazama Forest.	No
GP_MC_1018_126-3	The Secretary of the Interior will consider this comment along with all others in making his determination relative to the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and KBRA.	No
GP_MC_1018_126-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

_			GP_EM_1031_261
+	Comment 1 - Opp	osed to Dam Removal	
Please know that my husband and mys	self are vehemently	opposed to the Dam	removal in Klamath
County. Why would we be in favor of so			
issue. The water issues in the west se			
	<u></u>	acreation and a second	<u> </u>
Best science needs to be developed, se	crutinized and the	false science needs to	be exposed and not used
for this dam project.			
Comment 2 -	NEPA		Comment 3 - Costs
This dam removal will cause more prob	lems then it purpo	rts to solve - if any.	
Expensive - and who might pay for this	project? The taxp	ayers are tapped out a	and, the power rates will
be astronomical,			
Comment 4 - NEP	A		
Will you listen to us and take into accou	unt our objections a	and consider acting up	on them. What will come
of our comments?		-	_
Com	nment 5 - KBRA		
There are too many sketchy concerns a	and why should the	folks in the KBRA be	running the show?
KBRA and 26 groups, met secretly for s			
confidentiality agreement was signed s	o the general publi	c would not know wha	ts going on behind closed
doors! Where is Due Process. We don	ı't want KBRA re-a	llocating our water who	en it is available and we
don't like the idea of the Tribes being g	iven 90,000 acreas	of forest. What is the	eir contribution - have they
given up anything?			
`	6 - Opposed to Dam		
So, again, these thoughts and others sa		re against the Dam re	moval - it could be
perceived as a SCAM! Stop the Dam S	<u>3cam.</u>		
Thank you.			
Pat Dencer			

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Dencer, Patricia General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_127-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-2	Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-3	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-4	The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) includes 112 activities that would be implemented over a 15-year time period. Up to 44 of the activities are currently projected to extend for at least 14 years of the 15-year program. The activities vary in nature, including, but not limited to, restoration actions, monitoring programs, economic development programs, water agreements, power projects, and would create a range of job opportunities. Jobs would be full-time, part-time, and temporary and include construction, operations, biology, engineering, technical, field work, administrative, government, and other professional jobs. Money generated by these activities will benefit other economic sectors and households as it circulates through the economy. Appendix P describes potential job effects of the KBRA.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-5	KBRA was negotiated and signed by a diverse array of over 40 parties with an interest in resolving Klamath Basin issues including the allocation of water between in-river uses and water diversions for irrigation. Through the KBRA the parties have reached agreements about certain allocations of water diverted to the Reclamation's Klamath Project including the national wildlife refuges. KBRA Section 4 and Appendix C-2 of the KBRA discuss the estimated budget for the various elements of the KBRA and potential funding sources. See http://klamathrestoration.gov for a copy of the KBRA.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-6	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-7	Among the various provisions under full implementation of the KBRA, tribes that are parties to the agreement would agree to not exercise their senior water rights within the basin and to relinquish claims for natural resources damages (KBRA Section 15) in exchange for increases in fisheries (dam removal and fisheries habitat restoration programs) and assistance with acquisition of Mazama forest.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-8	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-9	Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period.	No

GP_MC_1018_127

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---000---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING (Directly to Court Reporter)

MS. PAT DENCER: I'm Pat Dencer, D-e-n-c-e-r.				
			isapproves of Dam Rem	oval
I'm against the dam removal.	Since we are		Comment 2 - Hydropo	wer
already paying for the dam re	emoval on our	power bill, does		
this indicate dam removal is a	a done deal?	It's very		
suspect.	Comment 3	- Sediment Trans	port	
If the dams are removed, a qu	uestion regard	ding		
the massive sediment that wo	ould be releas	sed, would this be		
detrimental to the fish that a	re supposed t	o be saved?		
If the dams are removed, will	the jobs KBR	Comment 4 - E	Economics	
keeps referring to be sorry				
temporary work, or government	ent jobs?	Comment 5 - Wat	ter Rights/Supply	
Would the KBRA be allowed t	o allocate the	<u>1</u>		
water? They keep talking abo	out water; wh	o is paying the		
KBRA?				
How does the KBRA have such clout? If they				
are seeing it through, why do they keep seeming to be				
running the show? Comment 6 - Hydropower				
How will decommissioned plants that provided				
electricity to 70,000 homes be	e replaced?	Carrage 17 KD	DA.	
I don't understand, either, why giving the				

tribes the forest is going to be helping with the water.

Is there something there that we don't understand? Comment 8 - Out of Scope Two years ago, my husband and I rode down I-5 south to, on our way to San Diego, and outside of Los Banos, California, thousands of acres were totally dead, hour after hour, mile after mile. These once beautiful almond trees and other crops sit vacant, and running parallel to these vacant crops are just the California viaduct. So it isn't a lack of water but it's the delta smelt that has usurped the farmers' water, and the devastation occurs. Some of those owners are paid off in cash to keep quiet because of the endangered fish. Does that sound familiar? Will the Klamath Basin follow suit? And it would be mind boggling, in my opinion, if we knew the total cost the Endangered Species Act has cost our nation and human lives. Comment 9 - NEPA I hope these comments will be reviewed and given credence and not just put in some shredder or lost.

Thank you.

Dencer, Patricia General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_127-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-2	Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-3	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-4	The KBRA includes 112 activities that would be implemented over a 15-year time period. Up to 44 of the activities are currently projected to extend for at least 14 years of the 15-year program. The activities vary in nature, including, but not limited to, restoration actions, monitoring programs, economic development programs, water agreements, power projects, and would create a range of job opportunities. Jobs would be full-time, part-time, and temporary and include construction, operations, biology, engineering, technical, field work, administrative, government, and other professional jobs. Money generated by these activities will benefit other economic sectors and households as it circulates through the economy. Appendix P describes potential job effects of the KBRA.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-5	KBRA was negotiated and signed by a diverse array of over 40 parties with an interest in resolving Klamath Basin issues including the allocation of water between in-river uses and water diversions for irrigation. Through the KBRA the parties have reached agreements about certain allocations of water diverted to the Reclamation's Klamath Project including the national wildlife refuges. KBRA Section 4 and Appendix C-2 of the KBRA discuss the estimated budget for the various elements of the KBRA and potential funding sources. See Klamathrestoration.gov for a copy of the KBRA.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-6	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-7	Among the various provisions under full implementation of the KBRA, tribes that are parties to the agreement would agree to not exercise their senior water rights within the basin and to relinquish claims for natural resources damages (KBRA Section 15) in exchange for increases in fisheries (dam removal and fisheries habitat restoration programs) and assistance with acquisition of Mazama forest.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-8	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-9	Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period.	No

GP_LT_1018_043 DEFECTAL THE TEN OCT 1 8 2011 Ms. E. Vasquez Bureau of Recclamation 2800 Cottage Way Sacramento, Ca. 95501 10-15-2011 Dear Ms Vasquez RE: KBRA Comment 1 - KBRA There are several items that stand out regarding the KBRA This group of individuals have been self appointed. They have met in secrecy which doesn' set well and seems illegal. Since these individuals began and they wish to remove the dams, how about letting them pay the removal. Also, it has come to attention, that there is pay-o-la to this group - where does that money come from. This group that is called KBRA are mainly large Comment 2 -Other/ farmers and looking out for themselves - quite a division has eminated from this subject and Due General Process/transparency seems forgotten. I have seen the devestation on I-5 South at B akersfield - acreas of primo farm ground, no water and dead orchards - this section extends for at least 3-4 hours on I-5. When you look beyond the dead trees, there is a water-way quite close to the orchards!! Why are these orchards dead and/or dying? Because of a smelt fish in the Delta. Much like the Klamath calamity in 2001 - once again, because of a sucker fish! All these situations with lack of water and power rates skyrocketing, makes one belief there might be a under lying cause - eliminate agriculture entirely and flood the most productive lands for birds and fish! Man is certainly higher than a bird or fish. One tends to think of a set up is in motion to cripple our livehoods in the ag world. When the science was submitted, it turned out to be faulty and illegal. The sources are unreliable. The removal of the Dams, which monthly, a portion of the power bill is dedicated to this end. Does this sound like a done deal? Comment 3 - Fish Salmon population in parts of the upper basin would only be boosted by 10% dependent upon other water quality issues. This isn't a time to experiment with this issue. If the dams are removed at a outlandish price, where will the power come from to substain the 70,000 homes? Then will the answer be - lets build more dams. = jobs! Comment 4 - Hydropower Then the issue of the Tribes - why should we "give" them 90thousand acres - didn;t they get paid for this in years past? If the Tribes are given the forest, the water will be controlled by them - and we can guess what that will entail. We, the taxpayer needs to be included in these decisions. Again, if the KBRA and their minions, want the dam removed, by all means, get out your check book boys! There are just too many questions and concerns regarding the KBRA and they should be exposed for their real motive. Comment 5- KBRA Stop the Dam Scam." Classification Yours truly of Dencer PE Project Pat Dencer Control No. Folder I.D. 11-Date input & initials Patricia Dencer PO Box 696 derrill. OR 97633

Dencer, Patricia General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1018_043-1	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No
GP_LT_1018_043-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1018_043-3	Chinook salmon and steelhead are the primary anadromous fish that would use the upper basin. Under the Proposed Action, removal of the Four Facilities would allow spring and fall-run Chinook salmon to gain access to the Upper Klamath River upstream of J.C. Boyle Reservoir. The access would expand the Chinook salmon's current habitat to include historical habitat along the mainstem Klamath River, upstream to the Sprague, Williamson, and Wood Rivers (Hamilton et al. 2005). This would be a potential increase in access to 49 significant tributaries in the Upper Klamath Basin, comprising hundreds of miles of additional, potentially productive habitat (DOI 2007) including access to groundwater areas resistant to climate change (Hamilton et al. 2011).	No
	Poor water quality (e.g., severe hypoxia, temperatures exceeding 25°C, high pH) in the reach from Keno Dam to Link Dam might prevent fish passage at any time from late June through mid-November (Sullivan et al. 2009; USGS 2010; both as cited in Hamilton et al. 2011). However, evidence indicates that Upper Klamath Lake habitat is presently suitable to support Chinook salmon for at least the October through May period (Maule et al. 2009; Draft EIS 3.3-95). Poor summer water quality conditions may necessitate seasonal trap and haul around Keno Impoundment for some life stages of Chinook until Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) implementation improve water quality. This is consistent with the fishway prescriptions of DOI and US Department of Commerce (DOC) (DOI 2007; NOAA Fisheries Service 2007). Overall, dam removal and associated KBRA actions would accelerate water quality improvements (Dunne et al. 2011) and TMDL water quality benefits to anadromous fish (Water Quality Subgroup 2011; Draft EIS 3.3-95).	
	Master Response AQU-6B Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook.	
	Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty and Likelihood of Success.	
	Under the Proposed Action, dam removal would allow steelhead to gain access to the Upper Klamath River upstream of J.C. Boyle Reservoir. This would expand the population's distribution to include historical habitat along the mainstem Klamath River	

Dencer, Patricia General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

upstream to the Sprague, Williamson, and Wood Rivers (Hamilton et al. 2005). Steelhead are known to use intermittent tributaries for spawning; thus access to habitat for this species would be increased by 420 (Hamilton et al. 2011). Based on increased habitat availability, the EIS/EIR concludes that the effect of the Proposed Action would be beneficial for summer and winter steelhead in the long term (Draft EIS/EIR 3.3-120)

With respect to steelhead, an Expert Panel (Dunne et al, 2011; EIS/EIR 3.3-110) on coho and Steelhead concluded:

- Short-term effects of dam removal on sediment transport will be injurious to upstream migrating steelhead, but longer-term prospects of dam removal with KBRA is an increase and expansion in spawning and rearing habitat – for steelhead probably considerably (Dunne et al, 2011, Section 3.1, p. 18)
- The Proposed Action could result in increased spatial distribution and numbers of steelhead, and in the long term (decades), increased numbers relative to those under Current Conditions. If the Proposed Action is implemented ineffectively, there may be no detectable response of steelhead. If the Proposed Action is implemented effectively, and the other related actions occur [e.g., Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)], then the response of steelhead may be broader spatial distribution and increased numbers of individuals within the Klamath system. (Dunne et al, 2011, p. ii).

The Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) describes and analyzes 4 Action Alternatives and the No Action Alternative (Alternative 1). Alternatives 2 and 3 implement the KBRA and KSHA, including complete or partial dam removal. Alternatives 1, 4 and 5 do not implement the KBRA and Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and do not remove the dams. The Secretary may select the No Action Alternative, which is responsive to this comment, one of the action alternatives or a combination of alternatives. Effects on fish of dam removal (Alternatives 2 and 3) and not removing dams (Alternatives 1, 4 and 5) are addressed in 3.3.4.3 Effects Determinations of the EIS/EIR.

GP_LT_1018_043-4

Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.

No

Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.

Dencer, Patricia General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1018_043-5	Master Response N/CP-13 KBRA is Analyzed as a Connected Action.	No
	Master Response KBRA-5 KBRA and Klamath Tribes.	

GP_WI_1018_035

From: dennis.diane@gmail.com[SMTP:DENNIS.DIANE@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Tuesday, October 18, 2011 10:21:18 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam Removal

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Organization:

Subject: Dam Removal

Comment 1 - KBRA

Body: Under the terms of the settlement, the Klamath Tribes will be receiving 90,000 acres of private timber lands, primarily at the expense of the federal government(Sec.33.2,pg 170). Why would the Klamath Tribes be given land, instead of having to pay for it like the rest of the citizens of Klamath County. Can the government please give me some other land with irrigation water, since the government is effectively taking away my irrigation water that I purchased at fair market value?

Dennis, Diane General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1018_035-1	Master Response KBRA-5 KBRA and Klamath Tribes.	No

GP_WI_1011_026

From: johndenton46@gmail.com[SMTP:JOHNDENTON46@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Tuesday, October 11, 2011 3:04:33 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: chinook runs

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name:

Organization:

Subject: chinook runs

Body: 81 per cent more chinooks? More like 800, once the vast drainage's

<u>tributaries</u> above the dams are opened.

Comment 1 -Fish

Denton, John General Public October 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1011_026-1	The Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) includes results from the Evaluation of Dam Removal and Restoration of Anadromy (EDRRA) life cycle model for Chinook salmon (Hendrix 2011). A copy of the report describing the model parameters and results is available on the Klamathrestoration.gov web site and can be downloaded by following the link below:	No
	http://klamathrestoration.gov/sites/klamathrestoration.gov/files/EDRRA%20Report%20Hendrix%209.21.11%20Draft.pdf	

Klamath Settlement



Comment Form

GP_MF_1029_260

Please mail your comments to:

All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by November 21, 2011.

Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way

2800 Cottage Way Sacramento, CA 95825

OR

Mr. Gordon Leppig

California Dept. of Fish and Game

Northern Region, 619 Second Street Eureka, CA 95501

Email:

KlamathSD@usbr.gov

Website:

KlamathRestoration.gov

Fax:

(916) 978-5055

Name: LANI DEROSE

Organization:

(Please print legibly)

SCANNED

Title:

Address: 3211 GREENHORN RD

YREKA CA 96097

Email: Iderose @ 4 fast. viet

Comments:

SCHWINE

It appears that Siskiyou County will bear the majority of the burden for the removal of the Klamath River dams and yet the **OVERWHELMING OBJECTIONS** of 80% of the voters as well as our Board of Supervisors is being ignored.

Comment 1 - KHSA

On the other hand, according to the agreements, the big crop irrigators who live **ABOVE** the dams will benefit the most, irregardless as to whether the removals are a success or not. WHY ARE THEY EVEN INVOLVED?

Comment 2 - Hydropower

When global warming seems to be evident and clean energy is our ultimate goal; when there are water shortages everywhere and plans for new dams to be built in both Oregon and California, WHY ARE WE DESTROYING VERY VALUABLE SOURCES OF WATER STORAGE AND ELECTRICITY?

Comment 3 - Sediment Transport

There is a good possibility that the **HUGE AMOUNT OF SEDIMENT** that will be sent down stream from this endeavor, will cause great damage to the river for many years to come. Why do we want to take that chance?

At a time when the people's confidence in government is at an all time low, these Klamath Restoration agreements should be looked at very carefully to decide just WHAT IS THE ULTIMATE GOAL OF ALL OF THIS?

Public Disclosure: It is not required that you submit personal information. If you decide to do so, please note that this information may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Derose, Lani General Public October 29, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1029_260-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included and Part of the Record.	No
	Master Response GEN-2 Some Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	
	Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information	
GP_MF_1029_260-2	Master Responses HYDP-1 Reservoir Water Rights.	No
	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	
	Master Response WSWR-7 Effects to Water Supply/Water Rights from Dam Removal as Describes in KHSA.	
GP_MF_1029_260-3	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish. Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	No

GP_WI_1229_1190

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

From: sierrayla@hotmail.com[SMTP:SIERRAYLA@HOTMAIL.COM]

Sent: Thursday, December 29, 2011 12:31:07 PM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Remove the Klamath River Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Sierra Deutsch

Organization:

Subject: Remove the Klamath River Dams

Body: <u>I am in support of removing the Klamath River Dams.</u>

Deutsch, Sierra General Public December 29, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1229_1190-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1114_674

From: gus@e-isco.com[SMTP:GUS@E-ISCO.COM]
Sent: Tuesday, November 15, 2011 8:08:39 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dams

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Gus deVries Organization: none

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath Dams

Body: I am OPPOSED to the the removal of the dams on the Klamath River. Clean electricity no matter how large or small should be protected at all cost. The KBRA is nothing but government interference into the private lives of citizens. Klamath River is plagued by over fishing by the local tribes gil netting at night is a common practice and documented by local guides along the Klamath. Night drift netting and power netting is a common practice and not a single law enforcement will respond to it.

deVries, Gus General Public November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1114_674-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No



Comment Form GP_MF_1114_681

Please mail your comments to:	All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by November 21, 2011.
Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez Bureau of Reclamation 2800 Cottage Way Sacramento, CA 95825 OR	(Please print legibly) Name: NOV 14 11
Mr. Gordon Leppig California Dept. of Fish and Game Northern Region, 619 Second Street Eureka, CA 95501 Email: KlamathSD@usbr.gov	Organization: Title: Concerned with Zer Address: 8155 US Hay 199 Granford CA Email: Comment 1 - Approves of Dam 95543
for the envi.	
Mectrical cos	is an important step that the viver healthy again!
could make	the viver healting again!
	SCANNED Classification = VV - 6.07 Project Control No: 1085072 Folder I.D. 190397-1 Folder I.D. 190398 Initials 11 116 2 2 16 5 10

Public Disclosure: It is not required that you submit personal information. If you decide to do so, please note that this information may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

deVries, H. General Public November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1114_681-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_LT_1208 979

Jordon Leppig Lish & Dame

Comment 1 - Approves of

Dam Removal

Please remove all dams in the Klamak River, Now.

We support the restoration Jall historic withands in the Klamath basin.

Also the scott of Sharta rivers.

is the source of the Sacramento River. Now when I went the areas my.

heart burts as the length,

man of our Mothern California review & streams

mother Earth needs our her

Which shall it be grapes in salmon? Please help. Thank your Jasqueline De Stefans

Di Stepfanto, Jaqueline General Public December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1208_979-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1029_252

From: sami difuntorum[SMTP:SAMIJODIF@YAHOO.COM]

Sent: Saturday, October 29, 2011 8:55:26 PM

To: KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov Cc: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Fw: Klamath Dam Removal Study

Auto forwarded by a Rule

From: sami difuntorum <samijodif@yahoo.com>

To: "Perry, Laureen (Laurie) M" <LPerry@usbr.gov>; Howison Russ <Russ.Howison@Pacificorp.com>

Cc: Joaquin Esquivel <joaquin_esquivel@boxer.senate.gov>; Josh Reinder

<josh.reiner@mail.house.gov>; Hemstreet Tim <Tim.Hemstreet@PacifiCorp.com>; Derek Harley <derek.harley@mail.house.gov>; "director@dfg.ca.gov" <director@dfg.ca.gov"; larry echohawk</p>

<larry.echohawk@bia.gov>;; Adam Nickels Adam Nickels Sall Edwards

<billedwards@earthlink.net>; Brian Daniels <daniels@sas.upenn.edu>; Dan Wessel

<dan_wessel@feinstein.senate.gov>; John Harte <john_harte@indian.senate.gov>; Katrina Symons
<Katrina_Symons@blm.gov>; Noah Walker <noah_walker@boxer.senate.gov>; william Speer

<coyotebill@sbcglobal.net>

Sent: Saturday, October 29, 2011 7:46 PM

Subject: Re: Klamath Dam Removal Study

Comment 1 - Cultural Resources

Laureen,

While noting that the partial dam removal alternative provides limited mitigation for the Shasta villages sites that are submerged, I do not believe and of the alternatives except installing Fish Ladders and the No Action Option can adequately protect the burial or ceremonial sites. My comments are written from the perspective of protecting Shasta burial, archaelogical and village sites. Unfortunately, several provisions of the KBRA have the ability to adversely impact ceremonial sites in addition to the negative impact that would occur solely by removing the dams. They are related actions - implementation of the KBRA and dam removal.

Thanks,

Sami Jo Difuntorum

Difuntorum, Sami Jo General Public October 29, 2011

Comment Code Comment Response Change in EIS/EIR GP_EM_1029_252-1 The Lead Agencies acknowledge the comment author's preference alternatives selection for protection of burial or ceremonial sites. Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) Section 3.13, Cultural and Historic Resources, acknowledges potential impacts to submerged village sites with mitigation measures identified, including measures for

Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) activities.

GP_WI_1111_571

From: samijodif@yahoo.com[SMTP:SAMIJODIF@YAHOO.COM]

Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 9:13:02 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: keep the klamath dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Sami Jo Difuntorum

Organization:

Subject: keep the klamath dams

Body: I <u>support Alternative 4 -</u>

I like fish, affordable clean energy, and protecting Native burial sites.

Comment 1 - FERC

Difuntorum, Sami Jo General Public November 11, 2011

Comment Code Comment Response Change in EIS/EIR GP_WI_1111_571-1 Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal No and Others Oppose Dam Removal. The effects of each alternative in regard to enhancing fish passage are disclosed in Section 3.3 (Aquatic Resources) as well as Section 4.4.2 of the Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR). The effects of each alternative in regard to tribal burial sites are disclosed in Sections 3.13 and 4.4.12. The effects of each alternative in regard to Greenhouse Gasses/Climate Change are disclosed in Sections 3.10 and 4.4.9.

GP_WI_1115_686

From: info@findingaster.com[SMTP:INFO@FINDINGASTER.COM]

Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 6:42:42 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: the Klamath

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Dina Organization:

Subject: the Klamath

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: $\underline{\text{Un-Dam}}$ the Klamath please. Restore the Klamath please.

•Fish ladders will not solve the problems with toxic algae, the fish disease, or the temperature.

Dina General Public

November 15, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1115_686-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal	No

GP_WI_1116_709

From: dindamcp4@yahoo.com[SMTP:DINDAMCP4@YAHOO.COM]

Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 4:04:19 PM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: I support full dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: dinda
Organization:

Comment 1 -Approves of Dam
Removal

Subject: <u>I support full dam removal</u>

Body: Too many gov projects were local pork barrel things that were bad for nature and sustainablility

Dinda General Public November 16, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1116_709-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1020_232

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR ---000--YREKA, CALIFORNIA THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MS. GERRY DITTNER: My name is Gerry Dittner,

G-e-r-r-y D-i-t-t-n-e-r.

I want to preface this that I'm a

Comment 1 - Fish

fourth-generation Siskiyou County resident, and my comment is: The dams on

the Klamath River were built for a reason: Flood control

and to provide clean electricity.

The dams are not the reason for the

diminishment of the fish population.

I have lived in Siskiyou County for over 80

years, and decades after the Copco Dam was constructed, I

can remember the fish in the Shasta River and Bogus Creek

so thick that they were wall to wall. You could have

walked across the aforementioned streams in the '30s,

'40s, and the '50s on the backs of the fish.

Then the knowledgeable Fish and Game

constructed gates to keep the fish from going to their

spawning ground that they had probably used for hundreds

of years.

Mother nature knows best, plus the dams are

producing clean electricity.

Why do the environmentalists and greenies want to pollute our air with alternative power?

Thank you.

Dittner, Geraldine General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

GP MC 1020 232-1

Iron Gate, Copco 1, Copco 2 and J.C. Boyle dams were constructed and are currently operated by PacifiCorp for the sole purpose of producing electricity. The reservoirs created by these four dams have only incidental flood storage capacity as noted in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) Section 3.6.4.3 on p. 3.6-61. Iron Gate Dam is operated as a re-regulation dam to smooth out the fluctuation in downstream flows caused by upstream hydro-electric power generation as noted in the Draft EIS/EIR Section 1.2.6.1 on p. 1-16; and Section 3.6.3.2, on p. 3.6-11).

Use of the term "gates" by the comment author is ambiguous. However, in an effort to provide a complete and comprehensive response, we offer the following:

Various egg taking and fish counting stations used throughout the Klamath Basin since the early part of the 20th century were initially very similar in design. These facilities may have appeared as "gates" to the casual observer that could have prevented fish passage.

In 1910, a salmon egg taking station known as the Klamath on Racks was constructed near the historic town of Klamath by the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries; a predecessor of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. During its first year of operation, over 2.1 million coho salmon eggs were collected. The racks were operated for several decades. Other egg taking stations were also operated on the Shasta River and Bogus Creek. The Bogus Creek egg taking facility operated between 1910 and 1941 while the Shasta River egg taking facility operated (in several different locations) between 1906 through 1947 (Leitritz 1970).

Except for the Klamath Racks, egg taking stations were intended to collect only a portion of the run. Their operation would not have precluded natural spawning as they would have ceased when quotas were met. The Klamath on Racks, however, was built in response to the construction of Copco I dam. It was recognized that the dam would cut off passage to upstream spawning areas making it imperative to collect eggs and rear them in nearby hatcheries such as the Hornbrook and Fall Creek hatcheries in order to continue salmon runs in the Klamath.

The Shasta River Fish Counting Station was first installed in 1930. The purpose of the facility is to enumerate annual fall Chinook returns. Although the counting station has been operated in a variety of ways, and in a couple of different locations over the years, it has never fully prevented salmon and steelhead from ascending the river for spawning. Since 1930 counts of fall

No

Dittner, Geraldine General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

Chinook have ranged between 81,848 (1931) and 533 (1990). In 2001 the operational period was extended to enumerate coho salmon returns.

Like the Shasta River Counting Station, the primary purpose of the Bogus Creek Fish County Station is to enumerate the number of salmon spawning in areas above the counting station. Since 1978 numbers of Chinook salmon returning to spawn in Bogus Creek have ranged between 785 (1990) and 46,432 (1995). As with the Shasta Station, the operational period was extended in 2001 to enumerate coho salmon returns

Information developed from these fish counting stations provides high quality data on the health of Chinook and coho salmon populations in Bogus Creek and the Shasta River. Shasta River and Bogus Creek Chinook salmon counts are combined with similar information from numerous other spawning tributaries in the Klamath Basin; including the Trinity River, returns to Iron Gate and Trinity River hatcheries and harvest (both in-river and ocean) to provide a complete picture of the health of the species on a basin-wide basis. This information is then used to manage the stocks to ensure enough fish return to the natural spawning areas each year to perpetuate the species and allow harvest (no harvest of coho is permitted) when management criteria allow.

New technologies continue to be incorporated into the counting station operation. Currently, advanced digital video methods are used to provide the counts while allowing fish passage 24/7 during the spawning period. Other technologies such as Didson acoustic cameras (sonar imaging) are gradually being introduced to minimize potential impacts to run timing and fish passage.

GP_EM_1121_866

From: Sibyl Diver[SMTP:SDIVER@BERKELEY.EDU]
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 11:06:07 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: I Support Alternative 2 - Full Removal of 4 Dams Auto forwarded by a

Rule

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Dear Secretary Salazar:

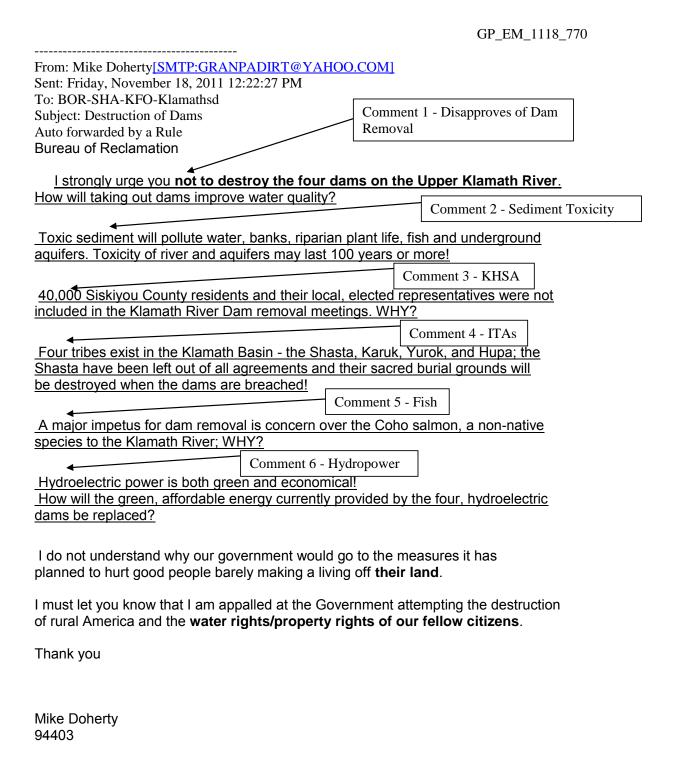
I support alternative 2 within the draft dam removal EIS/EIR – full removal of four Klamath River dams. The draft EIS/EIR correctly shows that alternative 2 is the best option for fisheries restoration, job creation, and the reduction of toxic pollution. Option 2 is supported by a growing body of scientific research and best serves the public interest.

Sibyl Diver

94611

Diver, Sibyl General Public November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1121_866-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No



Doherty, Mike General Public November 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1118_770-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1118_770-2	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	No
	Master Response AQU-1C. Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish.	
GP_EM_1118_770-3	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No
	Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.	
GP_EM_1118_770-4	The Shasta Nation is not currently recognized by the federal government as a sovereign entity and therefore has no federally recognized trust resources that the federal government is required to protect/conserve. The current process for federal recognition, found in 25 C.F.R. 83, is a rigorous process requiring the petitioning tribe to satisfy seven mandatory criteria, including historical and continuous American Indian identity in a distinct community. Each of the criteria demands exceptional anthropological, historical, and genealogical research and presentation of evidence.	No
	National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended in 1992	
	The NHPA is the primary federal legislation governing preservation of cultural and historical resources in the United States. The NHPA established a national historic preservation	

The NHPA is the primary federal legislation governing preservation of cultural and historical resources in the United States. The NHPA established a national historic preservation program which encourages the identification and protection of cultural resources. Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings (16 USC Section 470f). The ACHP promulgated the Section 106 implementing regulations, found at 36 CFR Part 800, which sets forth the Section 106 process, including consultation requirements.

Identifying consulting parties pursuant to 36 CFR Section 800.3(f): The public involvement process for the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) has been extensive and sustained. It has included outreach and invitations to consult to other federal agencies, state and local governments, nongovernmental

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Doherty, Mike General Public November 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	organizations, and the public. In addition, the U.S. Department of Interior (DOI) has separately notified the ACHP, California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Oregon SHPO, six federally recognized Indian tribes, two Indian organizations, and other interested parties. Tribal consultation for Section 106 was initiated via letter dated October 19, 2010. Tribal consultation is ongoing.	
GP_EM_1118_770-5	Master Response AQU-5 Will Benefit all Salmonids.	No
	Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead and Chinook.	
	Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty Likelihood of Success.	
	Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA.	
	Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.	
	The comment, as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River.	
GP_EM_1118_770-6	Master Response GHG-1: Green Power.	No
	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	
	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	

Sent By: A1 MILMAC;

6508711712;

Nov-18-11 5:27PM;

Page 1/1

GP_LT_1128_922

Bureau of Reclamation

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

10 my 1/28

I strongly urge you not to destroy the four dams on the Upper Klamath River.

How will taking out dams improve water quality?

Toxic sediment will pollute water, banks, riparian plant life, fish and underground aquifers. Toxicity of river and aquifers may last 100 years or more!

40,000 Siskiyou County residents and their local, elected representatives were not included in the Klamath River Dam removal meetings. WHY?

Four tribes exist in the Klamath Basin - the Shasta, Karuk, Yurok, and Hupa; the Shasta have been left out of all agreements and their sacred burial grounds will be destroyed when the dams are breached!

A major impetus for dam removal is concern over the Coho salmon, a non-native species to the Klamath River; WHY?

Hydroelectric power is both green and economical!

How will the green, affordable energy currently provided by the four, hydroelectric dams be replaced?

I do not understand why our government would go to the measures it has planned to hurt good people barely making a living off **their land**.

I must let you know that I am appalled at the Government attempting the destruction of rural America and the water rights/property rights of our fellow citizens:

Thank you

Duplicate of GP_EM_1118_800

Project Control No

Mike Doherty 94403

Date Input & Initials

Comment AuthorDoherty, MikeAgency/Assoc.General PublicSubmittal DateNovember 28, 2011

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP_EM_1118_800. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) alongside GP_EM_1118_800. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP_EM_1118_800 are listed below.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1128_922-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1114_641

From: donohueka@gmail.com[SMTP:DONOHUEKA@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Sunday, November 13, 2011 7:15:35 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Remove dams from Klamath Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Karen Donohue

Organization: concerned citizen

Subject: Remove dams from Klamath

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Comment 2 - Fish

Body: Klamath River: <u>I support the immediate removal of all dams on Klamath and tributaries</u>. <u>I support restoration of historic wetlands/marshes</u>. <u>I support establishing a dry season minimum flow at Iron Gate of at least 1300 cfps</u>. <u>Keep more water in the Trinity watershed to improve dry season water flows</u>. Thank

you!

Comment 3 - Out of Scope

Donohue, Karen General Public November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1114_641-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_WI_1114_641-2	Master Response AQU-9 Minimum Flows for Fish.	No
GP_WI_1114_641-3	Master Response GEN-27 Interplay between Trinity River Restoration Program (TRRP) and the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA).	No

GP_LT_1122_893

Nick Dordon 5764 New Hope Rd GRANTS PASS, OR 97527

to ALL Concerned:

NOV 2: 11

PAM Removerals, HR-5398.

§ SB-1851 and The Shrinking

OF RURAL AMERICA. I Request

Strongly Within your Powers 400

Cease This deceptful and destructive

Activity.

We here in The GRATS PASS, OR AREA. ARE EXPERIENCEING MEGATIVE

RESULTS FROM The DAM REMOVEAUS

Lincoln SAVAGE & Gold Rey Such AS

The BLACK GOO, CROMIUM -6, LOW WATER

LEVAL FOR IRRIGATION of FRAMLAND.,

NO BOAT RAMPS: ect. Future Removals

WILL! HAVE SIMULAR RESULTS...

thank you . Nich Dordon

SCANNED

Dordon, Nick General Public November 22, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1122_893-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_EM_1118_760

From: Dan Dorsey[SMTP:CASTAWAYDAN1554@SBCGLOBAL.NET] Sent: Friday, November 18, 2011 6:56:26 AM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd Subject: Klamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule Comment 1 - Hydropower I have been looking at this for some time now on why you think the dam's should come out. I find it hard to believe that we would want to take Dam's out that produce Green Energy. Then replace it with a none renewable resource powered generators. Comment 2 - Fish And on top of the reason why, is because the Indian tribes want to have the native coho salmon back in the Klamath. In an report by the California Fish and Game, Fish Bulletin no. 34, states in it that the coho is not native and was put there by the Fish and Game starting in 1896. In fact during the period from 1896 to 1928 over 68.438.000 salmon were introduced into the Klamath. The problem was that over fishing produced the depletion of salmon in the Klamath not the Dam's. Comment 3 - KBRA In the KBAR agreement which was done behind closed doors. I find it very suspicious that everyone that signed it will be receiving money. The total amounts reach in to hundreds of millions of dollars. The Tribes will receive over one hundred million themselves. I find it hard to believe that this was allowed to happen in this time that we are in a recession. It appears that there was no open bib process which I thought was how it was suppose to be done. Not behind closed doors. In the resent Condent Dam removal, sediment in now causing a major environmental disaster there and that was a small dam. I hope that you and others will reconsider. If you don't I hope when the Environmental disaster hits you will be held personally responsible for your actions, and held libel. Dan Dorsev Comment 4 - Disapproves of Dam 530-926-2528 Removal

Dorsey, Dan General Public November 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1118_760-1	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No
	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	
GP_EM_1118_760-2	A variety of factors have been attributed to the decline of anadromous fish species in the Klamath Basin including over fishing. However other factors such as agricultural development, mining, timber harvest and dam building have also played a role (Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force, 1991).	No
	Master Response AQU-5 Will Benefit all Salmonids.	
	Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead and Chinook.	
	Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty Likelihood of Success.	
	Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA.	
	Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.	
	The comment, as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River.	
GP_EM_1118_760-3	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations in Private.	No
GP_EM_1118_760-4	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1018_163

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---000---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING (Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. DAVID DOTSON: I'm David Dotson, D-o-t-s-o-n.

I'm against the removal of the dams. I believe

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

there can be better ways of moving fish up the river, fish

Comment 2 - Alternatives

ladders -- I'm not talking the little wimpy fish ladders,

I'm talking good fish ladders that could support the

tribes and support the farmers.

I'm a third generation Klamath Basin person, and I

would like my kids to be a fourth generation.

If we don't have any water there will be nothing

for my kids when they grow up.

Thank you.

Dotson, David General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_163-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_163-2	The Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) analyzes fish ladders for fish passage at the Four Facilities in Alternative 4. Fish Passage at Four Dams.	No

GP_EM_1106_247

From: Tom Dotta[SMTP:TDOTTA@PSLN.COM] Sent: Sunday, November 06, 2011 6:50:48 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd Subject: Fw: Do not remove Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Mrs. Vasquez;

It is hard to imagine that in America removing our infrastructure would even be entertained. The ones joining in to kill America by any means are so happy to watch America slip to third world status by decisions like removing dams.

Please do any thing within your power to save these Dams, then you can go to bed at night knowing you were part of America's solution, not the problem.

Remember with the power generation problems of America, the food problems and flood control we need to be building Dams, not removing.

Thanks,
Tom Dotta, Rancher
63501 Highway 49
Loyalton CA
530-993-4524

Dotta, Tom General Public November 06, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1106_247-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
	Master Response GEN-22 Willingness-to-Pay Survey.	
	Master Response LAND-1 Land Use Significance Criteria.	
	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	

izrairzuli uz loauut. Valiey fil

GP_LT_1230_1228

CEPE ONE DECKARY

F. WUSTING

Dec 29, 2011

Dear Sirs, Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

We citizens of Sistiyou County are well award of the poor "science" and poor reasoning used to justify the removal of dams on the Klamath River, Plainly the destruction of this clean energy source, which has established an ecosystem of its own over many decades, is being proposed for an agendar which clear thinking citizens could not support, it it were made plain + obvious. We strongly oppose the removal of dams on the Klaimath.

for the Sernard Dowl, y family
4500 Eastside Rd
Etna, Caly 96027

Dowling, Beverly General Public December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1230_1228-1	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Science.	No
	The project area is primarily a riverine environment, and all natural environments are dynamic, in response to changes both natural and human-caused.	

GP_EM_1216_1065

From: peter@tuolumne.org [SMTP:PETER@TUOLUMNE.ORG]
Sent: Friday, December 16, 2011 12:25:15 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dams Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Peter Drekmeier

Organization: Tuolumne River Trust Street: 111 New Montgomery St., #205

City: San Francisco

State: CA Zip: 94105

Subject: Klamath Dams Removal Body: Dear Secretary Salazar,

I work for the Tuolumne River Trust, and one of our education programs includes a presentation called "That's the Tuolumne in my Tap." Last year we reached more than 10,000 students in the Bay Area.

The slide that gets the biggest response is a photo of the 2002 fish kill on the Klamath that took the lives of 20,000 salmon. The photo emphasizes the problem associated with dams and water diversion.

Please do everything you can to remove the Klamath River Dams. We need to restore the River to its past glory. ▼

Thank you.

-Peter Drekmeier

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Drekmeier, Peter Tuolumne River Trust December 16, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1216_1065-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_0929_014

From: Craig Drennon[SMTP:CRAIGNANO@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Thursday, September 29, 2011 2:38:01 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Klamath River Dams Removal

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear Sirs,

We pruchased property along the Klamath River in 1977. In addition to building a large home and development of our ten acres adjacent to the river in the 1980s and 1990s, we also now own a piece of KRCE property near the Klamath River.

We read your entire Environmental/Impact Report from cover to cover. NOWHERE WAS THERE ANY MENTION OF ALL THE HOMES LONG THE KLAMATH RIVER CORRIDOR AND HOW THEY MAY BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY REMOVAL OF THE DAMS!!

In our opinion, this report is badly flawed. Was this ommision just a mistake are was in intentionally left out? There is no doubt that the dams have helped control flood waters along the entire river. What happens to all those homes with no control whatsoever?

Comment 1 - Hydrology

You need to rethink these proposals or at the very least add this problem into the equation.

Thank you, Craig and Nancy Drennon

Drennon, Craig & Nancy General Public September 29, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP EM 0929_014-1	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No

GP_WI_1222_1166

From: twodu@aol.com[SMTP:TWODU@AOL.COM]
Sent: Thursday, December 22, 2011 5:55:03 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Removal of Klamath River Dam Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jeffry DuBois

Organization:

Subject: Removal of Klamath River Dam Body: <u>I support removal of the DAM.</u>

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

DuBois, Jeffry General Public December 22, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1222_1166-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1020_230

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR ---000--YREKA, CALIFORNIA THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MS. CAROLYN DUERR: Okay, my name is Carolyn

Duerr, C-a-r-o-l-y-n D-u-e-r-r.

I have a long list of comments that I have

written, this is not what I'm going to say tonight. I

will put this in the comment box.

First, let me say that we are all concerned

about the plight of our environment and the fish and the

wildlife who inhabit this area, but we ask you to consider

the effects the dam removal will have on the people who

live here. We share the environment, we live here. I

should have as many rights as the fish or, you know, a

deer that runs in my yard, he has rights, I have rights.

Okay.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

And I'm just making a short statement. I feel,

as many of the residents of Siskiyou County, that the dam

removal is a terrible mistake. I think that this will be

an economic disaster for all of us in Siskiyou County and

that removal of the dam will do little or nothing to

increase the fish counts on the Klamath River.

Plus I'm afraid that the dam removal will

create more problems than it will -- and it will cost

millions of dollars to alleviate those problems.

I ask only that you consider all the

ramifications of dam removal before you go forward with

possibly disastrous dam removal.

Thank you for giving me this opportunity to

voice my concerns. I have written lengthy comments which

I would like to submit now.

But I, once again, would like you to reconsider

this project. I think also about the people whose lives

will be affected.

Thank you.

Duerr, Carolyn General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_230-1	The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place.	No
	The Secretary of the Interior will consider this comment along with all others in making his determination relative to the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA).	

GP_LT_1208_984

HERBERT W. DUERR

P.O.BOX 176

ETNA, CA 96027

November 17, 2011

Gordon Leppig California Department of Fish & Game 619 Second Street Eureka, CA 95501

Dear Public Servant,

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

As a local resident who will be affected by higher electric rates, I am totally against removing the dams on the Klamath River as that would go against all common sense and would only satisfy the power hungry local Indians and the radical environmentalists.

I will spare you all the reasons against dam removal as you have read or heard them all.

As a Tea Party member I am against spending millions of taxpayer dollars (40% of which we will need to borrow from the Chinese) on fraudulent environmental programs and supporting fraudulent restoration programs such as the Salmon River Restoration Council which happens to be my neighbor and whose activities I know quite well.

Comment 2 - Costs

Sincerely

Herbert W. Duerr

Est D. Duerr

HWD:cd

Duerr, Herbert General Public December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1208_984-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP LT 1208 984-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_LT_1122_891

HERBERT W. DUERR

P.O.BOX 176

ETNA, CA 96027

November 17, 2011



Bureau of Reclamation 2800 Cottage Way Sacramento, CA 95825

Dear Public Servant,

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

As a local resident who will be affected by higher electric rates, I am totally against removing the dams on the Klamath River as that would go against all common sense and would only satisfy the power hungry local Indians and the radical environmentalists.

I will spare you all the reasons against dam removal as you have read or heard them all.

As a Tea Party member I am against spending millions of taxpayer dollars (40% of which we will need to borrow from the Chinese) on fraudulent environmental programs and supporting fraudulent restoration programs such as the Salmon River Restoration Council which happens to be my neighbor and whose activities I know quite well.

Sincerely,

Herbert W. Duerr New York W. Duerr

HWD:cd

SCANNED

Duerr, Herbert General Public November 22, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1122_891-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_LT_1020_274

OBJECTIONS TO DAM REMOVAL

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

We are writing this letter to strongly object to the proposed removal of four dams on the Klamath River – the Iron Gate, Copco 1, Copco 2, and the JC Boyle dams.

Comment 2 - Economics

Removable of said dams will have a catistrophic economic impact on the residents of Siskiyou County.

Just to mention a few:

- Dam removal will put several hundred farms and ranches out of business. That is 1/3 of the economic base of the County (approximately 95 million dollars or 56% of the total economic output for Siskiyou County).
- These dams bring in between 300,000. To 1 million dollars a year in tax revenue to our County.
- The hydroelectric plants will be eliminated causing a substantial increase in the cost of electricity for County residents.
- 4. In 1995 when the spotted owl was listed as endangered, 18 mills closed and 6,000 living wage jobs were lost. The lumber industry has not recovered and timber harvest subsidies which maintained our schools and roads were saved only by the "Rural School Act" which is now in jeopardy of not being renewed.
- 5. In the last two years Siskiyou County has lost freight rail services as well as gold mining. Both caused negative impacts on our economy. Small businesses associated with gold mining have gone out of business. Grocery stores, restaurants, hardware stores, motels, etc. have experienced significant decreases in income. The mining community has been devastated. Reduced to working our claims with only hand tools, which are highly inefficient and consequently does not produce enough gold to cover expenses. We have personal property taxes on our claims, recording fees, property taxes (on private property)

Comment 3 - KHSA

In 2010, 79% of Siskiyou County voters voted "NO" on an Advisory Measure on the November ballet but Siskiyou County was not represented when the Klamath Basin Restoration committee was formed and these "Agreements" were made in secret without public hearings until the Siskiyou Board of Supervisors learned, after the fact, and forced public hearings. These groups who set up the "Agreements" used faulty science and very few facts to determine that dam removal was the only answer for restoring salmon runs because this was the agenda.

Comment 4 - Sediment Toxicity

Taking out the dams will result in irresponsible release of built up, and potentially harmful sediment from behind the dams into the Klamath River destroying fish habitat and incur millions of dollars in cleanup costs to restore the river.

Comment 5 - Hydrology

What would be done to prevent down river flooding? The dams now provide sustained minimum river flow preventing flooding and drying in low water years. We would lose the lake fisheries and the Iron Gate Fish Hatchery, not to mention the hydroelectric power plant. The lakes are also used to fight wild fires. Where would we get water for firefighting if the dams are removed?

Comment 6 - Other/General

Comment 7 - Alternatives

It is our opinion, and that of most Siskiyou County residents, that dam removal, is not the answer.

BTW, a proposed alternative — a tunnel bypass — has been totally ignored by the Department of Interior. THIS IS A VIABLE ALTERNATIVE! It appears that they made a decision that dam removal is the only answer and you will not consider any alternative.

For all the above reasons we are asking you to reconsider and stop this ill-advised dam removal.

Sincerely,

Carolyn & Herb Duerr

Herbert & Carolyn Duerr

882 Sawyers Bar Road

Etna, California 96027

Telephone (530) 467-3264

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Duerr, Herbert & Carolyn General Public

October 20, 2011

Comment Response	
oomment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No
This response addresses the three topics within the comment.	No
1. The hydrology data are key inputs in the economics analysis. The hydrology analysis modeled the results with the implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) including water supply reliability as well as estimating drought frequency. The assumptions used in the hydrology analysis are discussed in detail in "Hydrology, Hydraulics and Sediment Transport Studies for the Secretary's Determination on Klamath River Dam Removal and Basin Restoration," Technical Report No. SRH-2011-02. Prepared for Mid-Pacific Region, Bureau of Reclamation, Technical Service Center, Denver, CO. This report can be found on www.klamathrestoration.gov .	
Based on the hydrology assumptions presented in "Hydrology, Hydraulics and Sediment Transport Studies for the Secretary's Determination on Klamath River Dam Removal and Basin Restoration." Agricultural production for the No Action and Action alternatives is equal in all years except for 5 modeled drought years. In these modeled drought years the agricultural model and regional impact models estimate a positive effect in regional employment, labor income, and sales compared to the No Action/No Project Alternative. The agricultural analysis and the regional analysis are further discussed in Irrigated Agriculture Economics Technical Report, and Benefit Cost and Regional Economic Development Technical Report these reports can be found on www.klamathrestoration.gov .	
2. P. 3.15-64 discusses the effects of reduced PacifiCorp property tax payments to counties under the Proposed Action. California and Oregon law requires the States to pay the current assessed value on transferred lands. If the counties receives in-lieu payments of equal value to PacifiCorp property tax payment, there would be no net effect to county revenues under the Proposed Action relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative.	
3. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	
Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	
Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.	
	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose of Dam Removal. This response addresses the three topics within the comment. 1. The hydrology data are key inputs in the economics analysis. The hydrology analysis modeled the results with the implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) including water supply reliability as well as estimating drought frequency. The assumptions used in the hydrology analysis are discussed in detail in "Hydrology, Hydraulics and Sediment Transport Studies for the Secretary's Determination on Klamath River Dam Removal and Basin Restoration," Technical Report No. SRH-2011-02. Prepared for Mid-Pacific Region, Bureau of Reclamation, Technical Service Center, Denver, CO. This report can be found on www.klamathrestoration.gov . Based on the hydrology assumptions presented in "Hydrology, Hydraulics and Sediment Transport Studies for the Secretary's Determination on Klamath River Dam Removal and Basin Restoration." Agricultural production for the No Action and Action alternatives is equal in all years except for 5 modeled drought years. In these modeled drought years the agricultural model and regional impact models estimate a positive effect in regional employment, labor income, and sales compared to the No Action/No Project Alternative. The agricultural analysis and the regional analysis are further discussed in Irrigated Agriculture Economics Technical Report, and Benefit Cost and Regional Economic Development Technical Report these reports can be found on www.klamathrestoration.gov . 2. P. 3.15-64 discusses the effects of reduced PacifiCorp property tax payments to counties under the Proposed Action. California and Oregon law requires the States to pay the current assessed value on transferred lands. If the counties receives in-lieu payments of equal value to PacifiCorp property tax payment, there would be no net effect to county revenues u

Duerr, Herbert & Carolyn General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	
GP_LT_1020_274-4	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	No
	Master Response AQU-1C Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish.	
GP_LT_1020_274-5	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No
	Master Response WSWR-4 Summary of Effects to Water Rights/Water Supply for Alternatives 2 and Alternative 3 for Municipal, Agricultural, and Tribal Use.	
	Additionally, the Iron Gate Fish Hatchery would remain in place under all action alternatives (see p. 2-27 for a description of how the hatchery would operate under the Proposed Action).	
GP_LT_1020_274-6	Master Response GEN-21 Access to Water for Fire Suppression.	No
GP_LT_1020_274-7	No decisions have been made regarding which alternative to implement. Five alternatives are currently under consideration, including a No Action/No Project Alternative and one alternative that retains all dams (Alternative 4).	No
	Master Response ALT-2 Elimination of Alternative 10 - Fish Bypass: Bogus Creek Bypass and Alternative 11 - Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Routing from Detailed Study.	
	Master Response ALT-2 describes in detail the reasons that the tunnel bypass alternatives were not carried forward for more detailed analysis in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR).	

GP_LT_1122_890

Herbert & Carolyn Duerr 882 Sawyers Bar Road Etna, CA 96027

Telephone (530) 467-3264

November 17, 2011



Bureau of Reclamation 2800 Cottage Way Sacramento, CA 95825

Dear Sir:

Duplicate of GP_LT_1020_274

We are writing this letter to strongly object to the proposed removal of four dams on the Klamath River – the Iron Gate, Copco 1, Copco 2, and the JC Boyle dams.

Removal of said dams will have a catistrophic economic impact on the residents of Siskiyou County.

Just to mention a few:

- Dam removal will put several hundred farms and ranches out of business. That is 1/3 of the economic base of the County (approximately 95 million dollars or 56% of the total economic output for Siskiyou County).
- These dams bring in between 300,000. To 1 million dollars a year in tax revenue to our County.
- The hydroelectric plants will be eliminated causing a substantial increase in the cost of electricity for County residents.
- 4. In 1995 when the spotted owl was listed as endangered, 18 mills closed and 6,000 living wage jobs were lost. The lumber industry has not recovered and timber harvest subsidies which maintained our schools and roads were saved only by the "Rural School Act" which is now in jeopardy of not being renewed.
- 5. In the last two years Siskiyou County has lost freight rail services as well as gold mining. Both caused negative impacts on our economy. Small businesses associated with gold mining have gone out of business. Grocery stores, restaurants, hardware stores, motels, etc. have experienced significant decreases in income. The mining community has been devastated. Reduced to working our claims with only hand tools, which are highly inefficient and consequently does not produce enough gold to cover expenses. We have personal property taxes on our claims, recording fees, property taxes (on private property) filing fees to the BLM, none of which have been eliminated or reduced to match our losses.

In 2010, 79% of Siskiyou County voters voted "NO" on an Advisory Measure on the November ballet but Siskiyou County was not represented when the Klamath Basin Restoration committee was formed and these "Agreements" were made in secret without public hearings until the Siskiyou Board of Supervisors

SCANNED

| 20 millo | 176 3/34 | 176 millo | 176 mi

Duplicate cont.

learned, after the fact, and forced public hearings. These groups who set up the "Agreements" used faulty science and very few facts to determine that dam removal was the only answer for restoring salmon runs because this was the agenda.

Taking out the dams will result in irresponsible release of built up, and potentially harmful sediment from behind the dams into the Klamath River destroying fish habitat and incur millions of dollars in cleanup costs to restore the river.

What would be done to prevent down river flooding? The dams now provide sustained minimum river flow preventing flooding and drying in low water years. We would lose the lake fisheries and the Iron Gate Fish Hatchery, not to mention the hydroelectric power plant. The lakes are also used to fight wild fires. Where would we get water for firefighting if the dams are removed?

It is our opinion, and that of most Siskiyou County residents, that dam removal, is not the answer.

BTW, a proposed alternative – a tunnel bypass – has been totally ignored by the Department of Interior. THIS IS A VIABLE ALTERNATIVE! They say that this proposal does not meet the criteria? It appears that they made a decision that dam removal is the only answer and they will not consider any alternative.

Proponents of dam removal say that their purpose is to save the fish, in particular the Coho Salmon. This Coho is not a native fish in the Klamath River; it was introduced to the river in the early 30s and has been maintained because of the fish hatchery which would be removed along with the dams. The native salmon in the Klamath River is the King Salmon because it is better adapted to the warmer water. The fish hatchery has for years enhanced the numbers of Coho, King and Steelhead in the Klamath but we are lead to believe that somehow the fish will thrive if the dams and fish hatchery are removed.

For all the above reasons we are asking you to use your reconsider this ill-advised dam removal.

DO NOT REMOVE THESE 4 DAMS! K

Sincerely,

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Carolyn & Herb Duerr

HWD:cd

Duerr, Herbert & Carolyn General Public

November 22, 2011

e verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment autho

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP_LT_1020_274. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this EIS/EIR alongside GP_LT_1020_274. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP_LT_1020_274 are listed below.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1122_890-1	Removal of the Klamath River Dams as proposed in Alternatives 2 (the Proposed Action) and 3 is intended to benefit all salmonid species, not just coho salmon.	No
	Master Reponses AQU-19 Chinook Expert Panel Proposed Action Better Than No Action.	
	Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA.	
	Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.	
	In regard to the last sentence of the comment, existing capacity at Iron Gate Hatchery was based on the need to mitigate for the loss of 16 miles of spawning and rearing habitat from the construction of the hydroelectric dams. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) is considering the introduction of anadromous salmonids to at least 420 miles of historical anadromous salmonid habitat. The current hatchery capacity is inadequate to address the issue of reintroduction of anadromous salmonids as proposed in the EIS/EIR. The current hatchery facility also does not produce spring Chinook salmon. A planned study of Iron Gate Hatchery operations as part of Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) may provide information regarding benefits of additional hatchery capacity.	
GP_LT_1122_890-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

	Speaker Card	
EIS/EIR PROCESS		
three minutes. Your verbal	hand it to someone with a name tag if you would like to make a verbal comment of up to comments will be recorded by a court reporter. All recorded verbal comments, along with d by November 21, 2011, will become part of the official record. Verbal and written qually. To submit written comments, see reverse side of this card.	
Name (please pri		
Representing	MONUMAL	7
Notes:	UPPORT PROPOSED ACTION	
	E 4-DAM + FACILITES	1
09		
09	DEMOUAL	4
pproves of Dam	Emodel	}

Comment Removal

Dunklin, Thomas General Public October 25, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1025_242-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP MC 1026 322

KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR HEARING OCTOBER 26, 2011 PUBLIC TESTIMONY ARCATA, CALIFORNIA

MR. DUNKLIN: Hello. My name is Thomas Dunklin.

That's D-u-n-k-l-i-n. I am a resident of Arcata but
frequent resident of the Lower Klamath River.

I've had the good fortune to work in the Klamath
for the last seven years, as a restorationist, as a
geologist, and as a documentary film producer. And I
have made two documentaries on the Klamath, one for the
Yurok Tribe and one for American Rivers, that explore
many of these issues. I filmed the FERC hearings and the
water quality hearings, and I have to say I'm overjoyed
to see this night arrive, where we're actually
considering the four-dam removal. That's a huge victory

Comment 2 - Economics

for all of us.

Comment 1a - Approves Dam Removal

So, in regards to your analysis, a couple of the specific comments that I would like to kind of emphasize is that the jobs that are going to be resulting from a healthy fishery, the jobs that are going to be resulting from dam removal and fish barrier removal are, I think, underestimated in your DEIR. The restoration economy is an economy that promotes more health, economic health, more ecological health, and overall has very many widespread impacts that may be difficult to estimate but, I think, are currently being underestimated.

Comment 1b Approves Dam Removal

I strongly support the Alternative No. 2, the

four-dam removal and facilities removal. I would also settle, in economic uncertain times, to leave many of the facilities in place, just restore the free-flowing river and we can deal with facilities being on the banks of

those rivers. Comment 3 - Real Estate

I think the issue of property values around

Copco Lake and Iron Gate Lake -- or Reservoir -- are

overestimated, and I think we underestimate the benefits

of a healthy fishery. I think property values, for a

steelhead fisherman for salmon fisherman living along

those banks, those folks would value that property very,

very much, more so than simple view property, especially

So, dam removal will provide incredible access to cold water flowing through the volcanic geologies of the upper -- of the tributaries that are flowing in the Copco and Iron Gate, and I think we really will benefit immensely from that and from having a free-flowing river.

on the edges of a lake with toxic algae blooms.

So, thank you very much.

Dunklin, Thomas General Public October 26, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1026_322-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1026_322-2	Estimated economic impacts relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative, including those related to commercial fishing, ocean and river sport fishing, refuge recreation, dam removal, and Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) activities, are discussed in Section 3.15. These activities are all anticipated to contribute positively to the local and regional economy. The regional economic effects stated within Section 3.15, including job effects, are estimates. A standard modeling framework, with the best available information was used to derive the estimates. Full realization of employment changes may not occur to the extent that businesses deal with changes in spending by adjusting the workload of existing employees or increasing their use of capital relative to labor.	No
GP_MC_1026_322-3	Master Response RE-2 Changes in Property Values.	No

GP_WI_1116_690

From: dundance@gmail.com[SMTP:DUNDANCE@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Tuesday, November 15, 2011 9:46:53 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Remove the dams

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Susan Dunn Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Remove the dams

Body: For the sake of the salmon, and the cultural life of Indians along the Klamath, the dams must come out, and the river restored to its original health and vibrant life.

Dunn, Susan General Public November 16, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1116_690-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP MC 1025 300

KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR HEARING OCTOBER 25, 2011

PUBLIC TESTIMONY ORLEANS, CALIFORNIA

MR. DuPONT: My name is Mark DuPont. I own the Sandy Bar Ranch. It's a resort located right on the banks of the Klamath River across the river from where we are now. I'm going to read some written comments, and I have two copies of them to leave.

Comment 1a - Approves of Dam Removal

As a recreation business owner located on the

Klamath River and as president of the Mid Klamath

Watershed Council, I am writing in strong support of dam

removal, as outlined in the Klamath Basin Restoration

Agreement.

In 1992, my wife and I purchased

Sandy Bar Ranch, a fishing resort on the Klamath River in

Orleans, California. With declining fish runs, we knew

that we could not rely on sport fishing as our primary

business, so we diversified and attracted a summer rental

business based on family vacations and recreation. From

1992 to 1998, we saw a robust increase in our summer

vacation rentas.

Beginning in 2000, we began to see water quality impacting our summer business. We have seen an increase in summer water temperatures that has resulted in large algae blooms. In the low water year of 2001, we had

large algae mats on our beach that we had to clear away by hand so that customers had a clean place to swim. The fish kill of 2002 destroyed our fall business for that year, and it has never fully recovered since.

I want to comment here that at one point there was over 26 fishing guides on the river, between Happy Camp and Weitchpec. Now I know of maybe two or three of those. All those fishing guides, they're not here tonight, because they had to leave to find work elsewhere.

Since 2001, we have seen an increase in reports of customers getting rashes and reactions from swimming in the Klamath, particularly in the months of August and September during years of low flows and/or high water temperatures. We also lose business when customers read of blue-green algae behind the dams that produce highly toxic microcystis at levels that reach 4,000 times higher than what the World Health Organization considers a moderate risk to human health.

In August and September of 2007, the

Klamath River at Orleans turned a pea green soup color,

similar to the shade seen behind the dams, repelling

fishermen and vacationers from spending time at our ranch

and spending time on the river. I have photos of this

attached that are in the letter that I'm going to submit.

We cannot possibly build our business, much less restore

salmon runs, with such a toxic river.

This is our personal story, which must be placed in the much greater context of the Native American tribes that inhabit the Basin and the devastating losses they are suffering to their culture and their subsistence due to the poor water quality of the Klamath River.

In my 19 years living on the Klamath River, I have considered the Klamath River restoration from many different angles. I have traveled to the Upper Basin for public meetings and to work as an organic farm inspector. I have spoken with scientists, politicians, activists. And for several years, I have served on the Board of Directors of the Mid Klamath Watershed Council.

What I have concluded is that the Klamath River is, by far, our best chance that we have for saving and restoring anadromous fish on the West Coast. By all accounts, we should have a relatively healthy fishery on the Klamath. The Basin includes some of the largest tracts of wilderness and road-less areas in the U.S. It has scores of cold water tributaries with high quality water habitat -- with high quality habitat. It is sparsely populated, has no major cities and no major industry.

Water in the Klamath enters the state of
California in a severely degraded state. The shallow and
warm reservoirs behind the dams and the intensive

agricultural usage of water in the Upper Basin are having a negative impact on water quality and fish disease and on my own personal business, I might add. The entire main stem of the Klamath River is suffering as a result, and I really feel very strongly that the dams must be removed.

I feel like we have really dodged a bullet these last couple of years, because we've had unusually late cool springs. And so, I think it's not been exemplary of what we in the several years before then nor what we are going to face in the future years, with the uncertainty of climate change.

Comment 1b - Approves of Dam Removal

So, I just can't emphasize enough the importance, I think, of taking these dams out. I hear about the dams and about people talk about the value of their property around the Copco Reservoir. I would like people to consider the value of the property for people like me that are living on the Klamath River and what that's doing to us downstream and, as I say, most importantly, what it's doing to the communities and the cultures that live on the river.

So, thank you very much.

MS. JONES: Thank you very much.

DuPont, Mark General Public October 25, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1025_300-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1122_872

From: Carl Eastlick[SMTP:C.EASTLICK@SISKIYOUTELEPHONE.COM]

Sent: Tuesday, November 22, 2011 8:19:52 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Opposition to Klamath Dam Removal

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Ms. Vasquez

Department of Interior

Dear Ms. Vasquez

I have been a resident of Siskiyou County for over thirty-one years. I have raised three children in this county, and taught all of them to water ski in Iron Gate lake.

As infants they swam, and played in the water, often being sprayed with water while being pulled behind our boat.

In the twenty-seven years of water skiing, none of us have ever had any illnesses from the lake water.

Comment 1a - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I am one of the 80% of Siskiyou County residents who voted against the removal of the Klamath Dams.

I have been following this debate for over four years and am convinced more now than ever that removal of the dams has nothing to do with improving the fish count. Why the big rush to push

this through? Why was the date of signing this bill moved to an earlier date.

Comment 2 - KHSA

These established dams provide clean renewable affordable energy.

The water in the lakes, provide water for fire suppression, recreation, farming, in addition to sustaining an established ecosystem.

Comment 3 - Real Estate

Comment 4 - Economics

Removing the dams will lower the property value of lake, and river residents.

The claim that dam removal will provide over 4000 jobs is false, but will actually have the reverse effect.

The people who have the most to lose by the removal of these dams, are not being heard, nor are viable alternatives being considered.

The people and agencies who have the least to loose, and who will not be liable for the ensuing economic disaster have the greatest voice, power, and for the most part do not even live in this area.

The decision to remove the dams was made way before the public had a chance to research and be part of the collaboration process that is required by law.

Comment 5 - NEPA

Secretary Salazar's document is nearly 2000 pages long. More time is needed for public

review. Comment 7 -Water Rights/Supply

Removal of the Klamath dams cannot and will not provide additional water, it only takes water away from irrigated agriculture.

This is another attempt to shut down thousands of acres of the productive farm lane, and destroy the way of life for the people who live in this area.

Comment 6 - NEPA



Claiming dam removal is based on the, "best available science", is a lie. The Stillwater Report is a prime example. Not to mention that it was funded by American Rivers. David Gallo's study was paid for by Cal Trout and Prosper. These groups and or their Directors are signatories to both the KHSA and DBRA. This is a major conflict of interest.

Using River Design as the lead in modeling and consulting aspects in the so called, "science", seems to follow the government direction of using those with a proven track record for failure in their field. River Design provided modeling and consulting in both recent dam removal projects on the Rogue River. I am sure you are aware of the problems they have created. The Klamath River is warmer than the Rogue River, and mistakes on it will be disasters.

There is over 22 million cubic yards of sediment, behind these dams that will be flushed down the river. What about the EPA's daily limit loads? By your own laws, this is illegal. But again no one will be held liable. This is not the type of, "Change", we the people want. We like our home the way it is.

Comment 9 - Sediment Transport

Secretary Salazar's "expert panel", claims dam removal will boost salmon populations in parts of the upper basin by 10%, only if all the other water quality problems are solved first. This would require reversing, the effects of natural occurring phosphorus that is prevalent in the entire upper basin.

Comment 10 - Water Quality

There are too many other options available to improve fish counts that need to be tried first. For example:

- -Increasing the level of young Coho into the river.
- -Changing the practice of releasing young Coho fingerlings into the river shortly after predatorial steel head have been released.
- -Require the Indian tribes who currently use modern nets to catch fish in the river, to use the techniques their ancestors use. I believe this will allow them to continue with their cultural heritage experience much better.
- -control the population of Sea Lions at the mouth of the Klamath river. Comment 11 Alternatives

There are better options to boost the fish count. This year the Salmon River in Northern California is having a, "record year", return of Chinook salmon. How can that be? Well one obvious explanation is the York Indians are not using their gill nets in the river this season.

Rate payers will be responsible for the cost of dam removal, and be paying, "300% increase in their electricity cost when dams are removed. This will also increase our dependence on fossil fuels. Comment 12 - Hydropower

I am STRONGLY OPPOSED TO REMOVAL OF THE KLAMATH DAMS, and am

requesting this correspondence be kept on record.

Comment 1b - Disapproves of Dam

Removal

Respectfully,

Carl Eastlick 12071 Main Street Fort Jones Calif.

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Eastlick, Carl General Public November 22, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1122_872-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1122_872-2	There is no rush leading to the Secretarial Determination on whether or not to remove the dams. The current schedule is based on the schedule that was agreed to by the parties that signed the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA).	No
GP_EM_1122_872-3	Master Response RE-1E Real Estate Evaluation Report.	No
GP_EM_1122_872-4	Section 3.15.4.2 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) discusses changes in jobs as a result of the Proposed Action. The Proposed Action would both create temporary and long-term jobs and remove some long-term jobs in the region's economy. Section 3.15 states how long jobs would last under the Proposed Action. Considering all economic effects, the Proposed Action, including implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA), would result in a net increase jobs in the period during and after dam removal. These effects would occur in all economic regions defined in Section 3.15.	No
	Table 3.15-41 shows potential jobs created by dam decommissioning construction activities. Dam decommissioning would result in 1,423 jobs, including full-time and part-time jobs, for an 18-month period. These jobs would not continue into the long term. There are also jobs associated with mitigation activities after construction that would continue for approximately 10 years and generate 217 jobs (Table 3.15-44). Dam decommissioning would result in a loss of 49 jobs relative to operation and maintenance of the existing facilities.	
	The Proposed Action would result in a net increase in fishing and recreation industries which will continue over the long term; effects on specific fishing and recreational activities (positive and negative) are described on p. 3.15-56 through 3.15-61. Implementation of the KBRA would also result in positive economic effects to jobs in the region, as described on p. 3.15-66 through 3.15-79. The regional economic effects stated within Section 3.15, including job effects, are estimates. The estimates were derived using a standard modeling framework, with the best available information.	
GP_EM_1122_872-5	Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.	No
	Master Response GEN-16 Public Involvement	

Eastlick, Carl General Public November 22, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Master Response N/CP-18 Process to Select Alternatives for Detailed Analysis.	
	Master Response N/CP-20 Response to Public Comment.	
GP_EM_1122_872-6	Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period.	No
GP_EM_1122_872-7	Master Response WSWR-4 Summary of Effects to Water Supply/Water Rights for Alternative 2 and Alternative 3 for Municipal, Agricultural, and Tribal Use.	No
GP_EM_1122_872-8	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No
GP_EM_1122_872-9	Master Response WQ-10 Permitting Sediment Release.	No
GP_EM_1122_872-10	Concern #1: Secretary Salazar's "Expert Panel" claims dam removal will boost salmon populations in parts of the upper basin by 10%, only if all the other water quality problems are solved first.	No
	Master Response AQU-6A Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook.	
	Concern#2: This would require reversing, the effects of natural occurring phosphorus that is prevalent in the entire upper basin.	
	Master Response WQ-5 Upper Basin Geology and Land Use Implications for Water Quality.	
	Master Response AQU-34A Trap and Haul/Keno Water Quality.	
	Master Response WQ-4D Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.	
GP_EM_1122_872-11	Master Response N/CP-18: Process to Select Alternatives for Detailed Analysis	No
	Anadromous fish in the Klamath Basin have all declined over the last century (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.1, Table 3.3-1, pages 3.3-4).	
	The Proposed Action is intended to benefit all salmonids, not just coho salmon. Under current conditions, the ability of the mainstem Klamath River to support the rearing and migration of anadromous species is reduced by periodic high water temperatures during summer, poor water quality (low Dissolved Oxygen [DO] and high pH; see Draft EIS/EIR Sections 3.2.3.5 and 3.2.3.6), and disease outbreaks during the spring and early summer. Dam removal and associated KBRA actions will accelerate Klamath River water	

Eastlick, Carl General Public November 22, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

quality improvements (Dunne et al. 2011) and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) water quality benefits.

Master Response ALT-9 Hatcheries.

Appendix A, Final Alternatives Report, from the Draft EIS/EIR describes the alternatives considered during development of the document. Alternative 17, Predator Control, considered the possibility of controlling seal, sea lion, and cormorant populations at the mouth of the Klamath River as an alternative to dam removal. This alternative did not move forward for more detailed analysis in the EIS/EIR because it would not meet the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) purpose and need or most of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) objectives. Moreover, it would be difficult to permit because of biological concerns.

The question of fishing methods used by tribes is beyond the scope of this document.

GP_EM_1122_872-12

Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.

No

It is uncertain what source of information the comment author is relying on with regards to their statement about a 300% power rate. As noted in Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increase, without the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA), the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC) finds that PacifiCorp's rate payers would be subject to "an uncertain amount of costs in addressing what to do with PacifiCorp's Klamath assets."

GP MC 1020 206

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR ---000--YREKA, CALIFORNIA THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MS. LINDA EBERT: Linda, L-i-n-d-a, Ebert, E-b-e-r-t.

My husband and I live on Copco Lake, and as $\,$

private property owners there we and our neighbors have

been accused of being selfish because we want to continue

living the American dream on a beautiful lake.

We can drop a line off our dock and catch

catfish, perch, bass and crappie. If we catch a ride on a

passing boat, we can troll for trout. Most of our

neighbors do these same things when they are not

participating in an official fishing derby or a fish fry

put on by the Sportsman's Club.

Comment 1 - Recreation

There's a lake culture of events, leisure

pastimes like kayaking and sailboating and Community Club

patio boat get-togethers with the lake and its fish and

the waterfowl it attracts, such as Canadian geese,

pelicans, herons and wood ducks, as the centerpiece of our

pleasurable existence.

That will be wiped out with the stroke of a pen

should Mr. Salazar so choose. We along with other Copco

Lake residents moved so we could view the beauty of the

lake and its wildlife from our back door and enjoy the

kind of family recreational boating that only a lake can provide.

Once the lake is gone, those pleasures will become absent from our lives and from the lives of relatives and visitors, who throng the lake on holidays for recreation in the inviting atmosphere of our own

lakeside resort. Comment 2 - Alternatives

When there are solutions, such as the fish

passage tunnel that would not scar the landscape with sediment, debris, toxins and mud, we tend to think that it is those who are pushing for dam removal who are selfish because they don't live here and won't have to see a once spectacular view turned to ugliness at their back door or breathe the pesticides that will be applied to the drained

land for weed prevention.

And if some of us are concerned about the

Comment 3 - Hydrology

potential for flooding that the dams do help control,
well, we're just people, not an endangered species, we're
expendable like the trout, bass and perch fisheries in the
path of dam destruction.

This county has nine hours or warning lead time.

According to our experts when the dams act in concert to regulate flows during weather events conducive to county wide flooding.

The EIR only speaks of such possible events in

100-year terms. That's not how the weather behaves here along the Klamath. Sometimes county-wide flood events occur in back-to-back years. Other times they occur in 11-year or 5-year intervals as well as hundred year intervals.

But we don't have to worry. The EIR says that

dwellings can be moved. Well, we would really like to

know just where that might be.

Comment Author		
Agency/Assoc.		
Submittal Date		

Ebert, Linda General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_206-1	Section 3.20.4.3 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) acknowledges that removal of the four PacifiCorp dams and their reservoirs would eliminate existing opportunities for reservoir-based recreation activities.	No
	Master Response REC-2 Recreational Use at Restored River.	
	Master Response REC-8 Flat Water Fishing.	
GP_MC_1020_206-2	Master Response ALT-2 Elimination of Alternative 10 - Fish Bypass: Bogus Creek Bypass and Alternative 11 - Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Routing from Detailed Study.	Yes
	The Draft EIS/EIR fully discloses the impacts of the No Action/No Project Alternative, Proposed Action, and other action alternatives. The impacts from sediment and debris releases are discussed in relevant sections, including Section 3.2, Water Quality, Section 3.3, Aquatic Resources, Section 3.11, Geology, Soils, and Geologic Hazards, and Section 3.18, Public Health and Safety. The reservoir restoration plan (see Section 2.4.3.5) could include pesticide or herbicide application. Effects from pesticide or herbicide application were considered in the Draft EIS/EIR on p. 3.21-13 and 14; additional language on p. 3.21-13 and 14 has been added to provide clarity. Changes to visual resources are analyzed in Section 3.19, Scenic Quality.	
GP_MC_1020_206-3	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	Yes
	The Draft EIS/EIR uses a 100-year flood as a metric to examine potential flood impacts from the action alternatives. The changes in the area that could be flooded under the action alternatives are very small when compared to the No Action/No Project Alternative. The mitigation measure has been clarified to explain that structures would be moved a short distance. Additionally, depending on the landowners' preferences, the structure could be elevated or flood-proofed to address the potential flood issues.	

GP LT 1123 937

Elizabeth Vasquez Bureau of Reclamation 2800 Cottage Way Sacramento, CA 95825

Dear Mrs. Vasquez,

Comment 1 - Hydropower



I am outraged that I have to take the time to write this letter. The fact that our Federal Government is pushing to remove four clean energy resources is ironic given the fact that this administration was going to be the "green jobs" leader.

The environmental regulations that are killing California jobs and businesses are now plotting to destroy perfectly good energy resources. The recklessness of these actions will show over time that you helped to destroy more lives, communities, and families by removing the Klamath River dams. The cost of removing these dams is approximately \$290 million dollars with no plan to generate a replacement power source.

Your inability to listen to the citizens of California is why many citizens are coming to the realization that our government is more committed to serving environmental activists than local and state citizens. -An average of 80% of Citizens VOTED NO on Dam Removal in Siskiyou County, California and Klamath County, Oregon.

Before blowing up dams why doesn't the government show the citizens what clean energy resource will be built to replace the power the dams generate. Show us the cost sayings, and build the new energy plant before spending a quarter of a billion dollars destroying a perfectly good hydro-electric energy resource. -Hydro-electric energy is 10 times cheaper than wind energy, and 20 times cheaper than solar.

California energy costs are rising, businesses are leaving CA and many citizens are unemployed. Your inhumane decisions will not improve the lives of the citizens of California, but make it much harder for the people to pursue happiness (prosper). Based on the actions of the Federal Government I must assume fish and wildlife are more important than your fellow citizens.

The cost of dam removal will be extremely expensive. Since rate payers will be paying for this cost, this will cause a large cost increase on electricity to rate payers, including homeowners and elderly. I am very concerned about how the rate payers and tax payers are going to afford this increase in electricity costs. The actual cost of dam removal is largely believed to be in excess of \$3 billion and we will be the ones to pay the price.

I urge you to not destroy the Klamath River Dams.

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

SCANNED

assificatio Project Control No Folder I.D. Cate Input & Initials

no address

Edward, J. General Public November 23, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1123_937-1	Comment noted.	No
	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	
	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	
	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	
GP_LT_1123_937-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP EM 1118 1144

From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP:KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]

Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 9:26:56 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd Subject: Fwd: Public commentary

Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> Ronald Edward Griff-Man <reg80427@gmail.com> 11/18/2011 2:01 PM >>> From: Ron Griffith, enrolled member Karuk 1930 11/18/2011 11/18/2011

643 North St. Yreka CA 96097

Email: reg80427@gmail.com

Ph. 530 598-8447

To: The Secretary of Interior and to reviewers of the Klamath Hydroelectric Project Facilities Removal Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) and the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR)

Subject: Public comments to be reviewed and entered into the record of factors considered in decision making regarding the DEIS and DEIR

Dear Secretary of Interior and Reviewers:

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Please reject KBRA 15.3.9 and the DEIS & DEIR documents. ◆

These documents do not respect Indian rights, they include long-term discrimination against Indians regarding future participation in Klamath River decision-making, and they are not in the best interests of the ecological health of the river. The Klamath River situation is more complex than is reflected in the current documents, and the ideas set forward do not allow many citizens with major interests in the river to be heard or to express some of the additional complexity. If you will set aside these flawed documents then Indians and other disenfranchised individuals will have a chance to help decide these critical issues. I especially want to contribute and bring to light many important Shasta, Karuk, Yurok and Modoc Indian concerns.

Comment 2 - ITAs

Yours Truly,

Ron Griffith

KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov

Edward Griffman, Ronald General Public November 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1118_1144-1	Additional information on tribal assurances related to water rights has been added to Section 3.8.	Yes
GP_EM_1118_1144-2	Master Response TTA-7 Tribal Involvement in Future Discussions of Water Management.	No

GP_EM_1116_1124

Comment 1 - General/Other

 $\textbf{From: KSDcomments} \ \ \underline{\textbf{[SMTP:KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]}}$

Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 8:57:16 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Fwd:

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Ehr, Allen General Public November 16, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1116_1124-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_EM_1220_1103

From: KSDcomments KSDcomments@DFG.CA.GOV]

Sent: Tuesday, December 20, 2011 12:58:07 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Fwd: dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> Allen Ehr <<u>allen ehr@yahoo.com</u>> 12/14/2011 4:09 PM >>>

from ; allen ehr@yahoo.com You have no Idea what's comming be hind

Comment 1 - Sediment Toxicity

Ehr, Allen General Public December 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1220_1103-1	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	No

GP_WI_1114_636

Former and the selection of the selectio

From: nedengle@comcast.net[SMTP:NEDENGLE@COMCAST.NET]

Sent: Sunday, November 13, 2011 11:11:52 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: klamath dams 2

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: engle Organization:

Subject: klamath dams 2

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: remove those dams

Engle, E.T. General Public November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1114_636-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP MC 1026 321

KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR HEARING OCTOBER 26, 2011 PUBLIC TESTIMONY ARCATA, CALIFORNIA

MR. ERICSON: G-a-i-l E-r-i-c-s-o-n,

McKinleyville resident, former fisheries biology student

at Humboldt State University.

Comment 1 -Sediment Transport

As I watched the presentation here, I noticed

that they kind of went over the settlement below and

above those dams as a fairly innocuous situation. They
estimated one to two years for the sediment to move out

of the system.

There is anecdotal evidence that that will not

happen. Here in Humboldt County, many years ago, they
had a dam called Sweasey. When they removed that dam,
the sediment behind that filled up all the holes, some of
them 60 feet deep, estimated -- filled up those holes
with their holding places for the salmon in the
wintertime -- I mean in the summertime -- plus it
contaminated spawning gravels for miles and miles below
that dam.

<u>California Fish and Game, some of the older</u>

<u>employees may remember that incident. Local residents40</u>

<u>remember it vividly and have not forgiven Fish and Game</u>

to this day for that action.

Anyway, if that impact is not addressed, in other words, that sediment should be trucked out and not

allowed to go down the river, to flush that river out

might take another hundred-year flood. It's not going to

come out in one or two years. It's going to take many,

many years. And in the meantime, we're going to lose

salmon production below those dams. For how many miles?

That's yet to be determined.

Comment 2 - Costs

Also, I don't hear any comment at all on who is

bearing the cost for removal of those dams. I'm guessing

it will probably fall on the citizens of California and

Oregon. I want to know if it's being addressed, as

PacifiCorp, who is ultimately owned by Warren Buffett, I

think they could probably afford the cost of the removal

of most of the -- afford most of the cost of removal of

those dams. But I haven't heard anybody address that

situation. Who is going to pay for the removal of those

dams?

Thank you.

Ericson, Gail General Public October 26, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1026_321-1	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.	No
	Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	
	Sweasey Dam was located on the Mad River and it had significantly more coarse sediment behind it. Dam removal caused the filling of several pools beneath the dam as documented in Tolhurst (1995). However, Tolhurst also states that dam construction was also responsible for severe erosion below the dam and the pools downstream of the dam would have been artificially large due to the trapping of sediment upstream. The Klamath Dams have trapped much less coarse sediment and have not caused severe erosion downstream. Therefore, the response for the Klamath Dams will be much different.	
GP_MC_1026_321-2	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No

GP_WI_1110_479

From: smevans@comcast.net[SMTP:SMEVANS@COMCAST.NET]

Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2011 9:43:58 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: EIS/EIR comment

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Stephen M Evans Organization: citizen

Subject: EIS/EIR comment

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: <u>In favor of Preferred Alternative.</u>

Evans, Stephen General Public November 10, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1110_479-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1121_864

From: Pamela Evans[SMTP:PGWAVE10@BELLSOUTH.NET]

Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 8:36:36 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

From the information I have read I have concluded that it is Not in the best interest of

<u>01</u>

US citizens to remove the dams on the Klamath River.

Comment 2 - NEPA

<u>I am requesting they stay in place</u>. <u>If there are any more meetings about the Klamath River</u>

be sure every effort is made to invite Siskiyou residents and elected representatives.

Our Food sources Are important & Every effort should be made to preserve ranchers and farmers.

Pamela Evans Rhodenbaugh

Evans Rhodenbaugh, Pamela General Public

November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1121_864-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1120_832

From: Robert T. Exter[SMTP:ROBERTEXTER@CHARTER.NET]

Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 12:00:07 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Be warned Auto forwarded by a Rule

That your own actions might do harm to your situation. You have responsibilities to understand what is constitutional.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

This idea the you can destroy the lives of local northern California residents by claiming it's for the fish, when you know that the removal of dams will cause dry spells as well as flooding periods, knowing that this removal will destroy hydro and jobs that can last; it is just a stupid act against society and America.

http://www.redding.com/polls/2011/nov/poll-klamath/results/

This is a poll from the Redding Searchlight showing overwhelming support against removal, and there was an election of local residents supporting these results.

I say that going ahead will also cause criminal charges to be levied against the officials causing this catastrophe. Yes I can see in the future with the rising concern being voiced that there will be legal battles that will incarcerate the un elected so called environmental officials that go through with this act of devastation. If you get my drift, you'd better not have me on the jury. I think there's a lot of news to report in the future.

Exter, Robert General Public November 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1120_832-1	The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal, and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place.	Yes
	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	
	Master Response GEN-22 Willingness-to-Pay Survey.	
	The referendum votes have been added to the timeline in Figure ES-2 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR). The reference to the poll was added to the citations used in preparing Volume III.	

Exter, Robert General Public November 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1120_832-1	The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place.	Yes
	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	
	Master Response GEN-22 Willingness-to-Pay Survey.	
	The referendum votes have been added to the timeline in Figure ES-2 of the Draft EIS/EIR. The reference to the poll was added to the citations used in preparing Volume III.	

GP_WI_1114_660

From: johnfay@att.net[SMTP:JOHNFAY@ATT.NET] Sent: Monday, November 14, 2011 12:19:09 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Draft EIS/EIR Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: John Fay

Organization: Cal Trout & Trout Unlimited

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal Subject: Klamath Draft EIS/EIR

Body: I support alternative 2 and the removal of the 4 dams on the river to help

restore the salmon fishery.

Fay, John Cal Trout & Trout Unlimited November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1114_660-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_LT_1106_396

1621 R Street Arcata, CA 95521 November 6, 2011

Ken Salazar, Secretary of the Interior United States Government Washington, D.C.

RE: Comments on Klamath Dams removal draft EIS/EIR

Dear Secretary Salazar:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

As a resident of the California North Coast for over 40 years, I whole heartedly support full removal of the four lower dams on the Klamath River: J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2 and Iron Gate. Dam removal will reduce the toxic bluegreen algae that now threaten human health in the warm reservoirs behind the lower dams. It will reopen salmon access to some former spawning streams. If, as a result, the salmon increase in number, commercial ocean fishermen, sports fishermen and Indian tribes will benefit. For countless centuries the salmon have played a vital ecological role here, transporting marine nutrients inland and serving as food for eagles, bears and other animals. Without salmon, we would be sadly diminished here on the California North Coast.

Comment 2 - Fish

I am troubled, however, by some components of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) that has been linked to the Klamath Hydropower Settlement Agreement (KHSA). It appears that under the KBRA, salmon will not be guaranteed the amount of water they need to survive in the Klamath River and in some of their upper basin spawning streams. In this time of climate change, precipitation and therefore total amount of water available in the Klamath Basin may diminish. The upper basin farmers, however, are to be guaranteed at least minimum water to meet their needs. Are potatoes really more important than preventing the extinction of salmon species that play a major ecological role? I don't think so. Likewise, I am disappointed that the KBRA will do little to rebuild the upper basin Klamath marshes that are vital if water quality is to be restored in the Klamath River. Salmon health depends upon water quality.

Comment 3 - Water Quality

Comment 4 - ITAs

I am particularly troubled by a provision in the KBRA that will force the Hoopa Valley Tribe, our close neighbors to the east, to relinquish their water rights under the recent Trinity River Mainstem Fishery Restoration Record of Decision. I thought our nation had moved beyond breaking treaties with the Indians.

Thank you for considering my comments. Please send me notice of any future hearings or decisions regarding the removal of Klamath dams.

Sincerely, Frances Ferguson

Comment	Author
Agency/A	ssoc.
Submittal	Date

Ferguson, Frances General Public November 06, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1106_396-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1106_396-2	Master Response AQU-11 NMFS BO, ESA, and KBRA Water Management.	No
	In the Effects Determinations Section (3.3.4.3), the Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) states:	
	"Over the long term, the Proposed Action would alter the hydrograph so that the duration, timing, and magnitude of flows would be more similar to the unregulated conditions under which the native fish community evolved (Hetrick et al. 2009). While mean annual flows would not substantially change from existing flows due to the lack of active reservoir storage (Stillwater Sciences 2009b; Reclamation 2012d), flow variability would increase."	
	"The Proposed Action would establish a flow regime that more closely mimics natural conditions in the Lower Klamath River. Flows under the Proposed Action are intended to benefit fall-run Chinook salmon. Hetrick's analysis of Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) type flows showed the greatest benefits would be in years when production was low (Hetrick et al. 2009). Implementing either the KBRA type flows or the Hardy et al. (2006a) Phase II flow recommendations was predicted to decrease the occurrence of poor production years in the future by two-thirds. This would have significant positive consequences for Chinook salmon given their life cycle in the Klamath River (Hetrick et al. 2009). Dam removal would also cause water temperatures to become warmer earlier in the spring and early summer and cooler earlier in the late summer and fall, and to have diurnal variations more in sync with historical migration and spawning periods (Hamilton et al. 2011). These changes would result in water temperature more favorable for salmonids in the mainstem."	
GP_LT_1106_396-3	Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.3.2.10 KBRA (p. 3.2-125 to 3.2-132) presents a programmatic analysis of potential KBRA effects on water quality, including wetland-related projects such as the Wood River Wetland Restoration Project. Under KBRA, wetland restoration projects are included along with water supply projects like the Water Diversion Limitations program, the Water Use Retirement Program (WURP), and the Interim Flow and Lake Level Program (see also Section 3.8.4.3, p. 3.8-18 to 3.8-24), to address the challenges inherent in balancing environmental and agricultural needs for water in the Upper Klamath Basin. Resource management actions implemented under KBRA as part of the	No

Ferguson, Frances General Public November 06, 2011

KBRA.

Comment Code Comment Response Change in EIS/EIR Proposed Action would accelerate long-term improvements in water quality, including those anticipated under the Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), and would help to support beneficial uses such as habitat for salmonids. Master Response WQ-4D Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements. GP_LT_1106_396-4 Master Response TTA-1 Federal Trust Responsibility and the

From: Ron Fernandez[SMTP:RAFPTOWN@SBCGLOBAL.NET]

Sent: Saturday, November 26, 2011 6:42:20 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Removal of dams on the Klamath

Auto forwarded by a Rule

1. First of all removal of dams that produce the cleanest power available is absurd.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment 2 - FERC

2. The cost of removal would easally build a great ladder system for the coho to spawn if in fact they spawn the river.

Comment 3 - Out of Scope

3. I highly question the intelligence of anyone how would back the removal of the dams. If they are in

office they should be removed. These people, if in office, need to readdress their priorities.

GP_EM_1126_903

Ron Fernandez - a concerned voter

Fernandez, Ron General Public November 26, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1126_903-1	Master Response GEN-22 Willingness-to-Pay Survey.	No
	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	
GP_EM_1126_903-2	As an alternative to relicensing, numerous parties, including PacifiCorp, signed the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA), which looks at the possibility of decommissioning and removal of certain of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's (Reclamation) Klamath Project dams. Alternatives 2 or 3 of this Draft EIS/EIR examine the possibility of dam removal occurring under the aegis of the Secretarial Determination and the KHSA (EIS/EIR Section 1.3.1.1., p. 1-19). By providing an unimpeded migration corridor associated with Alternatives 2 or 3, the Proposed Action would provide the greatest possible benefit related to fish passage; hence, the highest survival (Buchanan et al. 2011a) and reproductive success for anadromous species, including the referenced coho salmon.	No
GP EM 1126 903-3	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_EM_1115_683

From: rivertreehouse@att.net[SMTP:RIVERTREEHOUSE@ATT.NET]

Sent: Tuesday, November 15, 2011 12:38:13 PM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Preferred Alternative Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Suzanne Ferroggiaro and Family

Organization:

Subject: Preferred Alternative

Body: I am writing on behalf of our 12 family voters and 4 children. The removal of the Klamath hydropower dams scheduled for 2020 is a huge step in restoring an amazing river system. The preferred alternative looks great. Please approve it for the native populations of people, fish, and habitat.

Thank you.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Ferroggiaro, Suzanne General Public November 15, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1115_683-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP LT 1125 924

To: Bureau of Reclamation, 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, CA 95825

OFFICIAL FLE CLEY NOV 2 5 2011

To: Mr. Gordon Leppig, c/o CA Dept. of Fish and Game, 619 Second St., Eureka, CA 955

Duplicate of GP_EM_1118_800

It has come to my attention that the Federal Government is planning to destroy four dams on the Upper Klamath River; one in southern Oregon and the other three in northern California.

This apparently is to save the Coho salmon. This dam removal will destroy clean and affordable electrical power to seventy thousand homes, and at the same time will release tons of sediment from behind the dams and make the river less reliable for irrigation. This will make the fiver a stream in the summer, and a flood threat in the spring. Government policies are never in the best interest of the people. All government does is destroy without one thought to how it affects the people. The following are questions which I ask you to consider if you would:

How will removing the dams improve water quality?

The system of four dams filters out the minerals and allows the water to cool.

Klamath, I have been told, is naturally warm and polluted up stream.

The area of headwaters is volcanic and rich in minerals.

How will the release of toxic sediment into the river ecosystem caused by the breaching of the dams be mitigated?

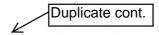
Toxicity of river and acquifers may last one hundred years or more.

How will the green, affordable energy currently provided by the four hydroelectric dams be replaced?

These dams provide hydroelectric power and provides enough electricity to power 70,000 homes.

The residents of Siskiyou County and their elected representatives were not included in the Klamath River Dam removal meetings. Why not? Four tribes exist in the Klamath Basin; the Shasta, Karuk, Yurok, and Hupa, and they have also been left out of all agreements and their sacred burial grounds will be destroyed when the dams are destroyed. Is this how you take care of the people?

Dam removal is a concern over the Coho salmon, a non-native species to the Klamath River. Why?



Coho are now natural to the Klamath and yet millions of fish produced at the Iron Gate fish hatchery are not included in the river population because they are not considered natural.

The Coho spawn within 30 miles of the ocean; first dam on the Klamath is 187 miles upstream.

Please do not remove these four dams and take the time to reconsider your position on this dam removal project, and for once let government think of the people whom they say they represent.

Baylee Fiel Jul Saylee Fiel

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Gaylee Fiel

John Fiel

Contact information: 559-841-3456

POB 464 Prother CA 93657

Comment AuthorFiel, John & GayleeAgency/Assoc.General PublicSubmittal DateNovember 25, 2011

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP_EM_1118_800. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) alongside GP_EM_1118_800. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP_EM_1118_800 are listed below.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1125_924-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal	No

Bureau D Rod GP_LT_1128_921
To 2800 Cottage Way FAV: Old Cottage Way BUREAU OF RECLAMATION OFFICIAL FILE COPY RECEIVED NOW 5 0 2011
10 2800 Co Hage Way BUREAU OF RECLAMATION OFFICIAL FILE COPY RECEIVED
1/1x. 416 978-5055
Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam
I am against the destant
Ferfectly good, hydro electric dams the Klanath River.
River.
These Dams must be saved to:
- Save the salmon & all the fish.
- Save FSA listed Early & VI. Litetin
- Save ESA listed Eagles & their habitation The Tulcake Refuge-which will be duvid
Comment 2 - Sediment Toxicity
- Toxic sidement will sludge its way down
the Klanath River destroying Salmon runs
mucking up the senviorment effecting water
Clarity & purity Comment 3 - Hydropower
- The 4 hydro electric dams have been
producing enough power for 70,000 homes &
The 4 hydro electric dams have been producing enough power for 70,000 homes & business & has the potential to produce
business & has the potential to produce
business & has the potential to produce enough for 150,000 How will it be replaced?
business & has the potential to produce enough for 150,000 - How will it be replaced?
business & has the potential to produce enough for 150,000 - How will it be replaced?
business & has the potential to produce enough for 150,000 - How will it be replaced?
business & has the potential to produce enough for 150,000 - How will it be replaced?
business & hes the potential to produce enough for 150,000 How will it be replaced? - Fedo will be paying out millions of TAX PAYER money, bisides the cost of dam removal there will be millions spent in grants for fabe & fraudulent Restoration. 12
business & has the potential to produce enough for 150,000 How will it be replaced? - Field will be paying out millions of TAX PAYER money, bisides the cost of dam removal there will be millions spent in grants for fabe & fraudulent Restoration. 12
business & has the potential to produce enough for 150,000 How will it be uplaced? - Filds will be faying out millions of TAX PAYER money, bisides the cost of dam removal there will be millions spent in grants for fahr & fraudulent Restartion. 12 - Project Comment 4- Costs Thank you! Control No 1 - Folder 1D 1 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12
business & has the potential to produce enough for 150,000 How will it be replaced? - Fido will be paying out millions of TAX PAYER money, bisides the cost of dam removal there will be millions spent in grants for fake & fraudulent Restorgion 12 - Project Comment 4- Costs Thank you!

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Figone, Julieanne General Public November 28, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1128_921-1	As described in Section 3.3 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR), the dams have been shown to be detrimental to salmon. Removal of the dams would be beneficial. Section 3.8 of the Draft EIS/EIR explains that the dams do not provide water to the Tule Lake Refuge. Removal of the dams would not affect the refuge.	No
GP_LT_1208_995-2	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	No
	Master Response AQU-1C Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish.	
GP_LT_1128_921-3	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_LT_1128_921-4	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No
	The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) includes provisions for monitoring the performance of restoration actions and adaptively changing restoration priorities and activities based on performance.	

GP	LT	1125	932

11/21/2011 perposierent ou forces

Dear Department of the Interior and Bureau of Reclamation

Duplicate of GP_LT_1121_867

DUASALI OPFIL	PA.	0	-	Y X	5	1
MON	2	-		111		1

I support the restoration of fisheries and habitat of the Klamath River Watershed but do not support removing the dams as proposed. The two alternatives in your EIR that I support are:

Alternative one – no action Alternative four – keep dams with fish ladders

Do not release the sediment. Save the fish and ALL the aquatic life.

An estimated 22 million cubic yards of fine sediment and aggregate will be released down the Klamath River if the four dams are simultaneously removed. Whether it is the height of the winter flows, or not, the release of this much sediment will smother the river system and kill all living organisms...many of them endangered. THIS IS AN ILLEGAL TAKE. No one knows for sure what will happen and no modeling ever portrays what actually happens.

Imagine mud covering one square mile that is 13 to 20 feet deep!

This sediment will destroy salmon runs, spawning areas, deep holes, and wash into our bays. Additionally it will negatively affect the water that is pumped out for public consumption as well as the equipment. This sediment will impair the environment affecting water clarity and purity! This amount of sediment will sterilize the river for many years.

It has been admitted this is an "experiment" - we can't afford this kind of experiment!

Investigate the original statements for fraudulent information, use current real science.

It is not beyond the scope of work for government agencies to provide false information. According to this article: www.examiner.com/law-enforcement-in-national/u-s-judge-blasts-obama-scientists-calling-them-liars. The feds provided "equivocal or bad science," in order to divert two years' worth of water from the state's central valley farmland, according to a 279-page opinion issued by U.S. District Judge Oliver W. Wanger in Fresno, California.

Furthermore, Judge Wanger also determined that many of the government scientists provided "false" and "incredible" testimony in order to support a "bad faith" preservation plan. Specifically named in the opinion were scientists from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

These very same departments are involved in the study to remove the Klamath Dams. How can we trust any information from these people?

Hydropower is renewable energy and important for our future.

The state of California has a mandate that 1/3 of the energy produced must come from renewable sources and currently 12% is produced from hydropower. BUT the state does not include this power in its calculations!! The four hydro-electric dams have been producing enough power for 70,000 homes and businesses AND have potential to produce enough to power 150,000 homes.

This is true green electricity. How many solar panels or windmills will be needed to replace this amount of energy? At what cost?

Include alternatives to aid returning salmon past the dams.

The EIR is incomplete because it does not include other alternatives that have been provided. The federal agencies and CA DFG will not consider them.

The federal and state governments are broke.

It could cost \$450 million to remove the dams without tearing out the structure or removing the sediment. When these additional costs are factored in, and they need to be to save the river, then the

1190948-21

SCANNED

costs will go up dramatically. The FERC licensing and environmental requirements may be a cheaper alternative.

The Feds will be paying out millions of TAX PAYER money; besides the cost of the dam removal there will be millions spent in grants for fake and fraudulent RESTORATION. Nearly half a billion dollars has been spent with very little to show for it. How has these monies been spent?

Several federal and state agencies will spend \$493 on fisheries programs like, \$63 million on restoration projects on the Sprague, Williamson and Wood rivers; \$67 million for the fringe wetlands around Upper Klamath Lake and fish diversions for the Keno Dam; \$92 million for water conservation and ground water management; \$47 million is budgeted for acquisition of lease of water rights, water conservation and land management programs; and \$7 million for modification of dikes on the Wood River.

A total of \$338 million would support implementation of the water deal – things like paying for farmers to idle land and not farm, provide lower power rates to pump water; \$65 million for tribal economic development and environmental management; each tribe will also get \$14 million for fisheries management.

The Salmon River Restoration Council will get \$10 million for their projects. The Klamath tribes would like fishing rights on the Klamath River from Iron Gate to Interstate 5. Does this mean no one expects the fish to get to Klamath Falls where their territory is? The Klamath tribes also get \$21 million to purchase the Mazama Forest. The wildlife refuges get more water. There is \$100 million budgeted to acquire water on a year-to-year basis for environmental needs.

This is a 50-year act with funding only for the first 10-years. \$1.5 billion is just the tip of this environmental "iceberg".

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Please sove our done. Including the above, done are important to the able to maintain water for storige for times of It is for these reasons and many more that I choose Alternative 1 and 4. Need during Signed Don't Dernison Felture

Adress P.O. Box 243, Cutter, CA 35534

Date Movember 21, 2011

Thank you.

Filtina, Don & Dennessa

General Public November 25, 2011

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP_LT_1121_867. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) alongside GP_LT_1121_867. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP_LT_1121_867 are listed below.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1125_932-1	The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal, and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place.	No
	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	

GP_WI_1229_1187

From: wyzaker@gmail.com[SMTP:WYZAKER@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Thursday, December 29, 2011 12:37:46 AM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Remove Dams on Klamath River Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Che Finch Organization: Self

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Remove Dams on Klamath River

Body: Removal of dams along the entire length of the Klamath river is a vital step to fully restoring Salmon runs, and bringing natural habitat and a delicate eco system back into balance along the Klamath river.

Finch, Che General Public December 29, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1229_1187-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1120_817

From: Joel Fine [SMTP: JOEL@THEFINES.US] Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 5:36:39 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov Subject: Please DON'T take down the Klamath River dams

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Hi,

I understand that these e-mail addresses have been set up to accept public comments on the proposal to take down the dams on the Klamath River. <u>I would urge you NOT to take these dams down.</u>

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

According to people in the area, dam removal will wipe out clean, affordable, electrical power to 70,000 homes, release tons of sediment from behind the dams and make the river less reliable for irrigation; the river will be a mere stream in the summer, a flood threat in the spring, and toxic.

Already government policies have removed miners and loggers from the area; now the target is ranchers and farmers. One reason California is in such bad shape economically is because of government policies in our rural areas.

Duplicate of GP EM 1118 800

Please reconsider your plan to destroy the Klamath River dams.

Joel Fine

Saratoga, CA

Comment AuthorFine, JoelAgency/Assoc.General PublicSubmittal DateNovember 20, 2011

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP_EM_1118_800. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) alongside GP_EM_1118_800. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP_EM_1118_800 are listed below.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1120_817-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No

GP_LT_1025_258

October 23, 2011

The Honorable Ken Salazar Secretary of the Interior U.S. Department of the Interior 1849 C Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20240 OC 2 5 2011

CODE ACTION SURNAME & DATE

Klamath Settlement EIS/EIR process

Dear Secretary Salazar:

Comment 1 - Alternatives

I have just attended the hearing for the Draft EIS/EIR on Klamath Dam removal. The people of Siskiyou County have overwhelmingly voted to retain all dams. Voting in an official election obviously means nothing to the Department of the Interior. Why vote in America if special interest groups can overrule my vote? So, special interests have a PREFERRED alternative that doesn't meet the voter needs in the County where all the dams are located.

I challenge the process. Only one alternative has a full fledge EIS/EIR analysis. A decision made without full EIS/EIR analysis on all alternatives is fraudulent. The voters of Sisklyou County prefer option one, no dam removal. Do not decide against the voters without full fledge EIS/EIR analysis on all alternatives.

Respectfully:

James R. Finses

17025 Patricia Ave. Montague, Ca. 96064

530 459-3757

SCANNED

Log I Complete Charge

Finses, James General Public October 25, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

GP_LT_1025_258-1

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) analyzes four action alternatives and a No Action/No Project Alternative to help decisionmakers determine what actions should be implemented. While the level of information on each alternative may vary in several resource areas, the overall analysis provides information about how each alternative could affect environmental resources. Decisionmakers on the State and Federal levels will take this analysis into account as well as all comments received on the document. No decision has yet been made on which alternative to implement.

The Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) includes a public interest component with specific consideration of impacts on local communities that the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) will consider as a part of his determination. The views related to impacts on Siskiyou and Del Norte Counties are one of many criteria that will be evaluated by the Secretary when making a decision.

No

GP_MC_1018_153

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---000---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING (Directly to Court Reporter

MR. KRIS FISCHER: Good evening, everyone, my

name is Kris Fischer, F-i-s-c-h-e-r.

For too long, our community has been divided

over natural-resource-related issues, as you can see here

tonight. In the past, groups have fought over natural

resources in courts with the only winners being lawyers.

It's time for us to do something besides the

Comment 1 - Approval of Dam Removal

status quo. It's time for us to move forward, and the

only clear option is Alternative 2 in the EIS. I believe

it's time for all groups to come together to the KBRA and

solve our natural resource issues locally.

Thank you.

Fischer, Kris General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_153-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1110_416

From: Konrad Fisher[SMTP:K@OMRL.ORG]

Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2011 1:38:52 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: I Support Alternative 2 - Full Removal of 4 Dams Auto forwarded by a

Rule

Dear Secretary Salazar:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I support alternative 2 within the draft dam removal EIS/EIR - full removal of four Klamath River dams. The draft EIS/EIR correctly shows that alternative 2 is the best option for fisheries restoration, job creation, and the reduction of toxic pollution. Option 2 is supported by a growing body of scientific research

and best serves the pubic interest.

Konrad Fisher

95568

Fisher, Konrad General Public November 10, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1110_416-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP MC 1025 290

Dam Removal

KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR HEARING OCTOBER 25, 2011

PUBLIC TESTIMONY ORLEANS, CALIFORNIA

MR. FISHER: Konrad Fisher, K-o-n-r-a-d F-i-s-h-e-r.

My family has been in the Klamath Basin since the '30s, so I now consider this home. <u>I support</u>

Alternative 2. I want full dam removal. Comment 1 - Approves

Basically, I feel like I want future generations to have what past generations have had, which is a river full of salmon and a river clean enough that you don't have to swim in yucky green stuff. And I feel like future generations deserve that, and we have a concerted

So, I would like to commend the many people who have put great energy into the EIS/EIR. I think there's many great points. And when I saw the Conclusion page, I thought to me, myself, the verdict was in, this is great. So, I hope it remains strong in the second iteration.

opportunity to make that happen.

There's a couple issues. And having been a Comment 2 - Economics student of economics, I don't necessarily fault the authors for this. But to the extent that there are non-quantifiable or difficult to quantify issues related to jobs or tourism or sport fishery or the values of the lands downriver from the dams, I think all of those things it would be great to -- if they can't be

quantified, maybe try your hardest to find a way to quantify them.

For example, there are studies out there that say that the salmon pot and the sport fishery is worth over \$500. There are studies that quantify the impact, the health impacts, on Karuk people for the loss of traditional diet. There are things to go off of. So, maybe find those, and put them in there.

So, I don't want the Secretary to look and say,

"Oh, these are the quantifiable issues. The property

values are going to go down on the lake." But what about

the increase in values down here? So, I just want to

make sure the positive side of the equation has as many

quantifiable studies and numbers as possible.

And for the issues that shouldn't quantifiable,
whatever the best way is to impress upon the Secretary
that those are as or more valuable: intrinsic value of
nature, obligation to the ancestors, obligation to future
generations.

So, yeah. So, I guess that's my underlying point about the content of the document. And then, one comment about democracy. For democracy to work properly, there needs to be an informed populace. I have heard probably 1,001 arguments against dam removal, and a large majority of them are based on lack of knowledge or assumptions or ideology and not based on facts. And many

of the same reasons we say we want the dams out are the exact same reasons the other people say they want them to remain.

So, I would just point out that. That's about it, I guess. Most of the opposition is based on lack of knowledge of the facts, and I think many of the arguments against it are directly debunked in the document, itself.

So, thank you for the great work on it. And I look forward to the second iteration.

MR. LYNCH: Thanks, Konrad.

MS. JONES: Thank you.

Fisher, Conrad General Public October 25, 2011

-		
Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1025_290-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1025_290-2	The economic analysis in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) focuses on regional economic impacts. All economic impacts are quantified to the extent possible. A summary of economic impacts (non-quantified as well as quantified) is provided in Tables 3.15-65 and 3.15-66 (based on information contained elsewhere in Section 3.15). While Table 3.15-66 includes impacts of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) Tribal Program, other tribal effects are much less amenable to quantification. These latter effects are discussed on pp 3.15-45 to 3.15-48, pp 3.15-62 to 3.15-63, p 3.15-81, pp 3.15-83 to 3.15-84, and p 3.15-87, as well as Section 3.12. The Draft EIS/EIR discloses environmental effects associated with the affected region and is not required to provide a benefit-cost analysis. 40 CFR Sect. 1502.23 states that if a benefit-cost analysis relevant to the choice among environmentally different alternatives is being considered for the Proposed Action, it shall be incorporated by reference or appended to the statement as an aid in evaluating the environmental consequences. A benefit cost analysis has been prepared as part of the Secretarial Determination process that includes consideration of intrinsic (i.e., non-use) value and non-quantifiable tribal effects. Details on the benefit-cost analysis can be found in the Economics	No
	and Tribal Summary Technical report prepared by the Bureau of Reclamation (available on Klamathrestoration.gov).	
	Master Response RE-2 Reservoir Area Management Plan.	

		100 LT 4000 4474 D. S. by 124 2-180
. u∳ Ser#ers	er vo	GP_LT_1208_1174 Property 1217-180
•) Sauto Mondo - Lan C. An II.	HUREAU OF RECLAMATION OF PICTURE FILE COPY
	Shirley J. Fisher 16730 Hwy. 96	November 19, 2011
	Klamath River, Ca96050	
	Re: dam S Dept. danierior	the state of the s
	Attn: Ken Salazar	
	I live in Klamath River, Ca.,	the area that is being considered for taking out the dams on this
	decayed fish, trash and aloa	ore the dams, and seen the low water in summer, the stink of and then the floods in the winter months.
Comment	1 - Hydrology	
3	I have a Park, rentals and pas	ture land that will be severely damaged by taking out these dams
	because of high water every v	winter storm. This is not a false claim: The River WILL rise and
	the monster you will unleash	w the dams, up and down this 250 mile long River. Do you realize Comment 2 - if the dams come out?? Have you any idea of the tremendous
	damage that will be done to r	pads and bridges also?? There are a lot of people besides myself
	that live along this River and	will be devastated by flooding. You have received many brochures
	I am sure, from special intere	st groups touting all the "advantages" taking out the dams will
	dollars and then we the form	he expense of taking the dams out will be in the millions of
	economy? We would lose ou	yers will be required to pay for it. How does this help the r very reasonable electric power and no one has yet to come
	to us with an alternate electric	source. We hear "maybe" this and "maybe" that, nothing to assure
Comment 3 Hydropower	us of reasonable rates, because	e they cannot replace Pacific Power as it now is. That is a fact also.
Tiyuropowor	It seems to us who live here the one stated true scientific Fact documented by THE KLAAN SCIENTIFIC ASSESSMENT	hat your people are long on supposition, maybes, likelys and not for helping the fish let along helping the people. This has been MATH RIVER EXPERT PANEL FINAL REPORT; OF TWO DAM REMOVAL ALTERNATIVES ON CHINOOK 1. Please read this. (Enclosure).
		Comment 4 - Fish
	The answer to all of this is to you ignore that reasoning? Sa	install ladders around the dams, at a lot less expense. How can a lot of peoples lives on this River. Comment 5a -
1	miles of River from the mouth	give them fishing rights, and they continue to net fish along and see the fish come on up the River
/	unnampered. As they used to	o. Yes, in the 50s fish were plentiful as the tribes did not abuse
	not meant for some species of	from low temperatures. This River is a warm water stream, and fish, like the coho, of which were NEVER native to this River
Comment 6	to survive.	
ITAs	**************************************	Comment 7 - Fish
117.0	☐ We the people, really look upon intend to ignore our pleas to k	on all your responses, sending people here to tell us how you egp our dams, as a great slap in the face!
	I am enclosing apporting by the Warning fishermen to heed the	high rush of water every day bosed from Klamath Falls, 100 miles / 1//
٠, اـــــ	Constitute of the seed the seed the constitute of the seed the see	The second secon
		Comment 8 - Hydrology Fr D
		Management of the state of the

Comment 8 cont.

up river. Many fishermen died from drowning. This is also documented. The Sportsmens Group put up these signs to warn the people unaware of the "4 oclock surge" of water that would occur. This will happen again with the dams out. You are not being informed by the people who remember the River before the dams. We do. We don't want to see our River full of trash again.

Comment 9 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

You must know, a poll was put on a ballot in Siskiyou County and 79 % of us voted to keep the dams. The people have spoken. Many, Many meetings, a lot of letters, have been reported to you, Mr. Salazar, in favor of keeping the dams. How can you possibly ignore our feelings??

And our common sense answer to keeping the dams: build fish ladders around the dams.

A simple solution. And a dollar saving one. It is erroneous to say taking out the dams will create jobs: there is not one contractor locally that can match the machinery and crews to run them. Contractors will bring their own operators and machinery from out of this area. That is another FACT. We all know this. Taking out dams is a specialty contract. Not one our area can come up with. Another shot to the economy of Siskiyou County and Southern Oregon.

Comment 5b Alternatives

Comment 10-Economics

This letter is long but so very sincere in my hope it will grant you pause, and listen to the people who live here, not the special interest groups, including the Tribes, as we have rights too. The right to live our own lives in peace and harmony WITH THE DAMS INTACTI11

I speak for 79% of the people of Siskiyou County.

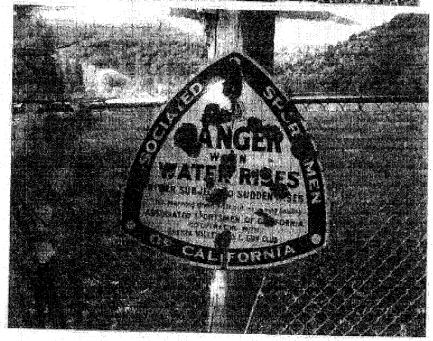
Sincerely

Shirley J. Fisher

a enc.

1940 1950's 4P.M. SURGES
Ashermens Warnings ?!
on the banks of the Klamath Piver
Sportsmens Association Signs





Sec. Ken SALazar

EXCERPTS FROM KLAMATH RIVER EXPERT PANEL FINAL REPORT: SCIENTIFIC ASSESSMENT OF TWO DAM REMOVAL ALTERNATIVES ON CHINOOK SALMON OF JUNE 13, 2011

The comments below are from the report produced by the Atkins Company. This report was prepared by Dr. Daniel Goodman, Dr. Mike Harvey, Dr. Robert Hughes, Dr. Wim Kimmerer, Dr. Kenneth Rose, and Dr. Greg Ruggerone, who are all experts retained by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to give expert opinions.

- *The principal uncertainties fall into four classes: The wide range in variability in salmon runs in near-pristine systems; lack of detail and specificity about KBRA, uncertainty about an institutional framework for implementing the KBRA in an adaptive fashion, and outstanding ecological uncertainties in the Klamath system that appear not to have been resolved by the available studies to date." (Page i)
- It appears the Panel was given insufficient time for its task. "The scope of the Panel's task was a week of reading before a one week workshop consisting of two days of presentations and four days of writing and editing which was followed by about one month of e-mail correspondence, further reading and editing. The Panel was provided nearly 800 documents and web-links which would have taken many months of full-time work to read, digest and synthesize. The effort by the Panel was considerably greater than budgeted time, which was less than two weeks." (Page 5)
- "The Panel did not have the time or resources to examine original data or re-do analyses, even when such actions seemed straightforward and appropriate for the assigned task." (Page 5)
- In discussing the potential for increase in Chinook Salmon, the Panel stated: ... the nature of the uncertainties precludes attaching a probability to the prediction by the methods and information available to the Panel.* (Page 7)
- In commenting about the necessity for further investigations, the Panel stated:

 "... The large uncertainties about the prospects for improving water quality have been acknowledged by a call for substantial funding for further investigations." (Page 10)
- The Expert Panel expressed its concern that "the magnitude of the proposed solutions may not match the scope and extent of the water quality problem."
 (Page 10)

EXCERPTS FROM KLAMATH RIVER EXPERT PANEL FINAL REPORT-CHINOOK SALMON

- Apparently even the Panel Experts contemplate a positive Secretarial
 Determination but then go on to recommend "appropriate investigation in the
 approximately 8 years prior to dam removal." (Page 15) This statement is
 evidence of how the political objective has permeated the science.
- In the Draft Report issued May 2, 2011, at page 25, the section on Dam Removal
 was entitled: "Condition 10. Dam removal must not kill more than one brood
 and must not have a substantial multi-year adverse impact on mainstream
 Chinook salmon."

In the Final Report at page 20, the section on Dam Removal states: "Factor 9. Dam removal does not have a substantial multi-year adverse impact on mainstream Chinook salmon."

When the substance of the section is examined, at pages 20-21, in the Final Report, the information remains essentially the same and the Panel notes such things that it is "likely to take more than a decade for bed fining caused by dam removal to be reversed" and that "sand storage and transport may degrade some spawning gravels in the mainstem for several years," and that the degree to which the persistent sands will reduce Chinook salmon spawning success is "unknown." There is a specific discussion about the effects on returning broads and a notation that if more than one consecutive run or broad is lost, there could be significant effects on the survival of the run. The County has seen other studies that predict a total destruction of several runs.

- In commenting on the Proposed Action, the Panel indicated: "As pointed out elsewhere in this Report, uncertainty about the likely outcomes of the proposed action is large and not all the individual elements are likely to be effective." (Page 21)
- "The Proposed Action is an experiment in that many of the outcomes are difficult to predict, particularly those of greatest interest to stakeholders..., however, as it is described, the Proposed Action lacks a clear program for scientific governance and therefore is not set up in an experimental adaptive framework." (Page 22) The County of Siskiyou has raised the issue of this being an experiment on many occasions with an unpredictable outcome.
- In commenting on the approach of the Proposed Action, the Panel Experts noted
 their considerable experience working with large rehabilitation programs,
 commenting that those that have taken the type of approach proposed have been
 ineffective. "It is no surprise that many of the actions taken under these

programs have, in fact, been ineffective and program adjustment has been slow." (Page 22)

- The description of AM in the KBRA reflects this watered-down version in which the scientific activities are seen as external to the rehabilitation, and the KBRA as written has no provisions for the feedback necessary for adaptation of the program." (Page 22) It should be noted that in the attached comments on the recent KBCC meeting, it is clear that even the inadequate funding under the KBRA is going to be reduced in order to get a more politically palatable proposal.
- The Panel commented that the current biological opinion may require more water for suckers than is offered under the KBRA. (Page 26)
- The Panel also commented that the uncertainty about the biological opinions complicated the comparison of the amount of water available in the system between the Proposed Action and Current Conditions. (Page 26)
- Addressing questions raised about the feasability of the current Biological Opinion Reasonable and Prudent Alternatives under various climate scenarios, the Panel had concerns that the Biological Opinion Reasonable and Prudent Alternatives could constitute a different interpretation of what "current conditions" were and thus, in turn, lead to different interpretations of the KBRA's proposed implementation and different conclusions about the probable magnitude of any benefit of the Proposed Action. (Page 26)
- The Expert Panel identified that the analysis of the likely composition of the KBRA was insufficient to determine if the KBRA could "adequately address the listed factors" and expressed "strong reservations" that the KBRA could achieve its stated goals. (Page 26-27)
- The Panel also identified that the Keno and Link Dams, Trinity and Dwinnell Dams, as well as water diversions from the Klamath, Trinity, and Salmon Rivers, farming and drainage of the Tulelake and Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuges, and proposed increases in water pumping, are all limiting factors on the possibility of success of any restoration activity. None of these issues are contemplated by the KBRA or KHSA. (Page 27)
- The Panel noted its encouragement with respect to the "framework" for life cycle population modeling, noting that there is a "long way to go" to have a calibrated and functioning model. They further recommend that such efforts be co "regardless of whether the modeling is sufficiently completed in time to! Secretarial decision." They then go on to identify the approximately 1

EXCERPTS FROM KLAMATH RIVER EXPERT PANEL FINAL REPORT-CHINOOK SALMON

items should be included in the modeling. (Pages 29-30) Siskiyou County has on several occasions raised the issues of deficiency in the modeling and, in fact, the Secretarial Determination prior to valid and complete monitoring is not the commitment that was made to the County. Commitments were made that "robust" and sufficient scientific studies would be done prior to the Secretarial Determination.

|||||

G:(Share\PERC, CECA and NEPA issues)Legislator Letters, Expert Fish Penel Reports July 2011/Excerpts from Klamath River Expert Penel Final Report, Chinook Salmon 07_12_11 Builet Points upo

Fisher, Shirley General Public December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1208_1174-1	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No
GP_LT_1208_1174-2	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No
	Table 3.15-41 shows potential jobs created by dam decommissioning construction activities. Dam decommissioning would result in 1,423 jobs, including full-time and part-time jobs, for an 18-month period. These jobs would not continue into the long term. There are also jobs associated with mitigation activities after construction that would continue for approximately 10 years and generate 217 jobs (Table 3.15-44). Dam decommissioning would result in a loss of 49 jobs relative to operation and maintenance of the existing facilities.	
GP_LT_1208_1174-3	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No
	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	
GP_LT_1208_1174-4	Master Response AQU-22 Expert Panel Considered in Entirety.	No
	The Chinook Salmon Expert Panel (Goodman et al. 2011) assessment was that the Proposed Action [dam removal] appears to be a major step forward in conserving target fish populations compared with decades of vigorous disagreements, obvious fish passage barriers, and continued ecological degradation.	
	Master Response AQU-19 Chinook Expert Panel Proposed Action Better Than No Action.	
	Master Response AQU-6A.	
	Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty Likelihood of Success.	
	Master Response AQU-23 Evaluation of Dam Removal and Restoration and Anadromy (EDRRA) Model.	
	Master Response AQU-26 Increased Abundance for Harvest and Tribes.	
GP_LT_1208_1174-5	The Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) includes Alternative 4, Fish Passage at Four Dams, which analyzes the impacts of installing fish passage as suggested in the comment.	No
GP_LT_1208_1174-6	Master Response TTA-3 Federal Trust Responsibilities and Fisheries.	No

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1208_1174-7	Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native. As part of the Klamath Dams Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) re-licensing procedure, Administrative Law Judge Honorable Parlen L. McKenna's Decision in 2006 included the following findings of fact (FOF): o While the precise geographic distribution is uncertain, historical records and Tribal accounts demonstrate that anadromous fish (Chinook salmon, coho salmon, and steelhead trout) migrated past the present site of Iron Gate Dam which provided a viable ecosystem and habitat for those stocks of fish. (FOF 2A-3, p. 12). o Chinook salmon (both spring and fall-run) were abundant in the tributaries of the Upper Klamath Basin, including Jenny, Fall, and Shovel Creeks, as well as the Wood, Sprague, and Williamson rivers. (FOF 2A-4, p. 12). o Steelhead trout utilized habitat in Spencer, Shovel, Fall, Camp, and Scotch Creeks, and they were likely distributed as far	No
GP LT 1208 1174-8	upstream as Link River. (FOF 2A-5, p. 12). o Coho salmon spawned in Fall Creek. (FOF 2A-6, p. 12). o The record shows that those anadromous fish proximate to Iron Gate Dam are genetically most similar to those populations that existed in the Upper Klamath Basin prior to the construction of the dams. (FOF 2A-22, p. 15). o Anadromous fish are highly adaptive to differing conditions typically can readily migrate into and colonize new habitat or recolonize historic habitat. FOF 6-3, p. 32). A complete copy of the decision may be downloaded at: http://www.fws.gov/yreka/HydroDocs/ALJ2006a.pdf The comment, as submitted, is factually incorrect. Further, no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River is provided. Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No

Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal,

Others Oppose Dam Removal.

No

GP_LT_1208_1174-9

Fisher, Shirley General Public December 08, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

GP LT 1208 1174-10

The regional economic effects stated within Section 3.15, including job effects, are estimates. The estimated employment impacts are modeled to occur in the identified economic regions and would be available to residents in the region.

No

P. 3.15-29 of the Draft EIS/EIR states:

An important consideration in evaluating regional economic effects is how much money is spent within the region for construction supplies and equipment, and how many workers are employed that originates from the region. Costs for dam decommissioning were divided into expenditures that would be made inside and outside of Siskiyou and Klamath Counties. The expenditures assumed to be spent within the counties were used in IMPLAN to estimate employment, labor income, and output from dam decommissioning. Dam decommissioning expenditures made outside the analysis area would have no impact on the local economy.

Reclamation estimated total dam decommissioning costs and allocated the costs associated to within-region expenditures. Dam decommissioning costs assumed to be spent within the region are described in more detail in the Benefit Cost and Regional Economic Development (RED) Technical Report (Reclamation 2012a). The analysis assumed that the onsite construction workforce would be hired from within the region. Some workers would be brought into the region from outside areas. Money from out-of-region workers spent on goods and services within Siskiyou and Klamath Counties contributes to regional economy, while money that originates from in-region workers is much less likely to generate regional economic effects because spending from sources within the region represents a redistribution of income and output.

Additional details on the methods and assumptions for the regional impact analysis are further described in Benefit Cost and Regional Economic Development (RED) Technical Report (Reclamation 2012a).

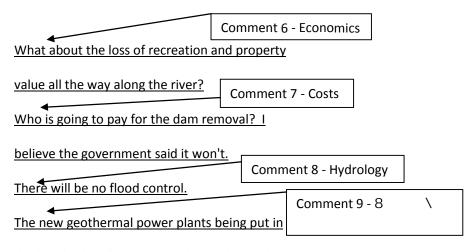
GP_MC_1020_200

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR ---000---

YREKA, CALIFORNIA THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MR. STEPHEN FISHER: I'm Stephen R. Fisher, S-t-e-p-h-e-n F-i-s-h-e-r. Comment 1 - KBRA The KBRA is not in effect and will only be in effect upon dam removal, but it's being partly instituted now. Comment 2 - Sediment Transport The fine silt from the dam floors will kill more fish than the toxic waste in the silt. How can you say it will only be one or two years before the sediment will be removed from the dried-up dams? Do you know how much rain and snow runoff it will take to wash it all out? Comment 3 - Water Quality The removal of the dams will increase the temperature of the water due to lack of water like before, like before the '50s. The dams were put in -- like before the dams were put in -- excuse me -- you could walk across the river in your tennis shoes and not get your feet wet. Comment 4 - Fish Why not bring back the dog salmon and the Jack salmon? They were native, not the Cohos. Comment 5 - Hydrology How does the flood waters only go down river five miles and then drop off and the snow is melting off also? We had -- all the tributaries are all flooding,

also.



the lava beds will generate only 49 kilowatt hours.

Thank you.

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Fisher, Stephen General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_200-1	There are some elements that will proceed whether the dams are removed or not, while most of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) programs would not occur without dam removal or would be enhanced with implementation of dam removal.	No
GP_MC_1020_200-2	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.	No
	Master Response WQ-1E, F and G. Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	
	Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	
GP_MC_1020_200-3	Master Response WQ-19 Water Temperature Models and General Predictions.	No
GP_MC_1020_200-4	In the Klamath Basin, the term "Jack salmon" is not associated with a single species of fish. It is a term commonly used to describe precocious males of different salmon species returning to spawn at an early age. For Klamath Basin Chinook and coho salmon which typically reach sexual maturity at 3 years of age, a portion of each brood returns as two-year old fish which are referred to as "jacks" or jack salmon. Because jacks return at a relatively young age, they are smaller than the adults. The term "Jack Salmon" is also used to describe some freshwater fish such as walleyed pike in other parts of the country.	No
	"Dog salmon" is a name commonly associated with Chum salmon (Oncorhynchus keta) because of their large canine-like fangs and striking body color of spawning males. Chum salmon have the widest natural geographical distribution of the Pacific salmonids and are encountered in low numbers fairly regularly in the Lower Klamath River (Moyle, et. al 1995). Chum salmon share similar life history traits with other Pacific salmon (e.g., Chinook salmon) such that adults leave the ocean to spawn in freshwater and their young migrate to the ocean after a short period of growth in freshwater.	
	Removal of the Klamath River Dams as proposed in Alternatives 2 (the Proposed Action) and 3 is intended to benefit all salmonid species. Section 3.3.4.3 of the Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) addresses the likely impacts of each alternative on fish and aquatic habitat. Although not specifically analyzed, chum salmon, like Chinook and coho salmon, would likely benefit from improved water quality, disease reduction and a return to a more natural flow regime that would come with dam removal and implementation of the KBRA.	

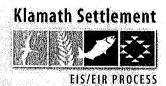
Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Fisher, Stephen General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA.	
	Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.	
	The comment, as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River.	
GP_MC_1020_200-5	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No
	A significant amount of flood water enters the Klamath River from tributaries downstream of the Four Facilities. During flood events, any change in flood flow associated with the removal of the Four Facilities is not significant beyond Humbug Creek (see Figure 3.6-11).	
GP_MC_1020_200-6	Only qualitative information is available on downstream real estate values. The Draft EIS/EIR states on p. 3.15-36, "All else equal, the removal of the four facilities including loss of the reservoirs could impact real estate values of parcels surrounding Copco 1, and Iron Gate Reservoirs in Siskiyou County by changing a reservoir view to a river view. The "Dam Removal Real Estate Evaluation Report" (Bender Rosenthal, Inc. [BRI] 2011) evaluates potential short-term effects of dam removal on property values. The discussion in this EIS/EIR discusses potential effects qualitatively. Dam removal could also potentially increase the value of property near and adjacent to the Klamath River downstream of Iron Gate Dam due to improved water quality and more robust runs of anadromous fish. The net value of the changes, and the time over which such changes might be observed in market prices, is uncertain." Whitewater boating, in-river sport fishing, and refuge and reservoir recreation are discussed extensively in Section 3.15. The Proposed Action would result in increased numbers of steelhead spawners and provide conditions conducive to establishment of a steelhead fishery above Iron Gate Dam (Hamilton et al. 2010). However, because these changes were not quantified, it is not possible to quantify the effects of the Proposed Action on the steelhead fishery. However, expansion of that fishery would likely generate additional expenditures, jobs, labor income, and output in the regional economy. The Proposed Action would result in increased abundance and distribution of redband trout in Upper Klamath Lake and its tributaries and a potential seven-fold expansion of the fishery below Keno Dam (Buchanan et al. 2011). The effects of this increase could not be quantified with available data but would likely yield a notable increase in economic impacts, given the size of the potential increase in the fishery noted.	No

Fisher, Stephen General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	the No Action/No Project Alternative are positive for the in-river salmon fishery (Table 3.15-50) and refuge recreation (Table 3.15-59), and negative for reservoir recreation (Table 3.15-47) and whitewater recreation on the Upper Klamath River (Table 3.15-51).	
GP_MC_1020_200-7	Master Response COST-1 Cost.	No
GP_MC_1020_200-8	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No
GP_MC_1020_200-9	The Klamath Basin is on a regional electrical grid. Power is supplied by multiple sources of which this could be one additional power source. There would be no overall loss of power to the basin should the dams be removed.	No



Comment Form

GP_MF_1019_056

	·
Please mail your comments to:	All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by November 21, 2011.
Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez Bureau of Reclamation 2800 Cottage Way Sacramento, CA 95825	(Please print legibly)
OR	Name: R F/ACKUS
Mr. Gordon Leppig California Dept. of Fish and Game Northern Region, 619 Second Street Eureka, CA 95501	Organization: American citizen Title: Address:
Email: KlamathSD@usbr.gov	Email:
Website: KlamathRestoration.gov	Comments:
Fax: (916) 978-5055	It This is for solmon. I don'T believe it will ever work the
Klaunath Lake is	1
0.1	over, wood river etc. to get a good cold
for farmers	Comment 2 - KBRA
<u> </u>	L'believe any formers that are for
This ar "Fai	(ming us Tay payers (soverment) for
compensation 7	hat has been promised them during
any water shorteg	je <u>yegt.</u>
	I believe if you are an
apponant of the me,	jority is in oposition; it will not matter
	c. + (monox) powers to be will do what
The beauts of re	c. + (monge) powers to be will do what
The beauts of re. The went, I all	The state of the s

Ĩn.	Tho	a orks	That	The G	enera l	pul	lilic	hasní	T E)cen
Told										
				÷	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					
					i e					
			·							
						••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••				

Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez Bureau of Reclamation 2800 Cottage Way Sacramento, CA 95825

Please place first class preseperated

Flackus, R. General Public October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_056-1	Evidence documented in Section 3.3.4.3 of the Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) indicates the Upper Klamath Lake habitat is suitable to support salmonids for at least the October through May period (Maule 2009). To assess whether current conditions would physiologically impair Iron Gate Hatchery Chinook salmon reintroduced into the Upper Klamath Basin, juveniles were tested in cages in Upper Klamath Lake and the Williamson River in 2005 and 2006. These juveniles showed normal development as smolts in Upper Klamath Lake and survived well in both locations (Maule et al. 2009). The authors concluded that there was little evidence of physiological impairment or significant vulnerability to C. shasta (a fish parasite) that would preclude this stock from being reintroduced into the Upper Klamath Basin.	No
	The life history of fall-run Chinook salmon generally does not include a freshwater phase from June through September and spring inputs on the west side of Upper Klamath Lake likely provide some thermal refuge year round for migrants. Thus, conditions for fall-run Chinook migration through Upper Klamath Lake appear favorable. Due to the timing of the migration period for spring-run Chinook salmon and steelhead, these runs would generally avoid the period of poor water quality in Upper Klamath Lake. The comment, as offered, provides no evidence that Klamath Lake	
	would not support salmon.	
GP_MF_1019_056-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_EM_1118_782

From: Kelly Fletcher[SMTP:KELLYSPLUMBING@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Saturday, November 19, 2011 1:05:31 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd Subject: Dam Removal Coment Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Out of Scope

In the sixtys my Dad and i would stay in some of the abanded fishing cabins while loggin away from home. They told storys how people would storm to the Klamath to fish bringing money with them. Today there grown over from no use. The farmers in the sac valley complain of no water with sign on I-5. Is it true they sell there water rights to the citys for big dollars instead of farming.?

Please respond a "yes or no "

Kelly Fletcher 707 928-5555 po box 1272 Cobb Ca. 95426

Fletcher, Kelly General Public November 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1118_782-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_MC_1020_194

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR ---000--YREKA, CALIFORNIA THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MR. JAMES FOLEY: My name is James Foley, James

F-o-l-e-y. I'm a resident of Klamath River. I represent

the mining community in both Oregon and California.

Comment 1 - Sediment Toxicity

Recently the latest TMDL's that were done have

determined that the Klamath River is impaired for

sediment. Senator Whitsett took the microphone a little

while ago, and he told us that 20 million tons of sediment

are going to be released when this dam is breached.

This river is an ad for sediment. But it seems

that when agencies and environmental groups want to

accomplish an agenda, it's okay.

I want to tell you I was on the Rogue River in

Southern Oregon this year. I was under water. This is a

year after the Gold Ray Dam was breached. There is three

to four feet of black mucky sediment laying, covering the

salmon beds. But we are going to restore salmon by taking

these dams down.

By the way, that muck also contains chromium VI

and other heavy metals. We don't know what's behind these

dams, regardless of what you've been told. 20 million

tons of sediment is ludicrous.

Comment 2 - KHSA

This restoration agreement that was arrived at behind closed doors, it's perfectly fine for any group that wants to go behind closed doors and formulate some sort of a plan, nothing wrong with that at all. But when state and federal agencies are involved in it, you people that are with the state and federal agencies are putting your stamp of approval on an illegal process.

You know that, you protect -- you're sworn to protect the Constitution of these United States. There is no such thing as closed-door sessions to ram things down the throats of the citizens of this country.

You folks ought to be ashamed of yourself.

Thank you.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_194-1	Master Response WQ-11 Comparisons With Rogue River and Downstream Sediment Effects.	No
	Master Response WQ-1 E, G Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	
	Master Response WQ-2 Chromium VI / Heavy Metals in Sediments Deposited Behind the Dams.	
GP_MC_1020_194-2	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No
	Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.	
	The Klamath agreements are examples of negotiations designed to resolve longstanding legal battles over the use of water resources in the Klamath Basin. PacifiCorp, tribes, environmental, fishing and agriculture interests are using these agreements to avoid litigation. Signing the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) was voluntary for all signatories and no signatory was required to sign to make KHSA a valid agreement.	
	This Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) has been developed in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to analyze the potential impacts to the environment from the removal of the four PacifiCorp dams on the Klamath River as contemplated in the KHSA and from the implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). Together, these two agreements attempt to resolve long-standing conflicts in the Klamath Basin. Some of the conflicts and issues these agreements attempt to resolve are enumerated on Draft EIS/EIR p. ES-1 and ES-8-9. The activities leading to the development of the KHSA and the KBRA are discussed on p. ES-7-13. Both the KHSA and KBRA were negotiated and signed by a diverse array of over 40 parties with an interest in resolving Klamath Basin issues. The goal of the KHSA is found on p. 3 or the agreement and the goals of the KBRA are found on p. 4 of that agreement. See http://klamathrestoration.gov/ for the KHSA and KBRA.	

GP_WI_1112_583

From: jford29105@aol.com[SMTP:JFORD29105@AOL.COM]
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 5:54:53 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Restoring Klamath

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Julie Ford Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Restoring Klamath

Body: Please support Alternative Two - full dam removal.

Ford, Julie General Public November 12, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1112_583-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1111_542

From: jfoster@broadreachcp.com[SMTP:JFOSTER@BROADREACHCP.COM]

Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 4:28:06 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam (Option 2) Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: John Foster Organization:

Subject: Klamath Dam (Option 2)

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: <u>Please support the full removal of the Klamath Dam.</u> It is my wish that the Klamath River be restored to its prior glory and I don't see a compelling argument against it. Thank you for your consideration.

Foster, John General Public November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_542-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP EM 0928 010

From: Foster.Terry[SMTP:FOSTER.TERRY@AAA-CALIF.COM]

Sent: Wednesday, September 28, 2011 9:02:36 AM To: Jeffrey Norton; LELANDWONGMAN@aol.com

Cc: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; ksdcomments@dfg.ca.gov

Subject: RE: Math doesn't lie -- Auto forwarded by a Rule

Jeff,

I'm amazed at the simplicity of the problem (government overspending) and the absolute refusal to address it by the Senate and the Obama administration. I own some property in No. Cal. And the Secretary of the Interior, has already spent millions trying to convince everyone that removing three dams, two of which generate clean hydro power, is worth the \$100,000,000 it will take to remove them, so that the native Indians up there will have more salmon in their river.

I guess the purpose originally of the dams was flood control and energy. Now the power company up there is bribing (donating to) the politicians and bureaucrats that will remove the clean energy sources, so that they can have a broader and more expensive base for their (oil burning) power company.

Hundreds, if not thousands of protesters are of little consequence to these people in power, because they want the land returned to the way it was 100 years ago. Then they can feel good about their stewardship over the land, and further damage the economy of this great country.

Does anyone in the Department of the Interior realize the hundreds of millions of dollars that will be lost due to this misguided misappropriation of our tax dollars? More importantly, do they even care?

Comment 1 - General/Other

Terry Foster Life and Annuity Specialist 638 Camino de los Mares San Clemente, Ca 92673

(949) 487-6631 I seek to exceed your expectations!

----Original Message----

From: Jeffrey Norton [mailto:jeff.norton@tribalengineering.com]

Sent: Wednesday, September 28, 2011 12:22 AM

Subject: Math doesn't lie --

If I am not mistaken in my arithmetic, apparently the folks in Washington DC (even the Harvard graduates and college professors) didn't do too well in their mathematics.

So here are the straight numbers.

Let us consider ONLY the debt, not any other data such as revenue (taxes) the government already collects from us. According to the LA Times (http://latimesblogs.latimes.com/washington/2011/08/obama-national-debt.html), the national debt is growing at: \$3 Million / minute.

Instead of multiplying out to get huge numbers that we can't contemplate, let's take a look at how much everybody would have to pay to make up the overrun. In the US, there are just over 300,000,000 (300 Million) people in the United States (http://2010.census.gov/2010census/data/)

To calculate the amount everybody owes, divide the debt growth (3 Million/Minute) by the number of people (300 Million) to get \$0.01 (1 cent) per minute. Doesn't sound too bad right?

Wrong - the debt is growing every minute of the year. There are 525,600 minutes per year. Multiplying, we find that every man, woman, and child owes \$5256 extra per year to make up the difference.

For a family of five - that means that that family has to give up over \$25,000 more to the government to make up for the spending craze.

I suppose that for some that is not too bad - but for those in poverty (http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/09poverty.shtml), that amount is all or more than all of their income. In California, 15.8% are impoverished.

So, let's adopt the "Tax the Rich Strategy". According to FactCheck.org, about 2% of all households will make more than \$250,000/year. To make the numbers easy, let's say that we will burden only 2% of the 300 Million people (6 Million) in the US with the tax.

Going through the same process as above, we find that now each of these 6 Million people need to pay \$262,800 per year. Hmm - we still have the problem where paying off the debt is going to take all the money that somebody has.

The numbers don't lie. Raising taxes without drastic cuts will break us. If this is the best answer that our leaders can offer, it's not the right one (see the math). Time to change the team.

Please check my numbers and let me know if you think the analysis seems reasonable. If you have some suggestions and comments, let me know.

I'd like to start a more general distribution of this to try to persuade our fellow citizens that what is being pushed in Washington is not the answer.

Jeff

Foster, Terry General Public September 28, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_0928_010-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increase.	
	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	
	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	
	Master Response LAND-1 Land Use Significance Criteria.	

GP_WI_1013_030

From: foxdenranch@centurytel.net[SMTP:FOXDENRANCH@CENTURYTEL.NET]

Sent: Thursday, October 13, 2011 8:13:23 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: No Dam Removal

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Del Fox Organization: self

Subject: No Dam Removal

Comment 1 - Hydropower

Body: <u>It is insanity to remove the Greenest Power available.</u> Fish are not more important than Humans. <u>Dam removal will cost the Klamath basin thousands of jobs.</u> <u>It will destroy agriculture in this high desert enviornment...Annual railfall is only 15 inches</u>

Comment 2 - Economics

Fox, Del General Public October 13, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1013_030-1	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No
GP_WI_1013_030-2	Estimated changes to agricultural employment relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative are discussed in Section 3.15. Over the period of analysis, employment in the agricultural sector is anticipated to be an important part of the regional economy.	No

GP_EM_1104_351

From: Karla Fratus[SMTP:KARLAFRATUS@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Friday, November 04, 2011 2:39:12 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd Subject: Stop the removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear Ms. Vasquez,

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

May this letter serve as a protest against the removal of the Klamath Dam!

Sincerely, Karla Fratus

Fratus, Karla General Public November 04, 2011

Comment Code Comment Response Change in EIS/EIR

GP_EM_1104_351-1 Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.

GP_WI_1112_578

From: cxfrazee@gmail.com[SMTP:CXFRAZEE@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 11:10:56 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal EIR Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Cary Frazee Organization:

Subject: Klamath Dam Removal EIR

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: <u>Please take action to begin removing these dams immediately. Fish populations have plummeted and the river is dying. Please protect our economy, honor native American fishing rights, and clean up the river. Take the dams out before it is too late to undo the damage that they have caused.</u>

Frazee, Cary General Public November 12, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1112_578-1	Master Response ALT-3 Elimination of Alternative 13 - Federal Takeover of the Klamath Hydroelectric Project from Detailed Study.	No

GP_WI_1128_920

From: cxfrazee@gmail.com[SMTP:CXFRAZEE@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Monday, November 28, 2011 2:59:40 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal EIR Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Cary Frazee Organization:

Subject: Klamath Dam Removal EIR

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: Please act now to approve the removal of the Klamath Dams. This action is long overdue and is essential to the economy of Northern Calif and to the way of life of Native Americans with fishing rights along the river.

Frazee, Cary General Public November 28, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1128_920-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP MC 1026 318

KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR HEARING OCTOBER 26, 2011 PUBLIC TESTIMONY ARCATA, CALIFORNIA

MS. FREEDLUND: Ali Freedlund. That's A-l-i

F-r-e-e-d-l-u-n-d.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I'm speaking for myself. I am a 30-year environmentalist, 20-year restorationist, and there's nothing I would like better than to have Alternative A,

all four dams come down. That said, I am not an

"ologist," unless you put an "eek" in front of it, and

Comemnt 2 - Fish

that's a self-identified "eek-ologist."

I am still very concerned about the flows that
the fish would need and rather skeptical about the
science behind those flows. And, yet, I cannot speak for
that Basin, because that is not my -- my heart home turf.

My heart home turf is Mattole.

That said, I have to say, in my later, wiser

years, I am a huge proponent of the public process. And

not having been a part of that, I -- and I appreciate

very much Felicia's statements that she just said. Not

having been a part of that, I do honor that it takes a

lot to go through a process where you have many, many

different sides trying to go for some sort of solution,

and that that solution will never be any of those players

in that process's solution; that all those players will

have to give up something.

And I guess -- I guess I just want to
acknowledge that this has been a long time coming. I
came here in the early hearing days of the process and
was absolutely against the kinds of flow agreement ideas
that were being bounced around. But I will have to say
that because I was not a part of it, I honor that it
happened and I honor that people got together and worked
something out, because, like I said, I just want to see
that river healthy again and those dams removed.

Thank you.

Freedlund, Ali General Public October 26, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1026_318-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1026_318-2	Master Response AQU-9 Minimum Flows for Fish.	No
	Master Response AQU – 11 NMFS BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management.	

GP_WI_1116_720

From: ali@mattole.org [SMTP:ALI@MATTOLE.ORG]
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 11:29:28 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Ali Freedlund

Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath Dam removal

Body: Greetings, I have worked in various aspects of watershed restoration and salmon recovery for 15 years for the Mattole Restoration Council, likely the oldest watershed restoration group in the country. The opportunity that you have before you to approve of the removal of 4 dams on the Klamath River is the single largest and most crucial salmon restoration project of the century! Having been admittedly skeptical of the process that guarantees flows to farmers, I can now compromise for the sake of the health of the river and accept the agreement that many different stakeholders worked hard to finalize.

Please do everything in your power to remove these dams on the most productive river in California. Please approve of this process so that our children will still be able to witness a salmon run. This river is critical to the restoration of all our west coast salmon runs south of Alaska. Thank you so much for helping save the Pacific salmon, a species that has been here for 6 million years. Sincerely, Ali Freedlund

Freedlund, Ali General Public November 16, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1116_720-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1117_730

From: freeman823@aol.com[SMTP:FREEMAN823@AOL.COM]

Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 1:36:11 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

I urge all parties to leave the dams on the Klamath intact. We, and many others, enjoy the recreation, and especially the hydroelectric power that these dams provide. IF IT AIN'T BROKE....DON'T FIX IT!!

liz freeman

160 Cooke St. Crescent City, CA 95531 707=464-3539

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Freeman, Liz General Public November 17, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1117_730-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
	Master Response GEN-22 Willingness-to-Pay Survey.	
	Master Response REC-2 Transfer of Ownership.	

GP_EM_1116_711

From: cheryl[SMTP:CHERYL.WOODY@C21HARRISTAYLOR.COM]

Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 2:23:29 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Removal of Klamath River Dams

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear Sir, Comment 1 - Sediment Transport

Having lived in SW Oregon for 36 years and just experiencing two dams on the Rogue River removed---I can with accuracy tell you it has been a disaster for our future fishery. The sediment that was behind the dams placed a heavy metal and concrete slurry over spawning beds that impedes the fish under 50 lbs. from penetrating. Thus if those fish can't spawn, the future run will be dismal--at best.

The residents of Siskiyou County deserve better than this for this water resource and their family ranches and farms.

Plesae do not remove these dams.

Jim Frick, Broker Century 21 Harris &Taylor 541 NE "E" St. Grants Pass, Oregon 97526 541-450-8777

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Frick, Jim Century 21 Harris & Taylor November 16, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1116_711-1	Master Response WQ-11 Comparisons With Rogue River and Downstream Sediment Effects.	No
	Master Response WQ-1A, B Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	
	In this study and a prior 2004-05 study by Shannon and Wilson, Inc. (2006), metals were analyzed in reservoir sediments and did not exceed guidelines that would prevent their release downstream during and after dam removal. It is available at: http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies. The report concluded that the Klamath Reservoir sediments contain no chemicals present at levels that would preclude their release into downstream or marine environments.	
	Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat.	
	Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	

GP_EM_1212_1203

From: KSDcomments KSDcomments SMTP: KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]

Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 8:58:33 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Fwd: Klamath Dams Removal

Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> cheryl <cheryl.woody@c21harristaylor.com> 11/16/2011 1:17 PM >>> I am a real estate broker in SW Oregon 34 yrs. and having just experienced two dam removals on the Rogue River---it has caused a disaster to our fisheries by depositing large amounts of slurry like concrete on the river bottom where the salmon have their redds. Please don't remove the 4 Klamath River dams. The people of Siskiyou County deserve better than this assault on their water resource.

Respectfully,

Jim Frick, Broker Century 21 Harris & Taylor Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

541 NE "E" St., Grants Pass, Oregon 97526 541-450-8777

Frick, Jim Century 21 Harris & Taylor December 12, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1212_1203-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1130_947

From: Marion Frye[SMTP:SIZEMOREED@HOTMAIL.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, November 30, 2011 1:30:05 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: I Support Alternative 2 - Full Removal of 4 Dams Auto forwarded by a

Rule

Dear Secretary Salazar:

I support alternative 2 within the draft dam removal EIS/EIR – full removal of four Klamath River dams. The draft EIS/EIR correctly shows that alternative 2 is the best option for fisheries restoration, job creation, and the reduction of toxic pollution. Option 2 is supported by a growing body of scientific research and best serves the public interest.

Comment 1 - Approves of

Sincerely, Dam Removal Marion R. Frye

Marion Frye

68355

Frye, Marion General Public November 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1130_947-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1119_778

From: Bob Fulton[SMTP:FULTON1833@AOL.COM]

Sent: Friday, November 18, 2011 10:54:19 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: dams

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

friends Think American. The

Coho salmon chose not to fight in the American Revolution. They all went to Canada. Do not destroy the dams **Use common sense**, do not ever put lower animals ahead of humans. **You have been lied to** by environmentalist. who seek power and control over you and me. If you drill holes in the bottom of the boat in which you are a passenger, guess what? You go down with the rest of us.

God Blessed America, all we have to do is abide by his rules...we are made in his image, not the Coho salmon.

Do not destroy the dams....to do so makes no sense!

Bob Fulton, San Jose, California, vet, citizen of the United States of America, businessman, and regular voter.

Fulton, Bob General Public November 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1119_778-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_EM_1112_576

From: Tom Fyler[SMTP:TFYLER@GMAIL.COM] Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 10:03:48 AM

To: KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov; BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Do not support dam removal

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Fyler, Tom General Public November 12, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1112_576-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No

GP EM 1111 621

From: Tom Fyler[SMTP:TFYLER@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 9:42:18 AM

To: KSDcomment@dfg.ca.gov; BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; DON MEAMBER;

Jacqui Krizo; mkobseff@co.siskiyou.ca.us
Subject: Dam Removal, DO NOT SUPPORT IT

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1a - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Removal of the Dams on the Klamath is sheer Folly, as a retired DFG Fish Culturist with many years of experience my colleagues and myself total of 100 years of working knowledge on the Klamath system predict a dismal result of any type of removal or breaching, of the existing Dams. They were built incorrectly, with low funding, in a time when science was not as advanced as it is now, If the Correct Dam, was in place at the Location at Irongate instead of a low budget earth fill, which was obsolete before it was finished, just like a lot of California projects financed by the Federal Government, The People of the Great State of California would be proud of what was in place there now, instead of all this waisted time and money trying to restore a pigs ear into a bolt of silk.

Comment 2a - Alternatives

The Dam is not working correctly, that we agree on, but as valuable as water is we cannot afford to lose this opportunity to fix the problem and still have power, water, and wildlife. FOR EVERYONE not a few.

Northern California does not have the population to vote equal to South California, but this resource, Water has a voice and we need to quit waisting it for a Biological Opinion, for what ever view it might be!

Due to DFG being sued from every direction, the Federal Government in the same position, the one thing that all concerned parties have in common is that everyone needs water to live, so lets give it to them, lets start by building the Correct Dams and Storing the Water in a location where it will solve a lot of problems, now and in the future. lets now raise the bar and the Dam to the correct level.

Property values, farming, Wildlife, Fish, farming, tribes, governments, towns, city's, and the People will all be better off with a very large public water supply, that can be diverted to where it is needed when it is needed quickly.

All the things that are being said will happen if the dams are removed, are not true, water temps will not raise, oxygen levels will not magically rise, there will not be more fish, there will not be more water for anything, there will still be algae, there will be a disaster the area will look like moon scape, the stink will be horrendous

Comment 1b - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment 2b - Alternatives

Irongate Dam on the Klamath, MUST STAY, Add 200 feet or as much as possible on top of the existing dam, Or build the correct dam in the area just west of the existing dam, store the winter run off, then the water can be released COLD, and the rest of the Klamath River can be saved. Not to mention the extra water and Hydro Electric generation (MODERN, Pacific Corp. could get rid of the 1890's pelton wheels they have now). The Dams are broke so lets fix them for the benefit of all, not just a few .

QUIT RUNNING THE 70 DEGREE PLUS WATER DOWN THE RIVER @ 2000 fps when nature only intended less that half of that, low water levels when it is hot is needed to naturally control disease, the sun kills and controls the diseases when the water is low, the moss is exposed to sunlight and kills the copipods and bacteria the way the sun kills bacteria on buzzards wings, you see the Cormorants doing it to, and you stop diseases such as what happened in 2002 which was BIOLOGICAL OPINION by the way, Dr. Scott Foot of the USF&W Service did studies to prove that high water levels was not in the best interests of the River and that's a fact, along with almost fifteen years of experience working on the Klamath and 50 some years living here is how I know, there is no rocket science involved here folks Chinnoks need to be wet, with cool water, but biological opinion has spread disease all the way down the Klamath system with hot high flows, it (most diseases) used to end somewhere around Beaver Cr. With a higher dam and more water impounded, there would be a much larger cold water pool. You could run 38-40 degree or cooler water down stream in the hot months and spill or blend water in the winter months, still have enough water for a bigger Hatchery and wipe out all the diseases there are Columnaris, copipods, ich, etc. they could not survive in the cold water or at least they could be kept dormid, in less than 5 years 178 miles or so of the Klamath River could be saved and would look like the Smith River, the McCloud River or better, and be a world class fishery again. Don't believe me? Go over to McCloud Dam and see where the water comes from there, The McCloud is a very much revered world class fishery,(I fished every inch of it from the Village to the Millonaires Club when Pinkerton guards still road horseback on patrol for Mr. Hearst. 5# Browns & double digit bows on EVERY cast before the dam was built) this is just the first reason. There are many more not just what I have wrote here. Comment 3 - Fish

The Chinook salmon, Oncorhynchus tshawytscha, (derived from Russian чавыча), is a species of anadromous fish in the salmon family and is the family's largest member. It is a Pacific Ocean salmon and is variously known as the king salmon, tyee salmon, Columbia River salmon, black salmon, chub salmon, hook bill salmon, winter salmon, Spring Salmon, Quinnat Salmon and blackmouth. Chinook salmon are typically divided into "races" with "spring Chinook", "summer Chinook", and "fall Chinook" being most common. Races are determined by the timing of adult entry into fresh water. The Spring run that yous to and I stress yous to exist in the Klamath has been extinct since the middle 1980's, they where the fish that would have went up the river, if any ever did, in the summer before the river temps got to high, the winter run also noted as the Black run or Black Salmon were only Know to be in the Sacramento System, so there are no natural stocks to start with, so anything else brought in from other drainage's, to restock the Klamath River, would just be a hatchery fish which is what there is now, so ramp the Hatchery up don't cut back in production like what has been happening, (All you Commercial fisherman out there and business's that depend on them that signed on w/dam removal don't believe a word you've been told there's less fish out there by design) build more Hatcheries like Alaska is doing to

Comment 3 cont.

supply & support their fisheries, start the down river ponding program back up along with Fall Creek Hatchery. Humboldt Co.Board of Supervisors Drafted a Letter to CDFG on 03/25/2003 declaring devastation to the fisheries, but the Department closed down Fall Cr. and cut back anyway, fully knowing the consequences.

The first few of the Fall Chinook that arrive there now (Irongate Hatchery) at the End of September, are stressed and weak due to high water temps and flows, and if you think that those fish are going to swim another 300 miles, and spawn in the Sprauge or Williamson Rivers, your wrong all of you, most usually die at the Irongate Hatchery before they are all spawned which is OK because that's just the beginning of the run and there are few fish they keep coming in bigger numbers until they peak and then they tapper back down to nothing, because a spectrum of the run needs to be retained so fish don't return all at one time, and a fair representation of all the fish is retained, and are spread out over a 5-6 wk. period or so they can all have a chance to spawn, The staff of IGH do an excellent job of mimicking nature and do exactly as they are supposed to do.

Just about all the information gathered by USF&W and the State Of Oregon, Radio Telemetry, Trap efficiencies numbers, etc. have been acquired by the use of Hatchery Fish, so any figures that they have are SKEWED to the result that they wanted. This is true, Irongate Hatchery has provided hundreds of thousands of fish both yearlings and smolts to the USF&W service and the State of Oregon, and others, both Fall Chinook and (HA HA) Rare and endangered Coho have been supplied and used, provided for the sake of science. There are no native Chinook left that far up the system although the Scott and Salmon Rivers along with some of their Tributaries do have "wild fish, both Spring and Summer run but not very many of them remain", there has been to much interaction between the Hatchery and Bogus Cr, Shasta River Fish over the last one hundred years Plus. To claim there are any pure wild and natural native fish that far up would be very questionable.

These Fish(Klamath Summer and Fall Chinook) have been raised at least Five Different Hatcheries over the years, maybe more, the USF&W stopped all the fish at the Klamathon racks just East of Hornbrook in the early 1900's,I know some eggs went to Sission Hatchery and Fall Cr. Hatchery, who knows exactly where all those eggs were taken I dont know. In 1888 Baird Hatchery on the McCloud sent Chinnok salmon eggs to New Zealand before Shasta dam was built,, because in those days eggs were transported great distances, for instance, eggs from the McCloud strain of rainbows were sold to the Government of Chile and taken to Belize (World class fishery exist there now because of it).

Now lets say the dams did come out, what in the world are they going to do with the MILLIONS and I do mean MILLIONS of warm water fish in the reservoirs now, they couldn't just let the voracious little feeders go down stream, or up stream, perch, bluegills, bass, catfish, black crappie, and punkinseed just to name a few, they would gobble up the fry faster than they could hatch. No. They would have to get rid of them somehow, ROTONONE would do it but look at Lake Davis and Diamond Lake. California poison the lakes to kill millions of fish sounds dumb enough for them to do just that, kill millions of fish to save a few Hatchery fish that nobody wants anyway or else they wouldn't want to take the dams out, not to mention the collateral damage to millions of fresh water mussels, and crayfish, Hundreds, and probably thousands of Ospreys, Gold and Bald Eagles, Great Blue Herons, Black Crowned Nite Herons,

Comment 5 - Fish

Comment 5 cont.

Comment 6 - Terrestrial

Green Herons, Raccoons, Turtles, Deer, possums, Squirrels, Mt. Lions and Bobcats, to name a few, from eating poisoned fish and drinking poisoned water, and starvation. I think not. Every winter when the Refuges freeze over the Eagles come to Irongate and Copco to feed. Every summer the Ospreys and Eagles both Bald and Golden return to raise their young, so just when are these actions (dam removal, restoration, etc) supposed to take place?

If this is about fish and the health of the river, poppy cock, all the accounts of the early fur trader's and explorer's will speak for themselves. Here's the facts.

Upper Klamath Lake (sometimes called Klamath Lake) is a large, shallow freshwater lake east of the Cascade Range in south central Oregon in the United States. The largest freshwater body in Oregon, it is approximately 20 mi (32 km) long and 8 mi (12.9 km) wide and extends northwest from the city of Klamath Falls. It sits at an elevation of 4140 ft (1262 m). The lake depth fluctuates due to regulation of its water supply, ranging from 8 ft (2.5 m) to 60 feet (18 m) deep at average levels. The lake level is kept within 1261 to 1264 m above sea level. It is fed by several streams, including the Williamson River and Sprauge River is drained by the Link River, which issues from the south end of the lake. It is connected by a short channel to the smaller Agency Lake to the north. The Upper Klamath National Wildlife Refuge sits along the north edge Since 1917, the water level in the lake has been regulated by the United States Bureau of Reclamation as part of the Klamath Reclamation Project to support agriculture in the upper Klamath Basin as promised by congress. Prior to the 20th century the lake was surrounded by widespread marshes which were largely drained for cultivated land. The lake is naturally eutrophic, resulting in a high natural concentration of nutrients. In the 20th century, the augmentation of nutrients by agricultural runoff in the surrounding farming valley have caused the lake to become hypereutrophic resulting in blue-green algae (in Florida its supposed to be the healthiest to eat, sold there under the Klamath Blue Green Alge label) blooms over the lake (largely Microcystis aeruginosa and Aphanizomenon flos-aquae) The algae blooms turn the water an opaque green in the summer and afford little recreational use on the lake. Are the Tribes testing this water daily and posting it as unsafe too? State standards for dissolved oxygen are routinely violated. In 1988, two formerly abundant Upper Klamath Lake fish species(lets see weren't they tried to be exterminated?), the Lost River sucker and the shortnose sucker about the only species that can survive in the Lake, (Catostomidae), they only have one scientific name and I believe they are the same species or else they would have separate scientific names, even though they enjoy two separate listings, were placed on the federal endangered species list. So lets not blame the Algae blooms on the dams in Siskiyou County people, everything that the

Comment 7 -

peoples who want the dams removed have said is not correct, removing the dams will not raise the General/Other dissolved oxygen, lower the river temps, and bring more fish back and restore the Klamath will just not happen, Lets see the science that will prove it, there hasn't been any. By the way who's going to take complete responsibility for removal if it fails, which it will. The Klamath has never been and never will be "pristine" unless we add 200 feet or as much as possible on top of the existing Irongate Dam, the Klamath River will be worse than it ever was. The Klamath Fisheries can be restored, but if the four dams are removed they will all have to go Howard Prairie, Lost Creek, Shastina, Greenhorn, Lewiston, Trinity, Shasta, and all the little ones two, because t∮ey are all tributaries to the Klamath System, And the fish will need every drop of water to survive, because if we rely on natural spawning to restore the system

Comment 1c - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment 8 - Fish

Comment 8 cont.

rate. If the Dams are removed there will be No Hatchery, IGH uses the cold water pool from Irongate reservoir to raise fish now. No Irongate Dam = no Hatchery, Ground water there has to much salt in it for fish culture. So all the Commercial fisherman, Farmers, basicially anyone that thinks removal of the Dams will benefit them, are wrong or being miss led.

Tom Fyler

ex-logger

ex-commercial salmon fisherman

Retired CDFG Fish Cultirist, (TECH, B)

530 598-1814

Fyler, Tom General Public November 11, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

No

GP_EM_1111_621-1

As described in Section 3.2 and summarized in Table 3.2-14 (p. 3.2-147 to 3.2-158) of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR), dam removal would improve water quality in the Hydroelectric Reach and the Klamath River downstream of Iron Gate Dam by decreasing late summer/early fall water temperatures, increasing seasonal dissolved oxygen concentrations, decreasing seasonal pH levels. and decreasing or eliminating high seasonal chlorophyll-a and algal toxin concentrations. In addition to the immediate water quality improvements that will be realized due to dam removal, water quality trends throughout the Klamath Basin are expected to improve over the next fifty years in response to Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) implementation measures and resource management actions included as part of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). As described in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.3.2.10 KBRA (p. 3.3-125 to 3.2-132), resource management actions implemented under KBRA would accelerate long-term improvements in water quality, including those anticipated under the TMDLs. Additional detail on the interaction of the TMDLs and the Alternatives is provided by the Water Quality Sub Team (2011) (also referred to as the Water Quality Subgroup), as cited in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.5, p. 3.3-241. This document, entitled "Assessment of Long Term Water Quality Changes for the Klamath River Basin Resulting from KHSA, KBRA, and TMDL and National Park Service (NPS) Reduction Programs" can be found at http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-meinformed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarialdetermination-studies.

GP_EM_1111_621-2

Appendix A of the Draft EIS/EIR includes a wide range of alternatives representing diverse viewpoints and needs based on internal and public scoping. The alternatives that moved forward for more detailed analysis in this EIS/EIR are those that best meet the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) purpose and need and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) objectives, minimize negative effects, are feasible, and represent a range of reasonable alternatives (see Appendix A for more information).

The comment author suggests increasing the size of Iron Gate Dam or building a larger dam just west of the existing dam. Expanding the size of Iron Gate Dam would not accomplish most of the elements of the purpose and need/objectives (see Section 1.4.2 on P. 1-29 of the Draft EIS/EIR). This alternative would not restore a free-flowing river, achieve full volitional fish passage, advance salmonid restoration, restore and sustain natural production of fish species, provide for full participation in harvest

No

Fyler, Tom General Public November 11, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

opportunities, improve water quality conditions, or be consistent with the goals and objectives of the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and KBRA.

GP_EM_1111_621-3

Hatchery operations are only one of the factors impacting fisheries in the Klamath Basin. The Klamath dams are affecting salmonid fisheries by blocking at least 420 miles of potential river habitat, by affecting downstream water quality (specifically, dissolved oxygen, water temperature, and algal toxins), and altering flows in sections of the mainstem of the river (Hamilton et. al. 2011, EIS/EIR Chapter 1). Altering hatchery management will not resolve any of these other issues because Iron Gate Hatchery is below the dams.

Section 11 of the KBRA describes possible salmon and steelhead reintroduction plans using salmon and steelhead native to the Klamath River to reestablish runs in the Upper Klamath Basin. There is ample evidence and documentation regarding the fact anadromous salmonids historically occurred above Iron Gate Dam (River Mile 190) in the mainstem Klamath River and several tributaries. There is also ample evidence and documentation indicating anadromous salmonids, native to the Klamath River, would recolonize their historical habitat given the opportunity. Evidence includes:

- Published reports which provide a sound basis for the occurrence and distribution of salmon (including Chinook and coho) and steelhead above Iron Gate Dam. These include:
 - o Hamilton et al., 2005
 - o Butler et al., 2010, which corroborates findings of Hamilton et al.
- On October 16, 2006 Administrative Law Judge Honorable Parlen L. McKenna's Decision included the following findings of fact (FOF) in his decision (Administrative Law Judge 2006):
 - o While the precise geographic distribution is uncertain, historical records and Tribal accounts demonstrate that anadromous fish (Chinook salmon, coho salmon, and steelhead trout) migrated past the present site of Iron Gate Dam which provided a viable ecosystem and habitat for those stocks of fish. (FOF 2A-3, p. 12).
 - o Chinook salmon (both spring and fall-run) were abundant in the tributaries of the Upper Klamath Basin, including Jenny, Fall, and Shovel Creeks, as well as the Wood, Sprague, and Williamson rivers. (FOF 2A-4, p. 12).

No

Fyler, Tom General Public November 11, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

- o Steelhead trout utilized habitat in Spencer, Shovel, Fall, Camp, and Scotch Creeks, and they were likely distributed as far upstream as Link River. (FOF 2A-5, p. 12).
- o Coho salmon spawned in Fall Creek. (FOF 2A-6, p. 12).
- o The record shows that those anadromous fish proximate to Iron Gate Dam are genetically most similar to those populations that existed in the Upper Klamath basin prior to the construction of the dams. (FOF 2A-22, p. 15).
- o Anadromous fish are highly adaptive to differing conditions typically can readily migrate into and colonize new habitat or recolonize historic habitat. FOF 6-3, p. 32).
- o US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)/ISSUE 2(A): Stocks of anadromous fish suitable to conditions above Iron Gate Dam are available to use prescribed fishways (Administrative Law Judge Decision at 85, Ultimate Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law 3).

Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook.

Master Response AQU-30 BRT Current Status of Chinook Fisheries.

Master Response AQU-19 Chinook Expert Panel Proposed Action Better Than No Action.

Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty Likelihood of Success.

Master Response AQU-23 Evaluation of Dam Removal and Restoration and Anadromy (EDRRA) Model.

The EIS/EIR acknowledges the effects of hatcheries on wild

Master Response AQU-26 Increased Abundance for Harvest and Tribes.

GP EM 1111 621-4

strains of salmonids. Hatchery Chinook may compete with the progeny of naturally spawned fish for food and other limited resources, such as thermal refugia, or can increase disease infection rates through crowding. In addition, some adult fish may stray and spawn with wild fish, which can reduce genetic and phenotypic diversity and reproductive success within the wild

population (McLean et al. 2003, Araki et al. 2007, Araki et al. 2009, all as cited in Hamilton et al. 2011) (Draft EIS/EIR

No

Fyler, Tom General Public November 11, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

Section 3.3.4.3 p. 3.3-62. The vast majority of coho salmon that spawn in the Klamath Basin are believed to be of hatchery origin, although the percentage varies among years (Ackerman et al. 2006) (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3. p. 3.3-65).

A further response to this comment is not required under CEQA or NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (CEQA Guidelines Section 15088; NEPA Regulations 40 CFR §1503.4). Many comment author s expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA/CEQA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers prior to a final decision on the Proposed Action. The Lead Agencies have complied with NEPA and CEQA at all stages of the process, and gave the public the opportunity to provide input.

GP_EM_1111_621-5

No

The Draft EIS/EIR, In Section 3.3.4.3 (Effects Determinations, Introduced Resident Species), discusses effects of the Proposed Action on introduced resident species. In the Upper Klamath River, upstream of the Influence of J.C. Boyle Reservoir the Proposed Action would not affect populations in this area. Reservoir habitats in the Hydroelectric Reach, from the upstream end of J.C. Boyle Reservoir to Iron Gate Dam would be eliminated and resident nonnative species of fish, such as perch, sunfish, and bass, that rely on these habitats would decline substantially or be reduced to nothing as their preferred reservoir habitat would be eliminated (Buchanan et al. 2011a). As noted in the Draft EIS/EIR p. on 3.3-131, in the Lower Klamath River, downstream of Iron Gate Dam a few introduced resident species are present, but habitat conditions there are generally not suitable for these species. Under the Proposed Action, conditions would be expected to become less suitable.

Based on substantial reduction in the abundance of multiple year classes in the short term and the slow recovery time of freshwater mussels, the effect of the Proposed Action would be significant for mussels in the short term. Implementation of Mitigation Measure AR-7 (see Section 3.3.4.4) could be implemented to reduce the short- and long-term impacts of the Proposed Action on freshwater mussels. With implementation of mitigation measures there would still be impacts to a portion of the freshwater mussel population, and there could still be a substantial reduction in the abundance of at least one year class. Based on substantial reduction in year classes, the Proposed Action would have a significant effect on freshwater mussels after mitigation in the short term. Dam removal would increase connectivity between Upper Klamath Basin and the Hydroelectric Reach and would create additional riverine habitat within the Hydroelectric Reach. Based on increased habitat

Comment Author

GP_EM_1111_621-7

GP_EM_1111_621-8

Agency/Assoc.

Fyler, Tom General Public

Submittal Date	November 11, 2011				
Comment Code	Comment Response	Change ir EIS/EIR			
	availability and habitat quality in the long term, the effect of the Proposed Action would be beneficial for mussels (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-132-133).				
	The EIS/EIR also includes several other mitigation measures to reduce impacts to aquatic species in Section 3.3.4.				
	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.				
	Master Response WQ-2 Chromium VI/Heay Metals in Sediments Deposited Behind the Dams.				
	The comment as written provides no evidence that fish and wildlife would be poisoned under any of the alternatives analyzed in the EIS/EIR.				
	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of the Record.				
	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.				
GP_EM_1111_621-6	The Proposed Action is anticipated to occur over a 20-month period, which includes an 8-month period of site preparation and partial drawdown at Copco 1 Reservoir and a 12-month period for full drawdown and removal of facilities. Preparation for dam removal would begin in May 2019 for Iron Gate Dam and June 2019 for Copco 1 Dam. Deconstruction efforts for the J.C. Boyle and Copco 2 Facilities would commence after January 1, 2020, and all four dams would be completely removed by December 31, 2020. While loss of the reservoirs would affect species such as osprey and eagles, it is anticipated that long-term impacts to these species would be less than significant as they would be able to utilize newly created riverine, riparian and wetland habitat, along with other aquatic habitat in the Klamath Basin, most notably the large wetland complexes of the Upper and Lower Klamath and Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuges.	No			

Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.

Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.

No

No

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

GP_MC_1018_114

---000---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING

(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. LINCOLN GABRIEL: I'm Lincoln Gabriel, G-a-b-r-i-e-l. Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal I have lived in Klamath -- I'm 84 years old, I have farmed in the Klamath Basin since I was 17 years old. I understand the workings of the Klamath Basin a little bit. And I'm against the restoration agreement and also against the dam removal, a hundred percent. There's quite a few reasons why and I'll name a few of them tonight. Comment 2 - KBRA First of all, the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement is not an agreement, it's a proposal. It's not an agreement yet because there's so many people that is not on board and it's just a proposal. That's about all I'm going to say about the restoration agreement. Comment 3 - KBRA I don't like the give-away of the tree farm and various other things in that agreement, so -- and we wasn't even -- we wasn't the -- most of the ranchers in the Klamath Basin, only three or four, was involved in that decision and that restoration proposal. It was behind closed doors and it's not right. Now, that's all I'll say about that.

Now, about the dam removal. I'm a hundred

Comment 4 - Hydropower percent against that, also. We paid for them dams at one time and now we are not going to get nothing out of them. They say they are going to take them out but there's -it's not a done deal yet. These are not a done deal. Comment 5 - KHSA These has got to be passed by the legislature. Now, the government now is paying for these Comment 6 - Hydropower solar panels -- it sure don't make sense to me to take out a hydroelectric power plant that is generating power. I understand everybody is all hot and bothered Comment 7 - Economics about the fisheries, and I feel for the fisheries also but we have to be a little bit -- the ranchers and farmers have to be considered a little bit in this whole process. Comment 8 - Costs We have -- I was going to ask the question tonight: What happens to this money that PP&L, Pacific Power, is taking from everybody in the basin, but I had it explained here, I guess, to me tonight, that they are going to either use it for taking out the dams or rejuvenating them and putting the fish ladders in and so on, and that would be fine, if that happens. But I'm not too convinced that this will all happen, even if we go along with their restoration proposal and the dam removal, I don't know think these things is going to happen because, in the past, I have had things that the government has done to us ranchers that is not right. First -- (Speaker ran out of time)

Gabriel, Lincoln General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_114-1	Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_114-2	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No
GP_MC_1018_114-3	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No
GP_MC_1018_114-4	Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities.	No
GP_MC_1018_114-5	Legislation, a positive Secretarial Determination and completion of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)/California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process would all be required for the implementation of dam removal to move forward.	No
GP_MC_1018_114-6	Comment noted.	No
GP_MC_1018_114-7	Estimated changes to agricultural employment relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative are discussed in Section 3.15. Over the period of analysis, employment in the agricultural sector is anticipated to be an important part of the regional economy.	No
GP_MC_1018_114-8	Master Response COST-2 Cost of FERC Relicensing.	No

GP_WI_1018_042

From: chris.gabrielli@oregonstate.edu[SMTP:CHRIS.GABRIELLI@OREGONSTATE.EDU]

Sent: Tuesday, October 18, 2011 4:37:34 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Basin Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Chris Gabrielli

Organization:

Subject: Klamath Basin Dam Removal

Body: <u>I believe dam removal and the KBRA will be beneficial to the Klamath Basin and i fully support all efforts to restore the Klamath basin to its pre-dam</u>

<u>state.</u>

Comment 1 - Approval of Dam Removal

Gabrielli, Chris General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1018_042-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP EM 1106 395

From: Frank Galusha[SMTP:MYOUTDOORBUDDY@FRONTIERNET.NET]

Sent: Sunday, November 06, 2011 6:23:23 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd Subject: STOP Dam Destruction Auto forwarded by a Rule

The following email was sent to Ms. Vazquez at the USBR/Department of the Interior, which is on the verge of making a decision about removing the Klamath River Dams...

Ms. Vasquez:

I urge you not to destroy the Klamath River Dams. It has not been proven it will help our fall run Chinook salmon; that cannot be proven but dam removal could destroy the run – you do not know...you cannot know...because there are too many unknowns. You have no science to back up this move: NONE! In fact, there are many scientists who said exactly that (see attached example as well as concerns of the National Research Council within the past decade)

past decade).

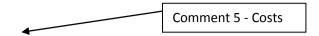
Comment 2 - Real Estate

If you do this it will be tantamount to a taking, an unlawful taking, an unconstitutional taking! You will destroy green hydropower, parts of entire communities and regions, the livelihood of countless citizens -- the very people our own government urged to settle in the Klamath Basin and Siskiyou County.

Comment 3 - Hydropower

The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) (upon which dam destruction is based) was and still is bogus – it was never open, never transparent and was arrived at behind closed doors by a cabal of special interests who had literally black-mailed the emotionally and financially exhausted agricultural units that signed on to it. They signed on only to gain respite from the lawsuits and lead normal lives in exchange for a "certainty of water" – three other promises you cannot possibly keep.

Comment 4 - KBRA



If you try this, you will be stopped in Congress, the Courts, by your own pocketbook or an outraged public. The Federal Government is already broke. So are the states. You cannot claim dam destruction will cost less than estimated? You cannot know this. When did a government estimate ever come in low? I'll tell you when: NEVER! people and maintain already fragile economies that have been brought to their knees by the also bogus spotted owl controversy that killed the regions primary industries: logging, lumber and forest products.

In this case we must put people before fish and get focused on positive steps that will help the salmon runs. Look at the runs up the river now in California. They are on the rebound because we got a wet year and good ocean conditions. These runs are cyclic. The salmon will return, perhaps not to pre-1900 levels but if that's what you want stop commercial fishing, stop recreational fishing, stop tribal gill-netting, stop river pollution and start improving the habitat we've got. The salmon spend 83% of their lives in the ocean – that's the nursery and Mother Nature is in charge of it, not the USBR or the Department of the Interior.

Comment 6 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I repeat: Do not try to destroy the dams, the power they generate, the flow control they provide and the thousands of hours of recreation provided by the lakes behind the dams and the Klamath River itself below Iron Gate Dam. You will waste more of our time and money – and ultimately we will all lose.

Frank Galusha
Editor/Publisher
www.MyOutdoorBuddy.com

Producer: MyOutdoorBuddy Radio



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS

BERKELEY • DAVIS • IRVINE • LOS ANGELES • MERCED • RIVERSIDE • SAN DIEGO • SAN FRANCISCO • SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

CENTER FOR WATERSHED SCIENCES ONE SHIELDS AVENUE
Jeffrey Mount, Director DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616-8527
Ellen Mantallica, Assistant Director www.watershed.ucdavis.edu

Steven Thompson, Manager November 16, 2007 California and Nevada Operations US Fish and Wildlife Service

Joseph Grindstaff, Deputy Secretary California Resources Agency

Re: Dam Removal, Klamath River

Dear Steve and Joe,

As you know, we were members of the NRC committee which evaluated the fish issues on the Klamath River (NRC 2004). In this letter, we comment further on issues related to effects of dam removal on fish, mainly salmonids, in the mainstem Klamath River. We wish to express our concern that unique and important opportunities to understand—and modify--the impacts of dam removal will be lost if the proposed removal of hydropower dams on the Klamath River is not performed within an appropriate scientific framework.

As you may recall, the NRC committee recommended that dam removal be evaluated as a way of improving conditions in the river. Removing the hydropower dams has the obvious benefit of increasing the amount of habitat available to coho salmon, Chinook salmon, and steelhead both in the dam reach and upstream in tributaries to Upper Klamath Lake (especially the Williamson River). Unrestricted flow in the fall, winter, and spring may also have benefits for adults migrating upstream and juveniles moving downstream. Salmon and steelhead populations in the system are clearly in severe decline and need all the help they can get. For this reason we are, in principle, supportive of current proposals to remove the dams as part of a package of actions related to the on-going FERC relicensing settlement negotiations.

First and foremost, however, we are members of the independent scientific community that supports the transparent use of high quality science to guide critical policy decisions and their implementation. Unfortunately, to date, there is a distinct shortage of scientific analysis of most of the consequences of removal of the Klamath dams. The Klamath is a complex, unique river system with a diverse fish fauna. In addition, the proposed dam removal project is unprecedented in size and scope. The US dam removal community has never attempted anything comparable to this. The combination of project scale and unique river system insures that unanticipated effects—some positive, some negative—will occur during and following dam removal. It seems prudent to make investments in developing the science behind Klamath dam removal that insures effects are as fully understood as possible, and that alternative adaptive strategies are explored. We think that existing studies (primarily in the 'gray' literature) are inadequate to provide reliable predictions about the effects of dam removal. *Most notably, there has not been a systematic, comprehensive assessment of the impact of dam removal on native fish populations of the Klamath, particularly salmonids.* This is surprising because the primary motivation for removal of the dams is improvement of these populations.

Simply put, a science program is needed that is transparent, independent, peer-reviewed where possible, and focused on the major uncertainties associated with how and when to remove the dams. This program should, at minimum, address the following issues that we think would help guide an adaptively managed dam removal program:

1. No entity, including PacifiCorp, federal and state agencies, and stakeholder interest groups, has provided sufficient modeling and analysis to demonstrate the water quality impacts associated with removal of the dams. To date, most of the focus has been on sediment trapped behind the dam. Given that this is a sediment-starved system regulated by a large

lake, sediment from the reservoirs *per se* is unlikely to be a major factor affecting fish and invertebrate populations of the river, at least in the long term. However, given the high nutrient and organic loads discharged by Upper Klamath Lake and the reduced transit times associated with dam removal, it is reasonable to anticipate significant changes in water quality that will impact populations of fish species, especially salmon, steelhead, and sturgeon. These analyses will be critical in guiding dam removal because the water quality effects of dam removal remain the top uncertainty.

- 2. Based on recent research, Iron Gate Dam appears to create conditions downstream that are conducive to the polychaete worm that is an intermediate host for lethal disease organisms for juvenile salmon. These conditions will presumably change following dam removal. It is not clear at this point if these conditions will improve or simply relocate upstream. If disturbance of the polychaete edge habitat by increasing flows is the main mechanism to be used to control disease (as has been proposed), how will this be accomplished without the dams?
- 3. The 2004 NRC committee recommended that Iron Gate Hatchery be shut down experimentally for a period of time, to study the effects of hatcheries on salmon and steelhead populations in the Klamath. This has not been done. Yet, the disposition of the hatchery and its role in restoring salmon and steelhead remains unclear. Indeed it is not clear that the hatchery will or can be operated once the dams are down.
- 4. The upper basin supports a population of redband trout that grow to large sizes in Upper Klamath Lake and spawn and rear in the Williamson River. When steelhead enter the system from downstream, they will impact redband trout and its fishery, given that the two kinds of trout will likely have similar spawning and rearing habitats, can hybridize and are susceptible to the same diseases. In addition, reintroduction of Chinook salmon may change tributary food webs (through addition of nutrients) and increase predation (by juvenile Chinook) on larval suckers, including the listed shortnose and Lost River suckers, as well as on other endemic species.
- 5. Despite press reports to the contrary, we have seen nothing that would indicate that a dramatic increase in salmon and steelhead populations will occur following removal of the dams. As noted in the NRC 2004 report, tributary conditions in both the upper and lower Klamath Basin are a major limiting factor in recovery of listed species and salmonids in general. For this reason, to be successful any dam removal program must be integrated with efforts to restore those tributaries.
- 6. Given that there are runs of anadromous fish moving up or holding in the Klamath River virtually all months of the year, it is not clear how dam removal will progress to minimize harm to downstream populations. We think a low-harm strategy is possible (e.g., by sequencing the dam removals) but would like to see it spelled out, at least conceptually, to determine potential harmful effects.

Analysis of these (and other) issues, will involve substantial literature review, modeling, and field research. If such studies are available, we are simply not aware of them. As noted above, a transparent, coordinated science program is needed to address these issues and to guide how, where and when dams are to be removed. After all, if undertaken, this will be the most ambitious dam removal program in history and is likely to set the standard for future dam removal programs. It should be done carefully, adaptively, and with solid scientific backing.

Finally, we reiterate that we are not opposed to dam removal. Indeed, we have endorsed the concept of dam removal many times and support it as a fundamental goal. But we do think a more complete scientific analysis on the effects of dam removal on fish and fisheries is warranted. An independent analysis that considers all the possible effects, good and bad, can only help in making sure that the dam removal process is conducted in such as way as to maximize benefits to the Klamath's beleaguered fishes.

Peter Moyle Jeffrey Mount Professor, Associate Director Professor, Director

Galusha, Frank General Public November 06, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1106_395-1	The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal, and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place.	No
	Master Response AQU-6 Periphyton Growth and Fish Disease.	
	Master Response WQ-4D Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.	
GP_EM_1106_395-2	Master Response RE-4 Takings.	No
GP_EM_1106_395-3	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No
GP_EM_1106_395-4	The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) does not supersede existing laws or regulations and does not exempt any actions from compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), or California Endangered Species Act (CESA). As plans and programs are developed under the KBRA, they will be made in compliance with existing laws and regulations, including opportunities for public review and comment.	No
GP_EM_1106_395-5	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_EM_1106_395-6	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1118_791

From: wolfhowlmama@yahoo.com[SMTP:WOLFHOWLMAMA@YAHOO.COM]

Sent: Saturday, November 19, 2011 11:27:39 PM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Remove All dams on Klamath & tributaries!

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Lydia Garvey Public Health Nurse

Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Remove All dams on Klamath & tributaries!

Duplicate of GP_WI_1110_480

Body: I also strongly urge: 2. Restoration of wetlands/marshes in Upper basin (incl. Lowe/Lule/Upper Klamath Lake), 3. Minimum flows for fish- comply with ESA!, & 4. Release (promised!) 50,000 acre ft. to Humboldt County from Trinity River for salmon/other species!

This precious river has been deadened/killed for way too long- Let it be healthy again! Do your job- Protect Our Public lands, waters, wildlife & health! You work for citizens, Not industry.

Your attention to this most urgent matter would be much appreciated by all present & future generations would be much appreciated by all present & future generations of all species.

Thank you Lydia Garvey Public Health Nurse Comment AuthorGarvey, LydiaAgency/Assoc.General PublicSubmittal DateNovember 18, 2011

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP_WI_1110_480. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) alongside GP_WI_1110_480. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP_WI_1110_480 are listed below.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1118_791-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1210_1015

From: wolfhowlmama@yahoo.com[SMTP:WOLFHOWLMAMA@YAHOO.COM]

Sent: Saturday, December 10, 2011 9:52:31 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Preferred Alternative! Remove (at least lower 4) Klamath

River(& tributaries) dams! Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Lydia Garvey Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

<u>Subject: Preferred Alternative! Remove (at least lower 4) Klamath River(& tributaries) dams!</u>

<u>Body:</u> I strongly urge you to: 1. Restore wetlands/marshes in upper Klamath basin (incl.Lower/Upper Klamath & Tule Lakes), and 2. Comply with ESA & biological opinions/science- for minimum flows for fish!

This would certainly resolve alot of commercial/tribal/recreation issues, along with providing alot of jobs & healthy watershed/nature etc.

Do your job-Protect Our Public lands, waters, wildife, economy & health! You work for citizens, Not industry!

Your attention to this most urgent matter would be much appreciated by all present & future generations of all species.

Thank you
Lydia Garvey
Public Health Nurse

Garvey, Lydia General Public December 10, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	
GP_WI_1210_1015-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal	No

GP_EM_1104_356

From: Heather Gass[SMTP:HEATHER.GASS@BHGHOME.COM]

Sent: Friday, November 04, 2011 1:28:33 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: FW: DO NOT Remove our DAMs!!!

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1a - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Dear Mrs. Vasquez,

l emplore you not to remove our dams! They provide clean energy to 10's of thousands of California residents. The removal of these dams will destroy the only economy that is left in the Siskiyou area and that is ranching. The livelihoods of those living in that area will forever be lost. The idea that removing the dams will save the coho is untrue. Once all the sediment that has been built up behind the dams is released it will kill all the fish.

Comment 2 - Fish

The people of Siskiyou overwhelming voted not to remove the dams. Why are you not listening? We the people DO NOT WANT THE DAMS REMOVED!!! STOP this action now!

Comment1b - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Gass, Heather General Public November 04, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1104_356-1	The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place.	Yes
	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	
	Table 3.15-21 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) shows that agriculture is from 6% to 10% of the regional economy for Klamath, Modoc, and Siskiyou Counties.	
	The outcome of the voter referendums in Siskiyou and Klamath Counties were added to the timeline in Figure ES-2.	
GP_EM_1104_356-2	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.	No
	Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	
	Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat.	

GP_EM_1104_362

From: Glenn Gelineau[SMTP:GLENNG2@PACBELL.NET]

Sent: Friday, November 04, 2011 12:30:54 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Save The Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear MS. Vasquez,

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I am writing today to express my support to save the Dams on the Klamath river. These dams provide critical watershed, a source of clean energy, a source of water for fire suppression in our forests, but most importantly to save the livelihoods of our ranchers and farmers and their way of life. This area is also a great source of food that feeds untold numbers of people.

This is critical we must save our dams.

Glenn Gelineau

Gelineau, Glenn General Public November 04, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1104_362-1	The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place.	No
	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	
	The assessment of the alternatives' effects on Fire Suppression is presented in Section 3.18. Draft EIS/EIR Table 3.15-21 shows that agriculture is from 6% to 10% of the regional economy for Klamath. Modoc and Siskiyou counties.	

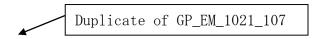
GP_EM_1227_1210

From: rgierak2[SMTP:RGIERAK2@HUGHES.NET]

Sent: Tuesday, December 27, 2011 10:38:58 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd Subject: EIS/EIR COMMENT Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dr. Richard A. Gierak



Bachelors Degrees in Biology & Chemistry, Doctorate in the Healing Arts, Director of Interactive Citizens United, Director of New Frontiers Institute, Inc. Prior Member of FERC and FPAT (Fish passage advisory team report) and HET (Hatchery evaluation team) Prior Vice President of Greenhorn Action Grange, Prior California State Grange Spokesman for the Water Committee, Prior National Whip of the Property Rights Congress of America, Representative of the Grange States of California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho regarding EFH regulations. Presently science consultant to Siskiyou County Water Users Association.

5814 Highway 96

Yreka, Ca. 96097

Dec. 27, 2011

RESPONSE TO EIS/EIR REGARDING KBRA AND KHSA

Removal of Coho Salmon from the Endangered Species List will negate the entire premise for both the KHSA and the KBRA. Review the following data regarding the non indigenous status of the Coho Salmon and understand that there is no provision in the Federal ESA to list a non indigenous species.

Statement identifying the taxon

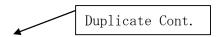
Coho Salmon, Silver Salmon, Oncorhynchus kisutch...a salmonid which is a vertebrate fish. Based on historical evidence Coho Salmon located within the Klamath River are as a result of plantings in 1895, 1895, multiple plantings in the 1960's and 1980's **from multiple sources**. According to the **Expert Science Panel 4-25-2011** "it is to be noted that upon genetic analysis of the Coho Salmon in the Klamath Basin appears to be from plantings from Cascadia, Oregon."

<u>FINAL Report Coho Salmon-Steelhead Klamath Expert Panels 04 25 11</u> Therefore, no single subspecies of Coho Salmon can be identified as being exclusive to the Klamath River.

Proposed Removal of Klamath Basin Hydroelectric Dams

Other Natural Occurances or human related activities

Nature--Estuarine destruction--predation--over fishing--by catch--Ocean temperature, climatic changes. The Federal ESA has no provision for listing a non-indigenous species and there is no historical evidence that Coho Salmon were ever indigenous in the Klamath River Basin. The present listing by California ESA and NMFS has been based upon erroneous data and should be removed from the endangered or threatened listing under the California and Federal ESA. In addition to same the following data clearly indicates that National Marine Fisheries Service ignored the science that was available to them and instead relied upon "junk science".



Historical Coho Salmon

Fish & Game cannot document that Coho Salmon were ever native to the Klamath River. After each subsequent plantings there was a rise in returning Coho for the following three years, however, without further plantings Coho levels again dropped. With perceived improved hatchery and downriver conditions as a result of Iron Gate Dam construction, three additional attempts at planting were made utilizing Coho imported from previously untested watersheds. Two of the three attempts failed before the final trial using Coho of Cascadia origin was determined to be marginally successful. That trial planting was considered responsible for the present minimal upper midstem river returns. As a scientist, I would classify these failed plantings as an unsuccessful experiment. In 2001 the Karuk Tribal Council stated that Coho Salmon were never indigenous to the Klamath River prior to plantings.

"Although it cannot be determined with absolute certainty that the 1895 stocking did not result in a portion of the runs observed 15 years later in the Klamath River, this initial stocking was likely too small and in the wrong area to have had much chance of establishing a new, self reproducing population in the upper Klamath River and tributaries. At least some portion of the eggs reared and released in the Trinity system in 1895 originated from Redwood Creek; a much smaller system. Redwood Creek coho salmon are specifically adapted to swimming relatively short distances (<60 miles) to reach their customary spawning areas. It seems unlikely these fish could have strayed the additional 150 river-miles necessary to reach the upper Klamath River to successfully establish a new run. Further, the eggs hatched and reared at Fort Gaston had

opportunity to imprint to the Trinity River, and this also would have reduced the chances of straying to the upper portions of the Klamath. Finally, as reported by the Klamath River Basin Fishery Task Force (1991)".

SOURCE: APPENDIX D.

HISTORICAL OCCURRENCE OF COHO SALMON IN THE UPPER

KLAMATH, SHASTA, AND SCOTT RIVERS.

California Department of Fish and Game

Northern California and North Coast Region

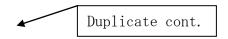
February 2002

(For complete document go to)

http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/documents/SAL SH/SAL Coho StatusNorth 2002/SAL Coho StatusNorth 2 002 D.pdf

2002 California Position on Coho Salmon

The conclusion that Coho Salmon were native to the upper Klamath River system are negated by all previous historical accounts from the 1913 Fish & Game Commission report and the 2002 California Fish & Game Report. There is not one historical document that alludes to the presence of Coho Salmon in California waters prior to 1895 plantings. To quote the passage by Dr. Moyle in 1976, 81 years after initial plantings, is fallacious as he is not an expert on salmonids but is instead a freshwater species expert. Evermann and Clark 1931; stated that "Coho Salmon were extending from Alaska to Central California" some 36 years after initial plantings occurred in the Klamath River. "Lack of historical information on coho salmon in the Klamath River can be attributed, in part, to the lack of proper species identification" (Snyder 1931) and once again this statement is made 36 years after initial



plantings. There is no evidence in historical documentation that Coho Salmon were ever native to the Klamath River prior to plantings in 1895 and 1899. NMFS (National Marine Fisheries Service) referral to statements made 36 years after initial plantings is arbitrary, capricious and ludicrous in an attempt to list a species that is non-indigenous to the Klamath River. Based on NMFS statements and (proof) there is little doubt that any court in the land would throw out this ridiculous claim of (proof).

SOURCE: APPENDIX D.

HISTORICAL OCCURRENCE OF COHO SALMON IN THE UPPER

KLAMATH, SHASTA, AND SCOTT RIVERS.

California Department of Fish and Game

Northern California and North Coast Region

February 2002

(For complete document go to)

http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/documents/SAL_SH/SAL_Coho_StatusNorth_2002/SAL_Coho_StatusNorth_2002_D.pdf

2003 California Position on Salmon Runs

The Fish & Game report published in 2003 indicated the following: "The Department of Fish & Game concludes that low flows and other flow related factors (eg; fish passage and fish density) caused of the 2002 fish kill on the lower Klamath River. Furthermore, of the conditions that can cause or exacerbate a fish kill, flow is the only factor that can be controlled to any degree. Flow is regulated by upstream reservoirs operated by the United States Bureau of Reclamation on both the Klamath and Trinity Rivers." Without regulatory flow and reservoirs of water in a dry year The Fall Run of Chinook will be seriously endangered as historically the Klamath would revert to marshes and swamps in late summer and Fall.

Source:

State of California

The Resource Agency

Department of Fish & Game

September 2002 Klamath River Fish Kill

Preliminary Analysis of Contributing Factors

2006 California Position on Coho Salmon



California Fish & Game Finfish and Shellfish Identification Book published in December 2006 does NOT list Coho Salmon as being present in California waters. This information alone should make it clear that California Fish & Game do not consider Coho Salmon native to the Klamath River, or for that matter, California waters at all. Consider that "Coho populations in California waters have been identified as having their origin in Cascadia, Oregon."

SOURCE:

Klamath River Expert Panel

FINAL REPORT

Scientific Assessment of Two Dam Removal Alternatives

on Coho Salmon and Steelhead

April 25, 2011

(For complete document go to)

FINAL Report Coho Salmon-Steelhead Klamath Expert Panels 04 25 11

In 2001, Not one person on the Karuk Tribal Council believed that Coho salmon were native to the Klamath River,

Within the Tribe's jurisdiction between Bluff Creek and Clear Creek on the California portion of the Klamath River, which is approximately between 91 and 140 miles below the lowest slated dam, Iron Gate, for removal this statement is reflected for example, in the minutes of the Karuk Tribal Council Meeting of December 27, 2001: Discussion was had by the Tribal Council and whether or not they [Coho] were ever present in the main streams and tributaries... ... "Council states "it may be easier to prove the Coho were never present", and also the comment was made that if they were never here, then "they should not be encouraged to come back."

The following minutes of the Karuk Tribal Council Meeting of December 27, 2001 were given to us by Gary Lake, Member of the Tribal Council Meeting on that date.

National Marine Fisheries Service, in the Karuk Council minutes, attempted to manipulate the Karuk into admitting they were indigenous and were promised that if they capitulated the NMFS presence would disappear. See copies of Karuk Tribal Council Meeting minutes below:

*Note: Minutes were not readable in received email.

Shasta Tribe has held that Coho Salmon were never in the Klamath Basin. The Shasta Tribe has been on the Klamath for centuries and they clearly state that Coho Salmon were never in the river prior to 1895.

Comment 1 - Fish

POPULATION TRENDS

It becomes clear that Coho Salmon population in the Pacific Northwest is not declining and that the Coho have moved North into cooler Alaskan waters as a result of the historic rise in Pacific Ocean



Temperature. In 2006 the total tonnage of Coho Salmon taken in the Pacific Northwest was 7,000 metric tons and in 2010 the total take was 16,000 metric tons according to National Marine Fisheries Service data. It would appear that the general population of Coho Salmon is doing very well in the Pacific Northwest. However, in 1950 55% of Coho were taken in Alaskan waters and due to a historic warming of the Pacific Ocean the Coho have moved North and in 2010 91% of Coho were taken in Alaskan waters. Decreased landings in California, Oregon and Washington are not as a result of dams, farming, mining or other man related projects. Prior to the warming of the Pacific Ocean the landings in 1950 of Coho Salmon in Alaskan waters was only 55%. This data alone negates the listing by California Endangered Species

Act and National Marine Fisheries Service for Coho Salmon in any Evolutionary Significant Unit south of Alaskan waters.

Year : From: 1950 To: 2010

Species : SALMON, COHO

State : California

Year	Species	Metric Tons	Pounds	\$
1952	SALMON, COHO	340. 5	750, 600	135, 108
1953	SALMON, COHO	267. 3	589, 200	126, 679
1954	SALMON, COHO	193. 5	426, 700	110, 942
1955	SALMON, COHO	155. 0	341, 800	85, 471
1956	SALMON, COHO	331.8	731, 500	197, 518
1957	SALMON, COHO	213. 5	470, 600	127, 065
1958	SALMON, COHO	135. 4	298, 600	131, 782

1959	SALMON, COHO	276. 4	609, 300	231, 534
1960	SALMON, COHO	102.1	225, 000	97, 382
1961	SALMON, COHO	243. 6	537, 000	188, 090
1962	SALMON, COHO	168. 5	371, 400	134, 148
1963	SALMON, COHO	462. 5	1, 019, 600	336, 407
1964	SALMON, COHO	870. 3	1, 918, 700	680, 967
1965	SALMON, COHO	1, 060. 1	2, 337, 100	855, 512
1966	SALMON, COHO	518.6	1, 143, 200	427, 543
1967	SALMON, COHO	1, 565. 0	3, 450, 200	1, 619, 478
1968	SALMON, COHO	1, 060. 7	2, 338, 500	1, 130, 736
1969	SALMON, COHO	560. 0	1, 234, 500	582, 819
1970	SALMON, COHO	608. 9	1, 342, 300	676, 937

1971	SALMON, COHO	1, 444. 8	3, 185, 100	1, 533, 331
	2.12.1131, 2.2.13	2, 122	3, 200, 200	2, 000, 002
1972	SALMON, COHO	985. 0	2, 171, 500	1, 499, 394
1973	SALMON, COHO	1, 293. 9	2, 852, 600	2, 305, 159
1974	SALMON, COHO	1, 678. 4	3, 700, 100	2, 963, 241
1975	SALMON, COHO	511.8	1, 128, 400	843, 010
1976	SALMON, COHO	1, 458. 0	3, 214, 200	3, 509, 280
1977	SALMON, COHO	135. 3	298, 200	367, 445
1978	SALMON, COHO	600. 0	1, 322, 800	1, 597, 976
1979	SALMON, COHO	542. 6	1, 196, 119	2, 622, 696
1980	SALMON, COHO	136. 4	300, 783	409, 245
1981	SALMON, COHO	249. 0	548, 945	809, 798
1982	SALMON, COHO	287. 6	634, 023	802, 817

1983	SALMON, COHO	138.9	306, 167	328, 142
1984	SALMON, COHO	181.1	399, 234	700, 302
1985	SALMON, COHO	42. 1	92, 798	127, 853
1986	SALMON, COHO	104. 2	229, 708	236, 172
1987	SALMON, COHO	128. 4	283, 023	493, 172
1988	SALMON, COHO	166. 9	367, 946	707, 164
1989	SALMON, COHO	121.0	266, 748	392, 732
1990	SALMON, COHO	163. 3	360, 058	620, 814
1991	SALMON, COHO	238. 4	525, 537	692, 878
1992	SALMON, COHO	5.8	12, 746	18, 074
GRAND TOTALS:	-	19, 746. 2	43, 532, 535	31, 456, 813

Year : From: 1950 To: 2010

Species : SALMON, COHO

State : Alaska

Year	Species	Metric Tons	Pounds	\$
1950	SALMON, COHO	10, 193. 1	22, 471, 632	2, 685, 084
1951	SALMON, COHO	16, 456. 3	36, 279, 648	5, 103, 591
1952	SALMON, COHO	9, 932. 9	21, 897, 999	3, 116, 287
1953	SALMON, COHO	6, 459. 0	14, 239, 611	1, 538, 045
1954	SALMON, COHO	10, 242. 8	22, 581, 243	2, 551, 797
1955	SALMON, COHO	7, 486. 8	16, 505, 325	2, 260, 418
1956	SALMON, COHO	6, 053. 8	13, 346, 217	1, 769, 561
1957	SALMON, COHO	6, 554. 3	14, 449, 608	2, 112, 032
1958	SALMON, COHO	5, 949. 4	13, 116, 144	2, 221, 424

1959	SALMON, COHO	5, 376. 1	11, 852, 122	2, 369, 578
1960	SALMON, COHO	4, 332. 5	9, 551, 430	2, 189, 426
1961	SALMON, COHO	5, 164. 6	11, 385, 800	1, 997, 400
1962	SALMON, COHO	6, 909. 0	15, 231, 500	3, 161, 960
1963	SALMON, COHO	7, 974. 8	17, 581, 200	3, 008, 820
1964	SALMON, COHO	9, 504. 6	20, 953, 900	3, 582, 060
1965	SALMON, COHO	8, 013. 2	17, 666, 000	4, 362, 380
1966	SALMON, COHO	7, 308. 8	16, 112, 900	3, 705, 314
1967	SALMON, COHO	5, 906. 8	13, 022, 100	3, 342, 775
1968	SALMON, COHO	9, 511. 2	20, 968, 400	5, 361, 644
1969	SALMON, COHO	3, 644. 0	8, 033, 600	2, 225, 493
1970	SALMON, COHO	5, 396. 9	11, 898, 000	3, 511, 808

1971	SALMON, COHO	5, 198. 0	11, 459, 500	2, 820, 143
1972	SALMON, COHO	5, 900. 0	13, 007, 200	5, 738, 343
1973	SALMON, COHO	4, 461. 9	9, 836, 800	7, 398, 504
1974	SALMON, COHO	5, 815. 2	12, 820, 300	8, 735, 690
1975	SALMON, COHO	3, 225. 0	7, 109, 800	4, 248, 922
1976	SALMON, COHO	5, 061. 6	11, 158, 900	10, 064, 532
1977	SALMON, COHO	6, 986. 9	15, 403, 400	14, 624, 824
1978	SALMON, COHO	9, 062. 4	19, 978, 862	22, 194, 355
1979	SALMON, COHO	10, 851. 1	23, 922, 428	31, 365, 428
1980	SALMON, COHO	10, 171. 7	22, 424, 631	17, 934, 564
1981	SALMON, COHO	11, 688. 0	25, 767, 321	23, 613, 739
1982	SALMON, COHO	21, 029. 4	46, 361, 352	39, 851, 898

1983	SALMON, COHO	12, 115. 2	26, 709, 237	16, 133, 851
1984	SALMON, COHO	20, 047. 9	44, 197, 532	42, 490, 105
1985	SALMON, COHO	21, 328. 7	47, 021, 270	42, 424, 022
1986	SALMON, COHO	20, 523. 5	45, 246, 206	41, 034, 415
1987	SALMON, COHO	11, 211. 9	24, 717, 758	28, 175, 674
1988	SALMON, COHO	16, 011. 6	35, 299, 092	61, 581, 492
1989	SALMON, COHO	14, 776. 7	32, 576, 702	26, 771, 741
1990	SALMON, COHO	17, 537. 4	38, 662, 920	39, 492, 939
1991	SALMON, COHO	18, 616. 6	41, 042, 197	32, 698, 005
1992	SALMON, COHO	23, 031. 2	50, 774, 650	47, 489, 989
1993	SALMON, COHO	17, 038. 6	37, 563, 245	31, 940, 554
1994	SALMON, COHO	33, 279. 0	73, 366, 885	65, 055, 555

1995	SALMON, COHO	21, 660. 9	47, 753, 512	27, 973, 007
1996	SALMON, COHO	20, 061. 9	44, 228, 405	22, 600, 023
1997	SALMON, COHO	10, 088. 1	22, 240, 188	17, 933, 829
1998	SALMON, COHO	15, 611. 5	34, 417, 036	19, 922, 334
1999	SALMON, COHO	12, 264. 4	27, 038, 104	21, 011, 226
2000	SALMON, COHO	13, 195. 5	29, 090, 775	15, 567, 757
2001	SALMON, COHO	14, 579. 2	32, 141, 386	13, 752, 820
2002	SALMON, COHO	14, 917. 6	32, 887, 277	11, 293, 090
2003	SALMON, COHO	12, 045. 7	26, 555, 900	12, 365, 643
2004	SALMON, COHO	17, 728. 9	39, 085, 061	26, 782, 173
2005	SALMON, COHO	14, 048. 4	30, 970, 997	20, 698, 903
2006	SALMON, COHO	14, 060. 3	30, 997, 343	29, 913, 649

2007	SALMON, COHO	10, 975. 4	24, 196, 434	20, 959, 494
2008	SALMON, COHO	15, 043. 8	33, 165, 526	38, 754, 126
2009	SALMON, COHO	12, 102. 3	26, 680, 753	21, 806, 850
2010	SALMON, COHO	13, 199. 9	29, 100, 578	30, 282, 432
GRAND TOTALS:	_	714, 924. 2	1, 576, 121, 842	1, 077, 673, 537

For confirmation of this data go to the following link: http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/commercial/landings/annual_landings.html

Comment 1 cont.

RANGE AND DISTRIBUTION

Prior to plantings of Coho Salmon in 1895 there were no Coho in the waters of California. In 1931 California Fish & Game biologists indicated that Coho were now present all the way to Central California. See attached map of range of Coho in California waters. Considering that Coho were not indigenous to the Klamath Basin I classify the introduction of Coho into California waters as a poor experiment. Until Ocean temperatures drop we cannot expect any numbers of Coho returning to our hatcheries. It is also noted that by not counting returning hatchery Coho the estimate of Coho populations is severely skewed and is to be considered "junk science". Considering that Coho were planted 116 years ago there is little doubt that there are any "wild" Coho left. It is likely that the returning Coho without tags were from returning hatchery fish that spawned before they returned to the hatcheries.

ABUNDANCE

Considering that the listing of Coho Salmon is unlawful, arbitrary and capricious there is little meaning to referring to abundance. However, as it was stated earlier, in 1960 the total tonnage of Coho Salmon taken in the Pacific Northwest was 6,198 metric tons and in 2010 the total take was 15,081 metric tons according to NMFS data. Refer to NMFS site to confirm the listed tonnage.

Year : From: 1960 To: 2010

Species : SALMON, COHO

State : Pacific

Year	Species	Metric Tons	Pounds	\$
1960	SALMON, COHO	6, 198. 2	13, 664, 630	3, 784, 409
1961	SALMON, COHO	10, 523. 9	23, 201, 000	5, 534, 295
1962	SALMON, COHO	12, 588. 5	27, 752, 500	6, 955, 681
1963	SALMON, COHO	12, 760. 3	28, 131, 400	5, 846, 982
1964	SALMON, COHO	17, 268. 8	38, 070, 800	8, 658, 617
1965	SALMON, COHO	17, 470. 3	38, 515, 100	10, 322, 616
1966	SALMON, COHO	17, 579. 6	38, 756, 000	10, 747, 238
1967	SALMON, COHO	17, 368. 8	38, 291, 200	12, 694, 665
1968	SALMON, COHO	17, 139. 9	37, 786, 700	11, 747, 357

1969	SALMON, COHO	9, 672. 8	21, 324, 600	7, 680, 912
1970	SALMON, COHO	19, 825. 7	43, 707, 700	17, 187, 738
1971	SALMON, COHO	18, 084. 3	39, 868, 600	12, 158, 942
1972	SALMON, COHO	14, 297. 2	31, 519, 500	16, 470, 151
1973	SALMON, COHO	14, 907. 7	32, 865, 600	25, 753, 885
1974	SALMON, COHO	19, 009. 4	41, 908, 100	28, 412, 118
1975	SALMON, COHO	12, 974. 6	28, 603, 900	22, 200, 823
1976	SALMON, COHO	16, 820. 1	37, 081, 500	38, 690, 649
1977	SALMON, COHO	14, 261. 0	31, 439, 776	32, 490, 243
1978	SALMON, COHO	15, 771. 9	34, 770, 800	43, 797, 363
1979	SALMON, COHO	18, 893. 3	41, 652, 063	62, 917, 296
1980	SALMON, COHO	17, 648. 3	38, 907, 518	36, 800, 602

1981	SALMON, COHO	17, 092. 6	37, 682, 261	38, 924, 460
1982	SALMON, COHO	28, 634. 7	63, 128, 036	56, 254, 728
1983	SALMON, COHO	15, 438. 5	34, 035, 822	22, 620, 536
1984	SALMON, COHO	23, 409. 4	51, 608, 446	50, 779, 563
1985	SALMON, COHO	26, 678. 0	58, 814, 276	53, 195, 669
1986	SALMON, COHO	29, 505. 2	65, 047, 228	61, 081, 583
1987	SALMON, COHO	18, 494. 2	40, 772, 386	57, 135, 043
1988	SALMON, COHO	22, 689. 7	50, 021, 644	93, 394, 877
1989	SALMON, COHO	20, 485. 0	45, 161, 341	39, 233, 015
1990	SALMON, COHO	22, 152. 9	48, 838, 178	52, 836, 689
1991	SALMON, COHO	23, 728. 0	52, 310, 669	42, 394, 356
1992	SALMON, COHO	24, 500. 2	54, 013, 177	50, 706, 095

1993	SALMON, COHO	17, 909. 3	39, 482, 903	33, 567, 769
1994	SALMON, COHO	34, 745. 2	76, 599, 272	67, 510, 675
1995	SALMON, COHO	23, 058. 7	50, 835, 249	29, 920, 224
1996	SALMON, COHO	21, 290. 7	46, 937, 392	24, 175, 412
1997	SALMON, COHO	10, 526. 3	23, 206, 373	18, 582, 353
1998	SALMON, COHO	16, 370. 3	36, 089, 931	20, 879, 123
1999	SALMON, COHO	13, 255. 4	29, 222, 950	22, 784, 092
2000	SALMON, COHO	15, 330. 5	33, 797, 582	18, 041, 811
2001	SALMON, COHO	17, 364. 6	38, 281, 999	15, 712, 389
2002	SALMON, COHO	17, 241. 9	38, 011, 517	13, 185, 859
2003	SALMON, COHO	14, 523. 7	32, 018, 972	15, 180, 229
2004	SALMON, COHO	20, 907. 6	46, 092, 894	32, 516, 116

2005	SALMON, COHO	16, 319. 0	35, 976, 826	25, 901, 752
2006	SALMON, COHO	15, 816. 9	34, 869, 848	34, 719, 571
2007	SALMON, COHO	12, 241. 2	26, 986, 872	25, 266, 154
2008	SALMON, COHO	16, 909. 1	37, 277, 697	45, 157, 424
2009	SALMON, COHO	14, 936. 4	32, 928, 818	29, 327, 629
2010	SALMON, COHO	15, 081. 3	33, 248, 157	35, 738, 303
GRAND TOTALS:	_	907, 701. 0	2, 001, 117, 703	1, 547, 576, 081

http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/commercial/landings/annual landings.html

According to this data it is clear that Coho Salmon populations are thriving in the Pacific Northwest.

LIFE HISTORY (BIOLOGY & ECOLGY)

"Washington, Oregon and California Fish & Game indicate that 85% of Coho Salmon spawn within 25 miles of the Ocean estuary in small streams and creeks." Only through plantings and hatcheries have Coho been removed from their normal cycles of spawning to move further up into rivers far from the Coast. It is definitive that Coho Salmon require cooler water than is normally present off the Coast of California.

It well known that 85% of Coho Salmon spawn within 20 miles of the Coast and loss of stream habitat is widely acknowledged as the single biggest cause of declines of anadromous salmonids in general in the Pacific Northwest,

"Adult coho salmon enter fresh water from September through January in order to spawn. In the short coastal streams of California, migration usually begins between mid-November and mid-January" per following source document

Comment 1 cont.

California Fish & Game

Fisheries Resources and Species Management

Coho Salmon: Life history

Refer to link for complete paper.

http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/REsources/Coho/SAL CohoLifeHistory.asp

.Understanding Coho reduction in California Waters

In an attempt to understand the movement of commercial Salmon into Alaskan waters research found that there has been a historic rise in temperature of the Pacific **Ocean** which directly correlates with the historic increased activity in the Ring of Fire volcanoes. In 2010 91% of all Coho Salmon have been caught in Alaskan waters. Although California, Oregon and Washington commercial fisheries are suffering, there is significant scientific evidence that the Pacific Ocean temperature increase is the primary cause. In 1950 the total catch of Coho Salmon in Alaskan waters was 55%. This scientific data clearly demonstrates that the commercial Salmon industry is in better shape than it has ever been. However, severely reduced landings of Coho Salmon in California, Oregon and Washington have no scientifically substantiated direct correlation of that decline to prior and present conditions on the Klamath River and its tributaries. However, there is a direct correlation of salmon migration movement to the historic rise in Pacific Ocean temperatures. Based on this scientific data it is clear that listing the Coho Salmon as endangered is fallacious as the ocean environment for these Salmon has forced them to move North into cooler waters.

Pacific Ocean Temperature

http://www.google.com/search?q=history+of+pacific+ocean+temperature&hl=en&prmd=ivns&sa=X&ei=D_N3TbhSg4KxA7b61ccE&ved=0CHAQpQl&tbm=&tbs=tl:1,tlul:1950,tluh:2010

Volcanic activity in the Pacific Ocean

http://www.google.com/search?q=volcanic+history+of+eruptions+in+the+ring+of+fire&hl=en&sa=X&ei=GHiWTKjHl5GqsAPNsvTkCQ&ved=0CHUQpQl&tbs=tl:1,tlul:1950,tluh:2010

Heat Content of the Pacific Ocean

http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/Features/OceanCooling/page4.php

Comment 1 cont.

HABITAT NECESSARY FOR SURVIVAL

From the prior dated presented herein it is clear that Coho Salmon prefer smaller streams and creeks close to the Ocean Estuary and cooler temperatures than Chinook Salmon. Floods have deposited serious silt loads in smaller tributaries and have disturbed prime habitat for Coho Salmon. Once again, it should be noted that any reference to Coho viability in the Klamath Basin is unlawful as the species was never indigenous.



FACTORS AFFECTING ABILITY TO SURVIVE AND REPRODUCE

Primary force affecting Coho Salmon ability to spawn is Ocean Temperature which drives them into wherever the temperature is well tolerated by them Considering that this is a de-listing petition based on the documented data that they were never indigenous to the Klamath Basin no factors in the Klamath Basin should be considered for the survivability or reproduction of Coho Salmon.

DEGREE AND IMMEDIACY OF THREAT

The threat to Coho Salmon in the Klamath Basin should not even be considered as this is an unnatural habitat for them. Had plantings not been done in 1895, 1899, the 60's and the 80's we would not even have them in California waters.

IMPACT OF EXISTING MANAGEMENT EFFORTS

Considering that Coho Salmon were not indigenous the management efforts to force Coho Salmon to move over a hundred miles upriver is negated by the statements made by Washington, Oregon and California Fish & Game in that 85% of Coho Salmon prefer to spawn within 25 miles of Coastal Estuaries. These attempts to force the Coho into areas that are not part of their genetic imperative should be ended and stop the expenditures on a bad experiment. The attempt to remove four hydroelectric dams to "restore Coho Salmon runs" in the Klamath Basin is ludicrous and would result in property values declining, county revenue reduced, recreational activities curtailed, fire danger by removing reservoirs that fire helicopters utilize to fill their buckets, inundating floods downriver as Iron Gate Dam was specifically built to mitigate flood damage downriver in addition to a plethora of other negative impacts.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE MANAGEMENT

We would suggest no further expenditure of time, effort or money on attempting to "restore Coho Salmon populations" in the Klamath Basin for all of the scientific data presented within this de-listing petition.

AVAILABILITY AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Respectfully submitted;		

Within this petition are the links to all data presented herein.

Dr. Richard Gierak, SCWUA Science Consultant

Comment AuthorGierak, Dr. Richard A.Agency/Assoc.General PublicSubmittal DateDecember 27, 2011

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP_EM_1021_107. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) alongside GP_EM_1021_107. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP_EM_1021_107 are listed below.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1227_1210-1	Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA.	No
	Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.	
	The comment, as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River.	
	Master Response AQU-13 Ocean Conditions.	
	Master Response AQU-24 Chinook Climate Change and Marine Survival.	
	Master Response AQU-23 Evaluation of Dam Removal and Restoration and Anadromy (EDRRA) Model.	

GP_EM_1021_107

From: rgierak2[SMTP:RGIERAK2@HUGHES.NET]

Sent: Friday, October 21, 2011 4:24:01 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd Subject: EIS/EIR Comment Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dr. Richard A. Gierak

Bachelors Degrees in Biology & Chemistry, Doctorate in the Healing Arts, Director of Interactive Citizens United, Director of New Frontiers Institute, Inc. Prior Member of FERC and FPAT (Fish passage advisory team report) and HET (Hatchery evaluation team) Prior Vice President of Greenhorn Action Grange, Prior California State Grange Spokesman for the Water Committee, Prior National Whip of the Property Rights Congress of America, Representative of the Grange States of California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho regarding EFH regulations. Presently science consultant to Siskiyou County Water Users Association.

5814 Highway 96

Yreka, CA, 96097

530 475-3212

October 20, 2012

Response to Executive Study of the EIS/EIR Public Draft;



Comment 1 - Fish

Comment 2 - Fish

The entire proposal for removing four hydroelectric dams on the Klamath River is to recover Coho Salmon populations. Reality, and historical documents clearly indicate that Coho were never native to the Klamath Basin and the present listing by California ESA and Federal NMFS are unlawful, arbitrary and capricious as there is no provision in the Federal ESA to list non-indigenous species. Secretary Ken Salazar is in violation of the Federal ESA as the Department of the Interior is responsible only for freshwater species of fish and it is the Department of Commerce that is responsible for saltwater species.

Statement identifying the taxon

Comment 3 - Fish

Coho Salmon, Silver Salmon, Oncorhynchus kisutch...a salmonid which is a vertebrate fish.

Based on historical evidence Coho Salmon located within the Klamath River are as a result of plantings in 1895, 1895, multiple plantings in the 1960's and 1980's **from multiple sources**.

According to the **Expert Science Panel 4-25-2011** "it is to be noted that upon genetic analysis of the Coho Salmon in the Klamath Basin appears to be from plantings from Cascadia, Oregon."

<u>FINAL Report Coho Salmon-Steelhead Klamath Expert Panels 04 25 11 Therefore, no single subspecies of Coho Salmon can be identified as being exclusive to the Klamath River.</u>

Known distribution of the taxon.

Occupies the entire Pacific Coastal region at this time. This petition specifically refers to Northern California and the present listing of Coho Salmon as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act on the Klamath River and the Federal ESA listing of Coho Salmon as threatened and consideration to list them as endangered. This petition specifically is regarding the Southern Oregon-Northern California ESU units.

Known threats which may affect the taxa.

Nature--Estuarine destruction--predation--over fishing--by catch--Ocean temperature, climatic changes.

Reasons for nominating the taxon for delisting including any reference in any scientific journal or other literature dealing with the taxon.

The Federal ESA has no provision for listing a non-indigenous species and there is no historical evidence that Coho Salmon were ever indigenous in the Klamath River Basin. The present listing by California ESA and NMFS has been based upon erroneous data and should be removed from the endangered or threatened listing under the California and Federal ESA. In addition to same the following data clearly indicates that National Marine Fisheries Service ignored the science that was available to them and instead relied upon "junk science".

Historical Coho Salmon

Fish & Game cannot document that Coho Salmon were ever native to the Klamath River.

After each subsequent plantings there was a rise in returning Coho for the following three years, however, without further plantings Coho levels again dropped. With perceived improved hatchery and downriver conditions as a result of Iron Gate Dam construction, three additional attempts at planting were made utilizing Coho imported from previously untested watersheds. Two of the three attempts failed before the final trial using Coho of Cascadia origin was determined to be marginally successful. That trial planting was considered responsible for the present minimal upper midstem river returns. As a scientist, I would classify these failed plantings as an unsuccessful experiment. In 2001 the Karuk Tribal Council stated that Coho Salmon were never indigenous to the Klamath River prior to plantings.

Comment 4 - Fish

"Although it cannot be determined with absolute certainty that the 1895 stocking did not result in a portion of the runs observed 15 years later in the Klamath River, this initial stocking was likely too small and in the wrong area to have had much chance of establishing a new, self reproducing population in the upper Klamath River and tributaries. At least some portion of the eggs reared and released in the Trinity system in 1895 originated from Redwood Creek; a much smaller system. Redwood Creek coho salmon are specifically adapted to swimming relatively short distances (<60 miles) to reach their customary spawning areas. It seems unlikely these fish could have strayed the additional 150 river-miles necessary to reach the upper Klamath River to successfully establish a new run. Further, the eggs hatched and reared at Fort Gaston had

opportunity to imprint to the Trinity River, and this also would have reduced the chances of straying to the upper portions of the Klamath. Finally, as reported by the Klamath River Basin

Fishery Task Force (1991).

http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/documents/SAL_SH/SAL_Coho_StatusNorth_2002/SAL_Coho_StatusNorth_2002_D.pdf

<u>In 2001, Not one person on the Karuk Tribal Council believed that Coho salmon were</u> native to the Klamath River,

Within the Tribe's jurisdiction between Bluff Creek and Clear Creek on the California portion of the Klamath River, which is approximately between 91 and 140 miles below the lowest slated dam, Iron Gate, for removal this statement is reflected for example, in the **minutes of the Karuk Tribal Council Meeting of December 27, 2001:** Discussion was had by the Tribal Council and whether or not they [Coho] were ever present in the main streams and tributaries......"Council states it may be **easier to prove the Coho were never present**, and also the comment was made that if they were never here, then **they should not be encouraged to come back**.". (See attached 3 page addendum of Tribal Council Meeting minutes)

Comment 5 - Water Quality

Quote from 2009 Water Quality Klamath TMDL scoping comment responses -

"The Regional Water Board can not establish life cycle-based water quality objectives for the mainstem Klamath River because the DO concentrations associated with salmonid life cycle requirements can not be met even under natural conditions- conditions in which there are no anthropogenic influences. As such, the Regional Water Board staff has proposed water quality objectives that protect natural DO conditions from further degradation." This clearly indicates that the Klamath will return to its original status as being the "Stinky River", as named by the local tribes wherein early expeditions to the Klamath Basin could not find potable water to drink and that their pack animals refused to drink from the River.

Comment 6 - Water Quality

Least desirable water originates at the shallow Klamath lakes and Keno reservoir and California EPA Water Board confirms that water quality continues to improve as it flows downstream when reservoirs allow detritus to settle out. Historically in 1913, before dams, the total number of Chinook Salmon counted by California Fish & Game Commission averaged 38,000. Five years after the dam was in place that number rose to over 65,000. This was possibly as a result of the reservoir allowing detritus to settle out and water quality was improved enticing more salmonids to spawn in the Klamath.

Effects of timber, mining, farming and mismanagement of inland streams and rivers

Comment 7 - Fish

"It does not appear that it is resource users (timber, farming, mining,) in the mid-Klamath is the reason, but is instead Ocean and climatic conditions" on salmonid populations.

FINAL Report Coho Salmon-Steelhead Klamath Expert Panels 04 25 11

<u>Dr. John Palmisano formerly a Marine mammal biologist for NMFS in Juneau, Alaska, teaching fisheries and biology at U of Washington-an environmental scientist for a consulting firm in </u>

Comment 7 cont. - Fish

Bellevue, WA. (503 645-5676)) 1997: pg2. "Coastal waters from Mexico all the way to Alaska have gradually warmed since the climate shift of the 1970s and the subsequent, periodic affects of El Nino." "It is estimated that 40 - 80 percent of estuarine habitat along the Pacific Northwest has been diminished or destroyed". "It is clearly not the perceived mismanagement of inland streams and rivers that has caused the recent degradation of the salmonid population".

Comment 8 - Fish

"Weitkamp et al. (1995) suggested that natural origin Coho production in the SONCC ESU may not be currently sustainable. Further reduction in survival at sea in response to climate shifts has the potential to offset potential improvements in the freshwater environment, or it could cause further reductions or even extinction of natural origin Coho populations that are presently threatened with extinction." It is also to be noted that upon genetic analysis of the "Coho Salmon in the Klamath Basin appears to be from plantings from Cascadia, Oregon." This statement also verifies the statement that Coho Salmon were never indigenous to the Klamath Basin.

FINAL Report_Coho Salmon-Steelhead_Klamath Expert Panels_04 25 11

Pacific Northwest Coho Landings

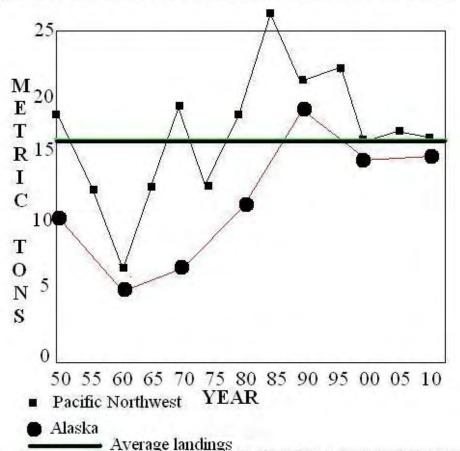
Based on the following graph utilizing data from http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/commercial/landings/annual_landings.html

Comment 9 - Fish

It becomes clear that Coho Salmon population in the Pacific Northwest is not declining and that the Coho have moved North into cooler Alaskan waters as a result of the historic rise in Pacific Ocean Temperature. Decreased landings in California, Oregon and Washington are not as a result of dams, farming, mining or other man related projects. This NMFS data clearly indicates that Coho Salmon in the Pacific Northwest is not in decline, but is maintaining a 62 year average landing with 91% of Coho being landed in cooler Alaskan waters in 2010. Prior to the warming of the Pacific Ocean the landings in 1950 of Coho Salmon in Alaskan waters was only 55%.

This data alone negates the listing by California ESA and NMFS for Coho Salmon in any ESU south of Alaskan waters.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST COHO LANDINGS



http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/pls/webpls/MF_ANNUAL_LANDINGS.RESULTS

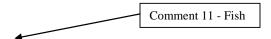
Importance of salmonids to native populations of California and Dam effects

Native tribes have spoken of millions of Chinook Salmon in the Klamath River prior to the construction of dams. However, the reality based on California Division of Fish & Game 1930 report, fish bulletin #34, the total number of Salmon on the Klamath totaled between 30,000 and 45,000 prior to the dams being installed. After the dams the numbers went up to between 45,000 and 90,000 fish Dr. Ken Gobalet Professor of Biology Ph.D. California State University, Bakersfield "The rarity of salmonids in archaeological materials suggests that the ethnographic record overstated the importance of salmonids to the Native Americans of California." It becomes clear based on this evidence that dams have improved salmonid populations in the Klamath River.

http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a932170617

Comment 10 - Fish

Siletz Tribes speak to low Coho numbers



Van de Wetering, Aquatics Program Leader of the Siletz Tribe, argues that "recent weak runs are most likely the result of unfavorable ocean conditions, which go through cycles".

http://indiancountrynews.net/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=3936&Itemid=118

1913 California Fish and Game Commission Report

(CFGC 1913), W. H. Shebley, Superintendent of Hatcheries, writes "Most of the salmon and steelhead eggs were taken at the [Redwood Creek] substation, as there was **no run of either kind of Salmon in the Trinity River.**" Any reported Coho after 1895 were as a result of plantings in the Klamath.

Comment 12 - Fish

2002 California Position on Coho Salmon

The conclusion that Coho Salmon were native to the upper Klamath River system are negated by all previous historical accounts from the 1913 Fish & Game Commission report and the 2002 California Fish & Game Report. There is not one historical document that alludes to the presence of Coho Salmon in California waters prior to 1895 plantings. To quote the passage by Dr. Moyle in 1976, 81 years after initial plantings, is fallacious as he is not an expert on salmonids but is instead a freshwater species expert. Evermann and Clark 1931; stated that "Coho Salmon were extending from Alaska to Central California" some 36 years after initial plantings occurred in the Klamath River. "Lack of historical information on coho salmon in the Klamath River can be attributed, in part, to the lack of proper species identification" (Snyder 1931) and once again this statement is made 36 years after initial plantings. There is no evidence in historical documentation that Coho Salmon were ever native to the Klamath River prior to plantings in 1895 and 1899. NMFS referral to statements made 36 years after initial plantings is arbitrary, capricious and ludicrous in an attempt to list a species that is non-indigenous to the Klamath River.

http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/documents/SAL_SH/SAL_Coho_StatusNorth_2002/SAL_Coho_StatusNorth_2002_D.pdf

2006 California Position on Coho Salmon

California Fish & Game Finfish and Shellfish Identification Book published in December 2006 does NOT list Coho Salmon as being present in California waters. This information alone should make it clear that California Fish & Game do not consider Coho Salmon native to the Klamath River, or for that matter, California waters at all. Consider that Coho populations in California waters have been identified as having their origin in Cascadia, Oregon. FINAL Report Coho Salmon-Steelhead Klamath Expert Panels 04 25 11

2003 California Position on Salmon Runs

The Fish & Game report published in 2003 indicated the following: "The DFG concludes that low flows and other flow related factors (eg; fish passage and fish density) caused of the 2002 fish kill on the lower Klamath River. Furthermore, of the conditions that can cause or

Comment 13 - Fish

exacerbate a fish kill, flow is the only factor that can be controlled to any degree. Flow is regulated by upstream reservoirs operated by the USBR on both the Klamath and Trinity Rivers." Without regulatory flow and reservoirs of water in a dry year the Fall Run of Chinook will be seriously endangered as historically the Klamath would revert to marshes and swamps in late summer and Fall.

Comment 14 - Water Quality

Predation by Pinnipeds

Both El Nino and drought conditions-have been indicated as a significant effect on prey and predator species distribution. Threatened California sea lions were porking out on threatened salmon. Efforts to capture and relocate harbor seals exhibiting the same tendency have been unsuccessful in solving the problem. The (LRP) Ch4, pages 37-39, states that estimates of mortality of anadromous salmonids from natural predators run as high as 98 percent (Fresh in Steward and Bjornn 1990) Yuroks traditionally harvested marine mammals (McEvoy 1987), but today many of these species are protected by the Marine Mammals Protection Act." In the typical logic of fisheries scientists, the report proceeds to ignore its own stated facts in favor of the politically correct.

1998 Report to Congress Prepared by NOAA, NMFS February 1998: pg 11 Conclusions: "California Sea Lions and Pacific Harbor Seals are abundant, increasing, and widely distributed on the West Coast. Many salmonid populations, which are declining due to a host of factors, are being preyed upon by pinnipeds." "Pinnipeds can have a significant negative impact on a salmonid population." Status of Pinnipeds pg 2: "California sea lions, for example, are now found in increasing numbers in northern waters, in inland waters, and upriver in freshwater in many West Coast systems. They are also now found near man-made structures such as dams or fish passage facilities with increasing frequency".

Understanding Coho reduction in California Waters

Comment 15 - Marine Life

In an attempt to understand the movement of commercial Salmon into Alaskan waters research found that there has been a historic rise in temperature of the Pacific Ocean which directly correlates with the historic increased activity in the Ring of Fire volcanoes. In 2010 91% of all Coho Salmon have been caught in Alaskan waters. Although California, Oregon and Washington commercial fisheries are suffering, there is significant scientific evidence that the Pacific Ocean temperature increase is the primary cause. In 1950 the total catch of Coho Salmon in Alaskan waters was 55%. This scientific data clearly demonstrates that the commercial Salmon industry is in better shape than it has ever been. However, severely reduced landings of Coho Salmon in California, Oregon and Washington have no scientifically substantiated direct correlation of that decline to prior and present conditions on the Klamath River and its tributaries. However, there is a direct correlation of salmon migration movement to the historic rise in Pacific Ocean temperatures. Based on this scientific data it is clear that listing the Coho Salmon as endangered is fallacious as the ocean environment for these Salmon has forced them to move North into cooler waters.

http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/commercial/landings/annual landings.html

Comment 16 - Fish

Comment 16 cont. - Fish

Pacific Ocean Temperature

http://www.google.com/search?q=history+of+pacific+ocean+temperature&hl=en&prmd=ivns&sa=X&ei=D_N3TbhSg4KxA7b61ccE&ved=0CHAQpQI&tbm=&tbs=tl:1,tlul:1950,tluh:2010

Volcanic activity in the Pacific Ocean

http://www.google.com/search?q=volcanic+history+of+eruptions+in+the+ring+of+fire&hl=en&sa=X&ei=GHiWTKjHI5GqsAPNsvTkCQ&ved=0CHUQpQI&tbs=tl:1,tlul:1950,tluh:2010

Heat Content of the Pacific Ocean

http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/Features/OceanCooling/page4.php

Genetic Analysis of Hatchery vs. Natural Salmon

Comment 17 - Fish

The initial statement regarding the controversy between "natural" and "hatchery" fish was made in a report by Busack and Currens in 1995, wherein they stated, "Interbreeding with hatchery fish might reduce fitness and productivity of a natural population". Mr. Michael Rode of the California Department of Fish and Game at a Hatchery Evaluation meeting on September 19, 2002 at Iron Gate Hatchery disclosed that less than a 2% genetic survey has been taken to date and no genetic differences have been noted between "hatchery" or "natural" Coho Salmon. A 2011 report by the Expert Panel indicated that their genetic analysis indicated the Salmon in Northern California were from Cascadia, Oregon plantings.

It should be noted that the NMFS listing of Coho Salmon in Northern California and Southern Oregon in 1997, (Federal Register: May 6, 1997 (Volume 62, Number 87, 50 CFR Part 227 [Docket No. 950407093-6298-03; I.D. 012595A]) Page 24588-24609) utilized the same data as in the coastal Oregon Coho listing. This listing also distinguishes "natural Coho" from "hatchery Coho" and they did not count "hatchery Coho" even though there is no biological distinction between the two. Citing justification that hatchery reared salmon 'may' display slight 'behavioral differences' upon planting dismisses the fact that returning marked and unmarked hatchery reared salmon known to spawn instream have demonstrated no such scientifically identifiable 'behavioral differences'.

In a 2001 ruling of the ninth District where the listing affecting Northern California and Southern Oregon Salmon is that "naturally spawned" and "hatchery spawned" argument for listing Oregon coastal Coho salmon The NMFS listing decision, contained at 63 Federal Register 42,587, is declared unlawful and set aside as arbitrary and capricious. United States District Judge, Michael R. Hogan stated the NMFS listing decision was arbitrary and capricious and thus unlawful under the Administrative Procedures Act 5 U.S.C. 706. Therefore, the listing affecting Northern California and Southern Oregon is also unlawful and should be set aside as arbitrary and capricious.

Continued hatchery and Reservoir evaluation in Salmonid production

Salmon and steelhead hatcheries have historically had the twin goals of (1) helping to recover and conserve natural spawning populations, and (2) supporting sustainable commercial, recreational, subsistence, and ceremonial fisheries. Most hatcheries in the Pacific Northwest and Alaska have been operating for many decades and have generally been very successful in producing fish for harvest and compensating for declines in wild salmon populations. Hatcheries are critical to maintaining future recreational and commercial fishing in the Pacific Ocean and in meeting Treaty harvest obligations. Like it or not, hatchery populations now comprise a major component of Pacific salmon/steelhead species gene pools. The year (2001) for example, 60-80% of salmon that will be harvested originated in state, federal, and Tribal hatcheries. Given the additional 20-40 million in human population growth predicted for the Pacific Northwest in coming decades, it is almost certain that the downward trend in purely wild salmon populations will continue simply as a condition of mathematical progression. As a practical matter, it is clear that the cyclic variables affecting a purely 'wild' reproduction would never allow maintaining the species under the vastly more consequential circumstances outside of U.S. control (reference 2008 NMFS Sockeye Salmon Return Study). For example, the east coast of the US, Europe, China, Japan, and Korea formerly supported large populations of purely wild salmon. They no longer do so and it is unlikely they will ever do so again (Lackey, 2001). http://www.propertyrightsresearch.org/role o.htm

Not only did today's hatchery salmon originate from the eggs and sperm of naturally reproducing salmon populations, hatchery produced fish have been thriving and returning to Pacific Northwest Rivers in unprecedented numbers. Unfortunately, these same hatchery fish are now being labeled genetically inferior, hunted down and clubbed, and their eggs sold as fish bait. There is a very real danger that present anti-hatchery policies will, if pursued, reduce salmon/steelhead populations to the point that there will be no significant recreational or commercial fishing for decades to come. In addition, the deliberate destruction of these hatchery populations by natural resource management agencies may actually be destroying genetic material needed for the continued health of salmon populations in general. Once genetic material is lost from a species gene pool, it can never be recovered. The populations of some remaining "wild" fish are now so small that their genetic diversity has been reduced to the point that, if not the case presently as there is no current scientifically studied or unmarked identifiable distinction between the two, they may be unable to grow in numbers sufficiently without an infusion of genetic material from hatchery fish.

Although genetic management of naturally spawning fish populations is not possible, inherited traits in hatchery salmon populations can be readily adjusted to suit management goals and objectives. Establishing and maintaining hatchery populations with a prescribed pattern of life history variation similar or identical to the naturally spawning populations with which they may interbreed is an attainable management goal that could ameliorate concerns about detrimental interactions. At the present time, hatchery runs are thriving and must not be destroyed. Hatchery fish that are now being wasted are a resource that should be used proactively in recovery efforts. As one example, surplus adult salmon could be outplanted in barren habitats. This would be unsuccessful in some cases but would yield positive results in others. Even allowing excess salmon quotas to remain instream has been proven effective for many to

Comment 18 - Alternatives

redistribute and spawn both mainstem and within other accessible tributaries. Any success would be highly cost effective because the fish that already exist are going to waste.

Any scientist that can claim that there are "wild salmon" left in California waters is not facing reality. After 116 years of planting salmonids from various sources how can there be any "wild salmon" left. The only "wild salmon" are those hatchery fish that did not return to the hatchery but did spawn in areas prior to the hatcheries.

IN SUMMARY,

Based on evidence presented in this petition Coho Salmon were <u>never indigenous</u> to the Klamath River and the listing of Coho Salmon by California ESA and Federal ESA should be terminated. Concluding that Coho Salmon were not indigenous, there is no provision in the Endangered Species Act to list a non-native species. Based on the Expert Panels Final Report, dated 4-25-11, <u>what is the rationale for continuing to list a species that is considered to be on the verge of extinction</u>. Not only were they not indigenous, scientific

Comment 19 - Fish

evidence is conclusive that planted Coho runs in the Klamath Basin in Northern California have moved North due to historic warming of the Pacific Ocean. This clearly indicates that said listings are in violation of the Federal ESA and are unlawful, arbitrary and capricious.

FINAL Report_Coho Salmon-Steelhead_Klamath Expert Panels_04 25 11

Further, the Department of the Interior and U.S. Fish & Wildlife are in violation of the Federal ESA as their mandates are restricted to freshwater species and their involvement in the Dam Removal issue is out of their jurisdiction. NMFS is in violation of the Federal ESA as there is no provision for listing a non-indigenous species. NMFS is charged with an attempt to blackmail the Karuk Tribal Council. Serious consideration of this de-listing petition is in order prior to any future litigation that may be brought about based on the above scientific information.

References

CH2M Hill. 1985. Klamath River Basin fisheries resource plan. For U.S. Department of the Interior. Kier, William M., Associates. 1991. Long range plan for the Klamath River Basin conservation area fishery restoration program. The Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force. Markle, D., L. Grober-Dunsmoor, B. Hayes, and J. Kelly. 1999. Comparisons of habitats and fish communities between Upper Klamath Lake and lower Klamath reservoirs. Abstract in The Third Klamath Basin Watershed Restoration and Research Conference. March 1999. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1988. Final Rule: Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; 2 ODFW estimates made by applying relative catch per unit of effort to previous population estimates (Fortune 1986). 3 U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. 2001. Biological Assessment for the Klamath Project. Supporting links embedded within the de-listing petition.

Respectfully submitted;

Dr. Richard A. Gierak

Addendum to this petition to de-list Coho Salmon on the basis that they were not indigenous to the Klamath Basin. A total of three pages that are an integral part of the Coho De-listing petition.

The following minutes of the Karuk Tribal Council Meeting of December 27, 2001 were given to us by Gary Lake, Member of the Tribal Council Meeting on that date.

"Council states it may be easier to prove the Coho were never present and also the comment was made that if they were never here then they should not be encouraged to come back."

Sandi Tripp states "NMFS has scientific proof that there were Coho present"

NMFS Position on Coho Salmon

NMFS referral to statements made 36 years after initial plantings is arbitrary, capricious and ludicrous in an attempt to list a species that is non-indigenous to the Klamath River.

The conclusion that Coho Salmon were native to the upper Klamath River system are negated by all previous historical accounts from the 1913 Fish & Game Commission report and the 2002 California Fish & Game Report. There is not one historical document that alludes to the presence of Coho Salmon in California waters prior to 1895 plantings. To quote the passage by Dr. Moyle in 1976, 81 years after initial plantings, is fallacious as he is not an expert on salmonids but is instead a freshwater species expert. Evermann and Clark 1931; stated that "Coho Salmon were extending from Alaska to Central California" some 36 years after initial plantings occurred in the Klamath River. "Lack of historical information on coho salmon in the Klamath River can be attributed, in part, to the lack of proper species identification" (Snyder 1931) and once again this statement is made 36 years after initial plantings. There is no evidence in historical documentation that Coho Salmon were ever native to the Klamath River prior to plantings in 1895 and 1899. This vain attempt by NMFS to convince the Karuk Tribal Council to list a non-indigenous species is unlawful, arbitrary and capricious.

NMFS, in the Karuk Council minutes, attempted to manipulate the Karuk into admitting they were indigenous and were promised that if they capitulated the NMFS presence would disappear.

http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/documents/SAL_SH/SAL_Coho_StatusNorth_2002/SAL_Coho_StatusNorth_2002_D.pdf

Consensus: One to closuress of the bids for cooking a decision was made to have the two new budgers cook at the next two meetings to determine the level of competency for the amount of people that attend the meetings.

Consensus: To adjourn at 8:15 PM.

Respectfully Submitted by. Alvis Johnson, Chairman, Recording Secretary, Sara Spence.

KARTIK TRIBE OF CALIFORNIA Tribal Council Meeting Minutes December 27, 2001 Happy Camp, California

The meeting was called to order at 5.03 PM by Carol Day, Scorctary.

ROLL CALL Present Carol Day, Secretary - Paula McCarthy, Treasurer - Hermanett Albers, Mesaber - Karen Derry, Member - Robert Goodwin, Member - Gary Luke, Member - Absent Alvis Johnson, Chairman - excused Frenk Wood, Member - excused. Onorum is established.

Approval of the Agentia for December 27, 2001. Annuals Alexander, Troy Hockatzy and Connie Reed were added to Open Session.

Minimi: To approve the Agenda for December 27, 2001 with additions. Motion by: Karen Derry. 2nd by: Paula McCarthy. Results: Motion carried.

Approval of the Minutes for November 29, 2001. Various typos were noted and will be corrected.

Minimum To approve the Minutes with corrections. Motion by: Paula McCarthy, 2nd by: Karen Derry. Results: Motion passed. (Labstention Hermanett Albers).

Amanda Alexander. Amanda Alexander. Tonyu Albers and Tanara Alexander were present to report on their recent trip to San Diego for the Native Youth I cadership Conference they attended with Hermanett Albers, Kathy Brower and Jean Martin. They each reported on what they learned and what they enjoyed at the conference. They stated they were happy to attend and appreciated the opportunity.

Counte Reed. Connie was present to discuss staffing in her department. She states she has a staff member that is going on vacation for two weeks and she needs to have someone fill that slot while she is gone. She would like to hise April Spence as a Ful. Time Temporary employee to cover this position. She also states she would like to work with Judy and CIMC to have more Tribal Members trained in this position. She states this has been discussed and approved through the TERO office. Motion: To hire April Spence as a full time temporary employee in the CHS office. Motion by: Karen Derv. 2nd by: Robert Goodwin, Results: Motion curried.

Counie also took the opportunity to thank them for her health and how much better she feels.

Judy Madden. Judy included a written report and reviewed it with than. She updated then on the AVT (Adult Vocational Training) Program. She is also looking into establishing an ROP (Regional Compational Program) for this area. She states the Tribe was awarded the Outside Sales Position through CIMC at the Karuk Building Center and this position is being advertised. She states she will be meeting with CIMC to start two more Tribal Members into training programs, one in Erreka and one in Yreka. She states her review of the Personal Service Contracts resulted in the addition of item 19 which requires payment of TERO tax at 1% on all contracts initiated in the ancestral territory. She requested approved of this addition as the TERO Board has already approved it. Mintion: To approve the addition of item 19 to all Personal Service Contracts. Motion by: Karen Persy. 2nd by: Pauls McCarthy, Results: Metion caused.

Karen also requested that the Council review from number 14 again regarding copy wrights. Judy requested a Special Meeting with the Council to review the TERO Ordinance. She will have Lori get with them after the first of the year to set a date.

Page 8

She included a training report from her recent trip to the CTER Tribal Workforce Protection 2002 and Legal Update Conference in Las Vegas, Nevada, December 5-6, 2001. She also distributed some information regarding Tribal taxation for their review as it was a main point at the conference. Motion: To approve Judy's report. Motion by: Karen Derry, 2nd by: Gary Lake, Results: Motion carried.

April Attebury. April submittee: a written report for their review and approval. She was present to go over the contents of her report with the Council. She states that in late January there will be a training in San Diego that will address Housing issues and a Trust Reform meeting is being held at the same time in San Diego. She states she plans to attend both. She also states she needs to sit down with the Council and develop a plan for what areas they want her to pursue and focus on. John Frank encourages her to attend the Housing training as there are projects coming up within 45 days that will need to be dealt with. She states that she has had trouble getting in contact with David Arwood to discuss the excession across the Bunker Hill mine and it is holding her back, Council states she should go forward and work with Harold and Leaf on this issue Motion: To approved April's report. Motion by: Paula McCarthy, 2nd by: Robert Goodwin. Results: Motion carried.

Sandi Tripp. A written report was included in the packets and Sandi was present to review it with the Council. She addressed questions and concerns the Council members had. Discussion was had regarding Coho salmon and whether or not they were ever present in the main stream and tributaries. Sandi states NMTS has scientific proof that there were Cohopresent and if they can make the river conductive to these lish they can work towards getting them off the Endangered Species List and get rid of the NMFS presence. Council states it may be easier to prove the Coho were never present and also the comment was made that if they were never here then they should not be encouraged to come back. Robert also inquired how the Colio effect Steelhead and Chinook. He is also interested in reading the study that proves the Coho were here. Sandi states she will forward copies of the stoclies to the Council. She states the Tribal Environmental Plan is 50-60% completed and she has plans to have the Crameil members review it and approve it at the next meeting, she states it will detail what they have done and where they expect to go in the future. She is preparing the plan with ecordination from all of the DNR stuff. She states this will only be a preliminary draft that will be updated and revised on a regular basis. Robert suggests in the near future seeing one and five year plans from all department directors so that they have a time line on what the employees hope to see happen and the Council can oversee their progress. She states she is getting involved with EPA to begin the process of a Performance Partnership Grant (PPG) which simplifies the reporting and budgetting tasks on their grants. The GAP and Water Quality programs would be the first two to go into this. It will give them longer funding periods and more efficient reporting. She submitted a contract between KTOC and the Inter-Tribal Fish and Water Commission in the amount of \$180,000 for the hiring of Fishery Biologists and Natural Resources Technicians to perform water related tasks. She states currently they have no Biologists on staff, yet Yurok has thirteen. Having this technical dara and expertise will give them more credibility into issues and involve them more in the studies that go on. This would be a study of the green snages and will be done in cooperation with the Yurok Tribe. Motion: To approve the Contract with the Inter-Triba: Fish and Water Commission in the annum of \$180,000. Motion by: Paula McCarthy, 2nd by: Robert Goodwin, Results: Metion carried. Harvild updated the Council on the Fuel Reduction Projects. He is also working on getting the fire crew together for next year. Currently he has two Tribal Members in Happy Camp and three Tribal Members in Orleans doing brushing work. After the first of the year he has plant to bring on more staff as he will get more funding. Motion: To approve the DNR report. Motion by: Karen Derry, 2nd by: Robert Goodwin, Results: Motion carned.

John Frank. John included a written report for the Council to review. It included revised housing plans for 1958, 2000, 2001 and the five-year plan. The first step is for the Housing Committee to review and approve the plans. Then they must open and close a public hearing to review the plan. The French needs to then approve the plans and then he can forward them to HI fit. He reviewed the changes that were made to the plans, although minor they require revised plans and therefore require revised five year plans be submitted to HUD following the approval process. Karen inquired about the waiting list for housing. Elsa briefed the Council on what the point scraing system is and how you make your way up the list. Karen inquired when they have a low-income family move into housing and then over time they become an "above low income" family with two working parents are they encouraged to leave housing so that other low income families can have the opportunity to move it. John states they encourage them to put sure the family and other low income families can have the opportunity to move it. John states they encourage them to put sure the family programs they have but cannot force them to leave housing. Many are just barely above low-income and if they were forced to pay full tent they would be back where they were when they moved in. A public hearing was opened to review the revised plans. Are there any plans for an Elder's program to assist the Elders in Housing? John Frank was told this was not a legal activity through HUD and should be funded through social services, he is currently arguing that it should be included. What type of heating will the modulars have in them? John states they will have two sources of heat, but since the individuals are buying the homes it is their

Klamath Facilities Removal Final EIS/EIR

Respectfully submitted;

Dr. Richard A. Gierak

Gierak, Dr. Richard A. General Public October 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1021_107-1	Master Response AQU-5 Will Benefit all Salmonids.	No
	Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook.	
	Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty Likelihood of Success.	
	Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA.	
	Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.	
	The comment, as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River.	
GP_EM_1021_107-2	Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA.	No
	Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.	
	The comment, as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River.	
	The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries Service), within the Department of Commerce, has the responsibility and authority to oversee protection of anadromous salmonids under the Endangered Species Act.	
GP_EM_1021_107-3	Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA.	No
	Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.	
	The comment, as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River.	
GP_EM_1021_107-4	Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA.	No
	Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.	
	Other than an anecdotal comment by a member of the Karuk Tribal Council Member, the comment as submitted provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River.	

Gierak, Dr. Richard A. General Public October 21, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

GP_EM_1021_107-5

In 2010, the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (NCRWQCB) issued the "Staff Report for the Proposed Site Specific Dissolved Oxygen Objectives for the Klamath River in California" as Appendix 1 of the final Klamath River Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) (NCRWQCB 2010). The Staff Report proposes recalculated site-specific objectives (SSOs) for dissolved oxygen (DO) that are achievable under natural conditions and are protective of the beneficial uses of the watershed. The Regional Water Board adopted the proposed SSOs for DO into the Basin Plan in March 2010.

The recalculated SSOs for DO are based on the natural DO conditions in the basin as estimated using percent saturation and natural receiving water temperatures. Based on natural conditions, the recalculated SSOs for DO necessarily protect any beneficial uses which naturally are or were present in the basin prior to anthropogenic disruption. The recalculated SSOs for DO are discussed in detail in NCRWQCB (2010) (see Appendix 1) and are summarized in the FINAL EIS/EIR Tables 3.2-4 and 3.2-5 (p. 3.2-9 to 3.2-11).

A comparison of natural conditions in the Klamath River mainstem to salmonid life stage requirements is given in some detail in Section 6.2.5.3 of NCRWQCB (2010). In summary, it shows that the Klamath mainstem, as it travels through California, naturally produces DO of sufficient concentration to adequately protect nonembryo and non-larval life stages throughout the whole year with "no production impairment." Further, this section shows that though mainstem DO under natural conditions does not meet concentrations represented as resulting in "no production impairment" for the protection of embryo and larval stages, it does generally meet USEPA's national DO criteria for the protection of these life stages which allows for "slight production impairment." In addition, under natural conditions and prior to extensive human disturbance, salmonids had access to many more miles of river and numerous large, high quality tributaries which provided habitat and water quality conditions necessary to make the Klamath the second largest salmonid producing river in the State.

GP_EM_1021_107-6

Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.

These water quality improvements will be beneficial to salmonids.

Nο

No

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Gierak, Dr. Richard A. General Public October 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	As noted in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report (Draft EIS/EIR) in Section 3.3.3.1, Aquatic Species, and on p. 3.3-4, Table 3.3-1, historical Chinook salmon runs were considerably greater than 38,000 historically and are nearly all in decline.	
GP_EM_1021_107-7	Master Response AQU-13 Ocean Conditions.	No
	Master Response AQU-24 Chinook Climate Change and Marine Survival.	
	Master Response AQU-18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives.	
GP_EM_1021_107-8	Master Response AQU-13 Ocean Conditions.	No
	Master Response AQU-24 Chinook Climate Change and Marine Survival.	
	Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA.	
	Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.	
	The comment, as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River.	
GP_EM_1021_107-9	The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1531 ct seq. (ESA) defines "species" to include any "distinct population segment of any species of vertebrate fish or wildlife which interbreeds when mature." An ESU, or evolutionarily significant unit, is a Pacific salmon population or group of populations that is substantially reproductively isolated from other conspecific populations and that represents an important component of the evolutionary legacy of the species. The ESU policy (56 FR 58612) for Pacific salmon defines the criteria for identifying a Pacific salmon population as a distinct population segment (DPS), which can be listed under the ESA. The Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (SONCC) coho salmon ESU includes all naturally spawned populations of coho salmon in coastal streams from the Elk River, Oregon, through the Mattole River, California. It also includes three artificial propagation programs: Cole River Hatchery in the Rogue River Basin, Trinity River and Iron Gate Hatcheries in the Klamath-Trinity River Basin. The SONCC coho salmon ESU was listed as threatened in 1997 (62 FR 24588; May 6, 1997), and that status was reaffirmed in 2005 (Good et al. 2005) and 2011 (Ly and Ruddy 2011).	No

Gierak, Dr. Richard A. General Public October 21, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

The following limiting factors are prevalent throughout the range of this ESU and affect most populations. These limiting factors include:

- Altered hydrologic function (timing and volume of water flow)
- Lack of floodplain and channel structure (including both instream structure e.g., large wood and pools, and floodplain structure e.g., off-channel ponds)
- Riparian Forest Conditions (Trees next to the river or stream)
- Water Quality (especially water temperature)
- Altered sediment supply (amount of dirt that gets into streams)
- Fish Passage (barriers from structures such as culverts as well as thermal, flow, and sediment barriers)
- Impaired Estuarine/Mainstem Function (amount and condition of habitat in estuaries, and in mainstem areas of large rivers)
- Disease/Predation/Competition (resulting from invasive species, native species, and hatchery-origin fish)
- Hatchery-related Effects (detrimental genetic and ecological effects)

Master Response AQU-13 Ocean Conditions.

the Klamath River commercial fishery in 1933.

Master Response GEN-18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives.

GP_EM_1021_107-10

As noted in the Draft EIS/EIR in Section 3.3.3.1, Aquatic Species, and on p. 3.3-4, Table 3.3-1, historical Chinook salmon runs were considerably greater than 30,000 to 45,000 historically and are nearly all in decline. Snyder (1931), referred to in this comment as "California Division of Fish & Game 1930 report, fish bulletin #34", notes that Chinook and coho salmon were already too serious decline in the 1920's. This decline was the cause of the closure of

Access to habitat within the Hydroelectric Project reach would benefit coho salmon by: a) extending the range and distribution of the species thereby increasing the coho salmon's reproductive potential; b) increasing genetic diversity in the coho stocks; c) reducing the species vulnerability to the impacts of degradation; and d) increasing the abundance of the coho population (Administrative Law Judge Decision at 86, Ultimate Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law 9: Administrative Law Judge Decision at 36, FOF 7-16) (Administrative Law Judge 2006).

No

Comment Autho	r
Agency/Assoc.	
Submittal Date	

Gierak, Dr. Richard A. General Public October 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Master Response AQU-5 Will Benefit all Salmonids.	
	Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook.	
	Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty Likelihood of Success.	
	Master Response AQU-23 Evaluation of Dam Removal and Restoration and Anadromy (EDRRA) Model.	
GP_EM_1021_107-11	Master Response AQU-13 Ocean Conditions.	No
	Master Response AQU-24 Chinook Climate Change and Marine Survival.	
	Master Response ACU-22 Expert Panel Considered in Entirety.	
GP_EM_1021_107-12	The comment misrepresents information presented in three separate documents. In fact, the 1913 California Fish and Game Commission report and the 2002 California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) report support the conclusion that coho salmon are native to the Klamath Basin.	No
	The quote "Most of the salmon and steelhead eggs were taken at the [Redwood Creek] substation, as there was no run of either kind of Salmon in the Trinity River." attributed to W.H Shebley in 1913, is actually a misquote from p. 46 of a 1895 report of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, prepared by W. de C. Ravenel, Assistant in Charge (U.S. Commission of Fish and Fisgeries 1895). The actual passage on p. 46 of the report is: "Most of the salmon and steelhead eggs were taken at the substation, as there was no run of either kind in the Trinity River, all the fish having been taken at the cannery at the mouth of the Klamath River". In this case the author of the comment omitted text from; and added text to the original narrative.	
	In addition, CDFG 2002, p. 1 states "Snyder (1931) stated that "(s)ilver salmon are said to migrate to the headwaters of the Klamath to spawn. Nothing definite was learned about them from inquiry because most people are unable to distinguish them". It was his opinion that there was little interest in coho salmon in general because Chinook salmon were so much larger and more abundant. The lack of ability to differentiate between various salmonid species was not only a problem in the Klamath Basin, but apparently occurred throughout the State. In the Twenty-Second Biennial Report to the State of California Fish and Game Commission (CDFG) 1913), W. H. Shebley, Superintendent of	

Gierak, Dr. Richard A. General Public October 21, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

Hatcheries, writes "Strange as it may appear, the presence of the silver [coho] salmon in the waters of this State remained unnoticed until Dr. Gilbert, Professor of Zoology at Stanford University, a few seasons ago called attention to them. Heretofore, all the salmon taken in our rivers have been commercially classed as Quinnat [Chinook]". This is a plausible explanation for why there is no evidence in historical documentation of Coho salmon occurring in the Klamath River. In this case the author of the comment mischaracterizes the information presented in CDFG 1913 and CDFG 2002.

AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) or California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

AQU-4 Coho are Native.

GP EM 1021 107-13

The California Finfish and Shellfish Identification Book was developed by the CDFG specifically to serve as a companion guide to the California Fishing Passport program. The Passport program challenges people to fish their way around the State in search of 150 different fish and shellfish species. For each successful catch, participants receive special stamps in their passport to mark their accomplishments. The Identification book was never intended to be a comprehensive or definitive list of all Finfish and Shellfish found in California.

The CDFG does consider coho salmon to be native to the Klamath River based on credible scientific information regarding the native North American range of coho salmon (Evermann and Clark 1931; Shapovalov and Taft 1954; Fry 1973; Moyle 1976; Sandercock 1991).

The Scientific Assessment of Two Dam Removal Alternatives on Coho Salmon and Steelhead Report (aka Coho and Steelhead Expert Panel or Dunne et al. 2011) was developed to evaluate the potential effects of the two alternative management scenarios on coho and steelhead in the Klamath Basin: Conditions with Dams and; Conditions without dams and with Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). While the report briefly discusses hatchery production impacts on the viability and genetic composition of coho salmon, it was not an in-depth look at the genetic composition of natural coho populations in the Klamath River. Further, it was not an in-depth look at the genetic composition of natural coho populations in California waters.

No

Gierak, Dr. Richard A. General Public October 21, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

The comment author provides no evidence to support the argument that coho populations in California water have been identified as having their origin in Cascadia, Oregon other than an inaccurate reference to the Coho and Steelhead Expert Panel Report.

GP_EM_1021_107-14

The 2002 fish kill in the lower Klamath is noted in the EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.3, Diseases and Parasites. In the last week of August and first week of September, 2002, an estimated 33,000 adult salmon and steelhead died in the lower 40 miles of the Klamath River. The fish kill of 2002 in the lower Klamath is unprecedented in magnitude. Based on a review of available literature and historical records, this is the largest known prespawning adult salmonid die-off recorded on the Klamath River and possibly the Pacific Coast (USFWS 2003). The immediate cause of death was massive infection by two common pathogens, Ichthyophthirius multifis (Ich) and Flavobacterium columnare (columnaris) that are widely distributed and generally become lethal to fish under stress, particularly if crowding occurs (NRC 2004, p. 9).

Ich and columnaris occur episodically and under different circumstances than the myxozoan parasites Ceratomyxa shasta (C. shasta) and Parvicapsula minibicornis (P. minibicornis) that chronically affect juvenile salmonids in the Klamath River. The effects of Ich and columnaris are generally not as harmful as the myxozoan parasites (EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.3, p. 3.3-36), although the 2002 fish kill in the lower Klamath provided dramatic evidence of the ability of Ich and columnaris to cause significant salmon mortality.

Subsequent reviews of the 2002 fish kill by CDFG (2004), NRC (2003) and USFWS (2003) determined several factors contributed to the epizootic of Ich and columnaris. An above average number Chinook salmon entered the Klamath River during this period. Klamath River flows in September 2002 were among the lowest recorded in the last half-century (CDFG 2004, p. 36). Low flow can cause crowding of the fish in their holding areas as they await favorable conditions for upstream migration and can be associated with high water temperature and with lower than normal concentrations of dissolved oxygen (NRC 2003, p. 279). Low river discharges apparently did not provide suitable attraction flows for migrating adult salmon resulting in large number of fish congregating in the warm water of the lower Klamath River (USFWS, 2003). Fish passage may have been impeded by low flows, contributing to the crowding of fish (CDFG 2004, p. III). The National Research Council (NRC) did not rule out low flows as a

No

Gierak, Dr. Richard A. General Public October 21, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

contributing factor but hypothesized high water temperatures may have also inhibited the fish from moving upstream (NRC 2003, p. 281-3). Whether inhibited by low flows or high temperatures or both, fish in the lower Klamath stopped migrating upstream resulting in crowded, stressful conditions and possibly longer residence times in a confined reach of the river.

The low flows and river volumes combined with the above average run of salmon, resulted in high fish densities in a relatively short segment of the river that had warm temperatures typical of late summer. The high densities of stressed fish in warm water facilitated the epizootic of the lch and columnaris pathogens causing the deaths of over 33,000 adult salmon and steelhead (CDFG, 2004; USFWS 2003). As noted in the CDFG review, algal toxins were ruled out as a cause of mortality.

"As described in Section 3.8 of the EIS/EIR, flows through the Hydroelectric Reach from Keno Dam downstream to Iron Gate Dam are related to Upper Klamath Lake elevations, flows diverted to and returned from Reclamation's Klamath Project, relatively small storage capacities of the Klamath Hydroelectric Project developments, and the releases out of Iron Gate Dam. Upper Klamath Lake holds 83 percent of the total storage capacity of the reservoirs on the Klamath River (FERC 2007) and approximately 98 percent of active storage which is managed through releases at Link Dam. The associated reservoirs for J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate Dams contain 14 percent of the total storage capacity and only 2 percent of the active storage on the river.

The sole purpose for the Klamath Hydroelectric Project facilities is power generation, and although the operation of these facilities can alter flow patterns (power peaking) with in this reach, the operation of these facilities does not create additional storage of water that could be used to supplement flows in the river downstream. The total amount of active storage available within the four hydroelectric reservoirs is only 11,749 acre-feet and release of this pool would eliminate the ability of these projects to generate hydropower.

The presence of the reservoirs actually reduces the annual volume of water that would otherwise flow downstream because of evaporative losses related to the large surface area created by the impoundments. Removal of the Hydroelectric Project reservoirs will result in a slight increase in flow as the evaporative losses would be reduced. This estimated loss in water associated with evaporation is about 6,153 AF per year (Reclamation 2012d).

Gierak, Dr. Richard A. General Public October 21, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

As described in Section 3.3.4.3 of the EIS, the Proposed Action, which includes implementation of the KBRA, would result in flows more favorable to all life stages of salmonids, and would provide suitable habitat for resident riverine species, anadromous fish and lamprey in hydroelectric reach from the upstream end of J.C. Boyle Reservoir to Iron Gate Dam. In the lower Klamath River below Iron Gate Dam, over the long term, the Proposed Action would alter the hydrograph so that the duration, timing, and magnitude of flows would be more similar to the unregulated conditions under which the native fish community evolved (Hetrick et al. 2009). The Proposed Action would have a beneficial effect on Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for Chinook and Coho Salmon in the long term. The fact that coho and Chinook salmon historically occupied the hydroelectric reach and the lower Klamath is also evidence that restoring flows to mimic historic patterns will be sufficient for maintenance and recovery of fish populations.

The comment, as written, provides no evidence to support the argument that in a dry year the Klamath would revert to marshes and swamps in late summer and fall without regulated flows provided by reservoirs and thus endanger the fall run Chinook. The implied statement that the reservoirs provide substantive storage is factually incorrect.

GP_EM_1021_107-15

Master Response AQU-8 Climate Change, Fisheries, Predator Control, Reintroduction.

GP EM 1021 107-16

The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1531 ct seg. (ESA) defines "species" to include any "distinct population segment of any species of vertebrate fish or wildlife which interbreeds when mature." An ESU, or evolutionarily significant unit, is a Pacific salmon population or group of populations that is substantially reproductively isolated from other conspecific populations and that represents an important component of the evolutionary legacy of the species. The ESU policy (56 FR 58612) for Pacific salmon defines the criteria for identifying a Pacific salmon population as a distinct population segment (DPS), which can be listed under the ESA. The Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (SONCC) coho salmon ESU includes all naturally spawned populations of coho salmon in coastal streams from the Elk River, Oregon, through the Mattole River, California. It also includes three artificial propagation programs: Cole River Hatchery in the Rogue River Basin, Trinity River and Iron Gate Hatcheries in the Klamath-Trinity River Basin. The SONCC coho salmon ESU was listed as threatened in 1997 (62 FR 24588; May 6, 1997), and that status was reaffirmed in 2005 (Good et al. 2005) and 2011 (Ly and Ruddy 2011).

No

No

Gierak, Dr. Richard A. General Public October 21, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

The following limiting factors are prevalent throughout the range of this ESU and affect most populations. These limiting factors include:

- Altered hydrologic function (timing and volume of water flow)
- Lack of floodplain and channel structure (including both instream structure e.g., large wood and pools, and floodplain structure e.g., off-channel ponds)
- Riparian Forest Conditions (Trees next to the river or stream)
- Water Quality (especially water temperature)
- Altered sediment supply (amount of dirt that gets into streams)
- Fish Passage (barriers from structures such as culverts as well as thermal, flow, and sediment barriers)
- Impaired Estuarine/Mainstem Function (amount and condition of habitat in estuaries, and in mainstem areas of large rivers)
- Disease/Predation/Competition (resulting from invasive species, native species, and hatchery-origin fish)
- Hatchery-related Effects (detrimental genetic and ecological effects)

Master Response AQU-13 Ocean Conditions.

Two of the citations provided with the comment lead to Google search page results with links to various other web sites. The third link provided in the comment leads the reader to a NASA web page which describes ocean heating and cooling trends for the entire planet. The article provides no discussion or evidence of a relationship between global ocean warming and population trends for anadromous salmonids native to the Klamath Basin.

Master Response AQU-18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives.

GP_EM_1021_107-17

No

The EIS/EIR acknowledges the effects of hatcheries on wild strains of salmonids. Hatchery salmon may compete with the progeny of naturally spawned fish for food and other limited resources, such as thermal refugia, or can increase disease infection rates through crowding. In addition, some adult fish may stray and spawn with wild fish, which can reduce genetic and phenotypic diversity and reproductive success within the wild population (McLean et al. 2003, Araki et al. 2007, Araki et al. 2009, all as cited in Hamilton et al. 2011) (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3 p. 3.3-62. The vast majority of coho salmon that

Gierak, Dr. Richard A. General Public October 21. 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

spawn in the Klamath Basin are believed to be of hatchery origin, although the percentage varies among years (Ackerman et al. 2006) (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3. p. 3.3-65.

Although portions of the habitat above Iron Gate Dam have been degraded, much of this habitat remains suitable and restoration projects are currently in progress or planned (Administrative Law Judge 2006; FOF 7-7, p 35). Over time, access to habitat above Iron Gate Dam would benefit the coho salmon population by: a) extending the range and distribution of the species thereby increasing the coho salmon's reproductive potential; b) increase genetic diversity in the coho stocks; c) reduce the species vulnerability to the impacts of degradation; and d) increase the abundance of the coho population (Administrative Law Judge 2006; FOF 7-16, p 36).

The Scientific Assessment of Two Dam Removal Alternatives on Coho Salmon and Steelhead Report (aka Coho and Steelhead Expert Panel) was developed to evaluate the potential effects of the two alternative management scenarios on coho and steelhead in the Klamath Basin: Conditions with Dams and; Conditions without dams and with KBRA. While the report briefly discusses hatchery production impacts on the viability and genetic composition of coho salmon, it was not an in-depth look at the genetic composition of natural origin coho in the Klamath River. No mention of the genetic analysis of the coho salmon referred to in the comment is contained in the report.

Master Response AQU-18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives.

GP_EM_1021_107-18

Each alternative includes a plan for the Iron Gate Fish Hatchery (IGH) and analyzes the impacts of the future operations.

No

Master Response AQU-18 - Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery Under Each Alternative provides a detailed description of those plans.

GP EM 1021 107-19

The EIS/EIR acknowledges the effects of hatcheries on wild strains of salmonids. Hatchery salmon may compete with the progeny of naturally spawned fish for food and other limited resources, such as thermal refugia, or can increase disease infection rates through crowding. In addition, some adult fish may stray and spawn with wild fish, which can reduce genetic and phenotypic diversity and reproductive success within the wild population (McLean et al. 2003, Araki et al. 2007, Araki et al. 2009, all as cited in Hamilton et al. 2011) (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3 p. 3.3-62. The vast majority of coho salmon that spawn in

No

Gierak, Dr. Richard A. General Public October 21, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

the Klamath Basin are believed to be of hatchery origin, although the percentage varies among years (Ackerman et al. 2006) (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3. p. 3.3-65.

Although portions of the habitat above Iron Gate Dam have been degraded, much of this habitat remains suitable and restoration projects are currently in progress or planned (Administrative Law Judge 2006; FOF 7-7, p 35). Over time, access to habitat above Iron Gate Dam would benefit the coho salmon population by: a) extending the range and distribution of the species thereby increasing the coho salmon's reproductive potential; b) increase genetic diversity in the coho stocks; c) reduce the species vulnerability to the impacts of degradation; and d) increase the abundance of the coho population (Administrative Law Judge 2006; FOF 7-16, p 36).

Master Response AQU-18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives.

GP_MC_1020_189

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR ---000--YREKA, CALIFORNIA

YREKA, CALIFORNIA THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

DR. RICHARD GIERAK: Dr. Richard Gierak, G-i-e-r-a-k. Comment 1 - NEPA In response to the executive study, I find that the language throughout this document is based on junk science and words such as may, could, should, possibly and a plethora of inconsistencies that dam removal will do anything of value to save salmon. Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal Dam removal is the only option that's really being offered by this report. Dennis and John, the expert panel that was here, they indicated that this is a great experiment and they will do what they can to see what works. That does not sound like a very viable experiment Comment 3 - NEPA to me. As to the Department of the Interior and US Fish and Wildlife Service, they are violating the mandate set down by Congress as to their jurisdiction. They only have jurisdiction over fresh water species. The Department of Commerce has jurisdiction over salt water species. I think this needs to be investigated. Comment 4 - Fish And National Marine Fishery Service is really interesting. In 2001 at the Karuk Tribal Council meeting,

the Karuk Tribal Council stated clearly, Coho salmon was

never native to the Klamath River; why should somebody
bring them back? However, National Fishery Service stated
they had absolute proof.

What they had was a report in 1931, 36 years

after Coho were planted, saying that California had

salmon, Coho salmon, all the way down to Monterey.

Then we also had the statement by Peter Moyle,

who supposedly is National Marine Fishery's number one
biologist today. He made the statement to say the same,

81 years after the initial planting of Coho salmon.

There is not one historical document that states

Coho salmon were indigenous to the Klamath Basin or

Klamath River.

The first mention of Coho in the Klamath was in

1913. And this statement was made by H. W. Shelby, the

superintendent of hatcheries, who wrote there was no show

of any kind of salmon in the river this year, none

whatsoever.

Based on historical evidence the listing of

Copco is arbitrary, capricious and unlawful; and should be
removed as listed species. By removing this species from
the list today, that would remove the entire premise for
removing the Klamath River dams.

So let's pay attention. I don't think the

Chapter 11 - Comments and Respor	1989

National Marine Fishery's data would hold up in a court of

law as being indigenous to the Klamath.

Thank you much.

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Gierak, Dr. Richard A. General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_189-1	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No
	Master Response N/CP-5 Use of "Would" and "Could."	
	The Expert Panel independent assessments speak to the value of the Alternatives to salmon, other anadromous fish, and resident fish. Reports are addressed in the EIS/R Section 3.3.4.3 Effects Determinations, Alternative 2 (and 3), Aquatic Resources Effects, Species Specific Impacts for Coho, steelhead and Chinook salmon respectively.	
GP_MC_1020_189-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1020_189-3	It is not clear what Congressional mandates the comment author is referring to. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) actions in the Klamath Basin are authorized by the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Act, the Federal Power Act, Endangered Species Act (ESA), and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), among others. In regards to ESA-listed anadromous fishes, it is correct that the Service does not have direct ESA responsibilities for most salt water species, but all Federal agencies have a responsibility to "conserve endangered species and threatened species and shall utilize their authorities in furtherance of the purpose of this [ESA] act" source: (ESA: Sec 2(c)1). The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, through the numerous acts and authorities mentioned above, does have responsibilities to restore fish and wildlife populations and the habitats and ecosystems used by those resources, and works with other federal, state, Tribal, county, NGO, and stakeholder organizations to accomplish that. Under the Department of the Interior, the USFWS has Tribal trust responsibilities for a wide variety of fish and wildlife resources. These responsibilities include other, non-ESA listed species, such as salmon, steelhead, and lampreys, as well as the myriad of other fish and wildlife species that use the habitats addressed under our various authorities. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service does have direct ESA responsibility for the listed shortnose and Lost River suckers and bull trout in the Upper Klamath Basin, which are also part of this EIR/EIS process.	No
	Additionally, pursuant to the Klamath River Basin Fishery Resources Restoration Act and the subsequent long-term plan that followed, the Secretary of the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) has been required to formulate, establish, and implement a program to restore and maintain anadromous fish populations in the Klamath Basin. The USFWS is one agency supporting the DOI in fulfilling these requirements. Among other stakeholders, in 1991 Siskiyou County signed the Long Range Plan for the Klamath	

Gierak, Dr. Richard A. General Public October 20. 2011

River Basin Conservation Area Fishery Restoration Program (USDI Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force 1991)which emphasizes the need for fish habitat protection and habitat restoration from a total watershed perspective.

USDI Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force (1991). Long Range Plan for the Klamath River Basin Conservation Area Fishery Restoration Program, Prepared with the assistance of William M. Kier Associates, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Yreka, CA

GP_MC_1020_189-4

Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA.

Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.

Other than an anecdotal comment by a member of the Karuk Tribal Council, the comment as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River. Counter to the claim made by the author of this comment, the native language of the Karuk people includes a name for hookbill or coho salmon, **achvuun**. Adult male coho salmon develop a large hooked kype as they become sexually mature on their spawning migration upriver, hence the reference to hookbill salmon. There is also a well known legend about a raven and hookbill that has been told for generations among the Karuk people. The title of the legend is "How Buzzard Became Bald." Additional information is available at the University of California, Berkeley at:

http://linguistics.berkeley.edu/~karuk/karuk-dictionary.php?lx=&ge=coho&sd=fish&lxGroup-id=126&audio=&index-position=

No

GP EM 1102 371

From: rgierak2[SMTP:RGIERAK2@HUGHES.NET]

Sent: Wednesday, November 02, 2011 6:19:08 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd Subject: EIS/EIR response Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dr. Richard A. Gierak

Bachelors Degrees in Biology & Chemistry, Doctorate in the Healing Arts, Director of Interactive Citizens United, Director of New Frontiers Institute, Inc. Prior Member of FERC and FPAT (Fish passage advisory team report) and HET (Hatchery evaluation team) Prior Vice President of Greenhorn Action Grange, Prior California State Grange Spokesman for the Water Committee, Prior National Whip of the Property Rights Congress of America, Representative of the Grange States of California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho regarding EFH regulations. Presently science consultant to Siskiyou County Water Users Association.

5814 Highway 96

Yreka, CA. 96097

530 475-3212

Nov. 2, 2012

Response to Executive Study of the EIS/EIR Public Draft;

Impacts from decommissioning of hydroelectric dams: a life cycle perspective

I find that the following impacts of dam removal have not been adequately considered as part of the EIS/EIR document. Considering the size of the four dams being considered for decommissioning this aspect must be included of the assessment for removal. Without a scientific analysis based on this information I find that the EIS/EIR is not in compliance with a formal scientific analysis. The following is an abstract from the Hydropower Reform Coalition and cannot be ignored in light of the information presented herein.

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from hydroelectric dams are often portrayed as nonexistent by the hydropower industry and have been largely ignored in global comparisons of different sources of electricity. However, the life cycle assessment (LCA) of any hydroelectric plant shows that GHG emissions occur at different phases of the power plant's life. This work examines the role of decommissioning hydroelectric dams in greenhouse gas emissions. Accumulated sediments in reservoirs contain noticeable levels of carbon, which may be released to the atmosphere upon decommissioning of the dam. The rate of sediment accumulation and the sediment volume for six of the ten largest United States hydroelectric power plants is surveyed. The amount of sediments and the respective carbon content at the moment of dam decommissioning (100 years after construction) was estimated. The released carbon

is partitioned into CO2 and CH4 emissions and converted toCO2 equivalent emissions using the global warming potential (GWP) method. The global warming effect (GWE) due to dam decommissioning is normalized to the total electricity produced over the lifetime of each power plant. The estimated GWE of the power plants range from 128-380 g of CO2eq./kWh when 11% of the total available sediment organic carbon (SOC) is mineralized and between 35 and 104 g of CO2eq./kWh when 3% of the total SOC is mineralized. Though these values are below emission factors for coal power plants (890 g of CO2eq./kWh), the amount of greenhouse gases emitted by the sediments upon dam decommissioning is a notable amount that should not be ignored and must be taken into account when considering construction and relicensing of hydroelectric dams

http://www.hydroreform.org/node/3980

The Following Aspects of Removing the Dam have not been thoroughly evaluated

Commentla - Cultural Resources

I do not believe that the following aspects of dam removal have been properly evaluated and without answers to these questions the EIS/EIR is not in compliance with NEPA or CEQA and is to be considered invalid without proper evaluation of proposed actions. All of the following questions must be answered prior to any final decision on removal of the hydroelectric dams on the Klamath River. There are 89 questions regarding this proposal and each must be answered by the use of all means possible.

- 1. Are there ways to preserve the historic value of the dam in the event of dam removal (e.g., monuments, museum displays, information kiosks, partial removal)?
- 2. Will the State Historic Preservation Office require that a historical inventory be completed for the site prior to the dam's removal?
- 3. Are there resources available to complete the historical inventory, if required (e.g., agency personnel, grants, in-kind services, volunteer assistance)?
- 4. Does the State Historic Preservation Office consider the dam removal to affect the site's historical value? If so, what do they and the affected stakeholders (e.g., local historical society, riparian landowners) recommend to mitigate these impacts?
- 5. Are there resources available to honor the historical significance of the dam, in the event of dam removal (e.g., grants, in-kind services, volunteer assistance)? Comment 2 Other/General
- 6. How does the community feel about a free flowing river (e.g., pride, indifference)? Is there a general consensus about this sentiment or are there multiple opinions?
- 7. What impact will dam removal have on the community's sense of heritage? Is there a general consensus about this sentiment or are there multiple opinions?

 Comment 1b Cultural Resources

Do froe flowing cognetts of the river have historic value? Does this extend to the currently impounded

- 8. Do free-flowing segments of the river have historic value? Does this extend to the currently impounded section? If so, does the community feel strongly about this historic value?
- 9. What is the current level of support for dam removal? Is there a general consensus about this sentiment or are there multiple opinions?
- 10. Do any local/regional/national politicians/ officials support dam removal?

Comment 20 - General/ Other

Comment 20 - continued	
11. Does anybody else support dam removal (e.g., government agencies, prominent businesspeople, celebrities, or civic or conservation groups)?	
12. How powerful are the supporters (politically, economically,	
13. What people or groups will benefit from the dam removal (e.g., individuals, communities, businesses, and interest organizations)? How many people will benefit? How will they benefit (e.g., economically, quality of life)?	
14. Will the primary beneficiaries be public or private entities? Comment 3a - Economics	
15. What new recreational opportunities will the restored river offer? How many people will be likely to benefit, both directly (e.g., recreation) and indirectly (e.g., tourism industry)? Comment 4a - Recreation	
16. Will there be public access to the restored river? Will the primary beneficiaries be public or private entities? Comment 5 - Water Quality	
17. Are there other benefits to the community of a restored river (e.g., improved water quality)?	
18. How many people will visit and use the restored river for purposes other than recreation (e.g., researchers)?	
19. How many people will be affected by the loss of the impoundment, both directly (e.g., loss of impoundment marina) and indirectly (e.g., loss of flat-water boating opportunity)?	
20. Are there other lakes or impoundments nearby that could make up for this loss? Comment 4b - Recreation	
21. Do the economic benefits of a restored river outweigh the cost of removing the dam? Comment 3b - Economics	
21. Do the economic benefits of a restored river outweigh the cost of removing the dam? Comment 3b - Economics 22. What aesthetic qualities will be revealed by dam removal (e.g., riffles, waterfalls, rock formations)? Comment 6 Aesthetic	
22. What aesthetic qualities will be revealed by dam removal (e.g., riffles, waterfalls, rock formations)? Comment 6	
22. What aesthetic qualities will be revealed by dam removal (e.g., riffles, waterfalls, rock formations)? Comment 6 Aesthetic 23. How will dam removal impact waterfront property? Will adjacent landowners gain "new" land? Will property values increase or decrease (short-term and long-term)? 24. How has the public consideration of dam removal affected property values around the impoundment, if at all?	
22. What aesthetic qualities will be revealed by dam removal (e.g., riffles, waterfalls, rock formations)? Comment 6 Aesthetic 23. How will dam removal impact waterfront property? Will adjacent landowners gain "new" land? Will property values increase or decrease (short-term and long-term)? 24. How has the public consideration of dam removal affected property values around the impoundment,	
22. What aesthetic qualities will be revealed by dam removal (e.g., riffles, waterfalls, rock formations)? Comment 6 Aesthetic 23. How will dam removal impact waterfront property? Will adjacent landowners gain "new" land? Will property values increase or decrease (short-term and long-term)? 24. How has the public consideration of dam removal affected property values around the impoundment, if at all? Comment 7 - Real Estate 25. Could dam removal be part of a larger effort to revitalize the riverfront? To provide economic development opportunities?	
22. What aesthetic qualities will be revealed by dam removal (e.g., riffles, waterfalls, rock formations)? Comment 6 Aesthetic 23. How will dam removal impact waterfront property? Will adjacent landowners gain "new" land? Will property values increase or decrease (short-term and long-term)? 24. How has the public consideration of dam removal affected property values around the impoundment, if at all? Comment 7 - Real Estate 25. Could dam removal be part of a larger effort to revitalize the riverfront? To provide economic development opportunities? Comment 8 - Land Use	
22. What aesthetic qualities will be revealed by dam removal (e.g., riffles, waterfalls, rock formations)? 23. How will dam removal impact waterfront property? Will adjacent landowners gain "new" land? Will property values increase or decrease (short-term and long-term)? 24. How has the public consideration of dam removal affected property values around the impoundment, if at all? Comment 7 - Rea1 Estate 25. Could dam removal be part of a larger effort to revitalize the riverfront? To provide economic development opportunities? Comment 8 - Land Use 26. Will removal of the dam affect water rights? Comment 9 - Water Rights	
22. What aesthetic qualities will be revealed by dam removal (e.g., riffles, waterfalls, rock formations)? 23. How will dam removal impact waterfront property? Will adjacent landowners gain "new" land? Will property values increase or decrease (short-term and long-term)? 24. How has the public consideration of dam removal affected property values around the impoundment, if at all? Comment 7 - Real Estate 25. Could dam removal be part of a larger effort to revitalize the riverfront? To provide economic development opportunities? Comment 8 - Land Use 26. Will removal of the dam affect water rights? Comment 9 - Water Rights 27. Will dam removal affect tribal treaty obligations (e.g., tribal fishing rights)? Comment 10 - ITAs 28. Can any services provided by the dam that have readily identifiable market value (e.g., hydropower,	
22. What aesthetic qualities will be revealed by dam removal (e.g., riffles, waterfalls, rock formations)? 23. How will dam removal impact waterfront property? Will adjacent landowners gain "new" land? Will property values increase or decrease (short-term and long-term)? 24. How has the public consideration of dam removal affected property values around the impoundment, if at all? Comment 7 - Real Estate 25. Could dam removal be part of a larger effort to revitalize the riverfront? To provide economic development opportunities? Comment 8 - Land Use 26. Will removal of the dam affect water rights? Comment 9 - Water Rights 27. Will dam removal affect tribal treaty obligations (e.g., tribal fishing rights)? Comment 10 - ITAs 28. Can any services provided by the dam that have readily identifiable market value (e.g., hydropower, flood control, water supply) be provided through an economical and environmentally superior alternative? 29. Could any "lifeline" services that are identified above (e.g., water supply, fire protection, flood control)	

Comment 6b -Aesthetics

Comment 21 - General/Other

- 31. Can any services that do not have readily identifiable market value (e.g., aesthetic preferences) be satisfied by alternate means (e.g., nearby dam or lake) or by new or different services or benefits provided by a restored river ecosystem (e.g., restored waterfalls, riffles and associated wildlife)?
- 32. How many resources (e.g., local/state/ federal funds and studies) have already been invested in improving water quality, fish and sediment transport, and other functions of the river?
- 33. How much more improvement will be gained by removing the dam?

Comment 22 - General/Other

34. Does the dam and impoundment affect groundwater levels in the area? Will legal wells that currently access groundwater in these affected areas be impacted by the dam's removal? What will be required to mitigate these (e.g., cost, equipment)?

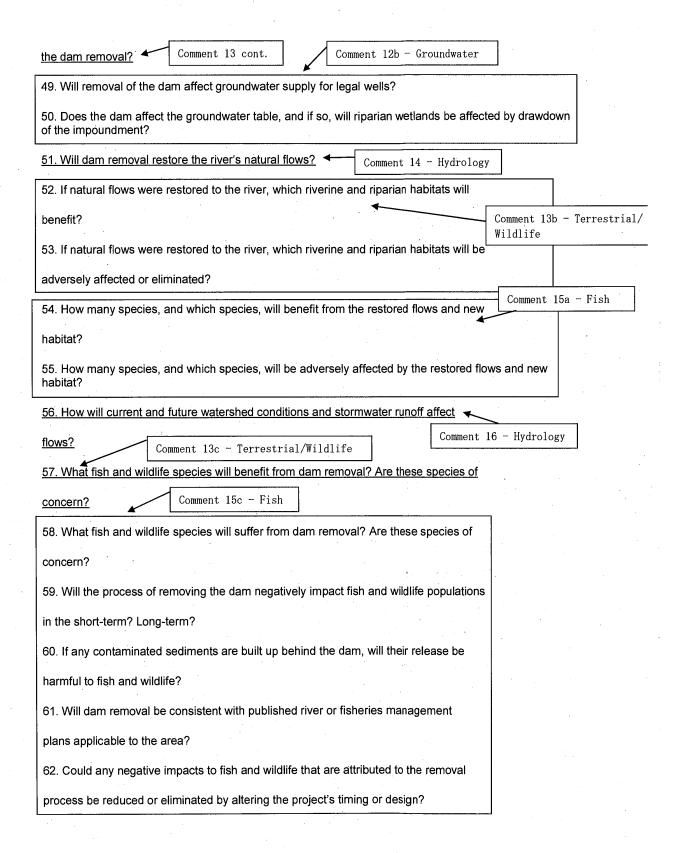
Comment 12a - Groundwater

- 35. How much riverine habitat is likely to be restored? And what type?
- 36. How much riparian and upland habitat is likely to be restored? And what type?
- 37. How many species and which species will benefit from the restored habitat?
- 38. Will dam removal open up and/or restore critical riverine and riparian habitat for species of concern?
- 39. Will restoration of previously submerged lands provide beneficial habitat for species

of concern?

Comment 13a -Terrestrial/Wildlife

- 40. How abundant is riverine habitat in the watershed?
- 41. Does currently available riverine habitat provide suitable flows for sustaining habitat for riverine species?
- 42. Will there be specific zoning restrictions in the riparian habitat to restrict further development/encroachment?
- 43 What type, quality, and how much wetland habitat is likely to be lost?
- 44. What type, quality, and how much wetland habitat is likely to be restored?
- 45. How much and what quality of impoundment habitat is likely to be lost?
- 46. What species will suffer from loss of either wetland or impoundment habitats?
- 47. Will loss of the impoundment or wetlands eliminate beneficial habitat for species of concern?
- 48. Is there other suitable habitat in the watershed for lake-like species affected by



Comment 15c cont.

63. Will dam removal result in an increased survival rate for species of concern by allowing these species to reach appropriate spawning, rearing, and foraging habitat? 64. Will dam removal restore access to any species' historic range? 65. Will removing the dam encourage the spread of undesirable species? Could measures be taken (e.g., building another smaller barrier) to prevent the spread of undesirable species? 66. Will removing the dam allow contaminated or diseased fish to move into sections of the river not currently contaminated? 67. Will the physical deconstruction of the dam have a negative impact on the movement of fish and other aquatic species (e.g., mussels)? Can the removal process be timed to avoid negative impacts or will temporary fish passage be necessary? Comment 17a - Sediment Transport 68. Will dam removal release sediment from the impoundment and deliver sediment to areas downstream? Do these downstream areas need the sediment? 69. Could a change in grade cause a headcut that will destabilize the upstream reach? If deemed harmful, could this headcut be prevented by grade controls downstream and/or upstream of the current dam site? Comment 18 - Sediment Toxicity 70. What will be the short- and long-term impacts of the dispersal of sediment following dam removal on downstream water quality and habitat? If negative, could these impacts be reduced or eliminated? 71. If the sediments contain harmful contaminants, what impact will their release have on water quality, fish and wildlife species, and public health? Can the contaminated sediments be removed from the impoundment or stabilized in place? 72. Are the contaminant levels in the impoundment sediments greater than levels in sediments below the dam? 73. How has the channel changed downstream of the dam? Does it have the capacity to convey sediment flows if the dam is removed? Comment 17b - Sediment Transport 74. What positive impacts will dam removal have on water quality, including impacts on temperature, turbidity, alkalinity, dissolved oxygen, pH, and nutrient loads?

Vol. III, 11.9-839 - December 2012

Comment 19 - Water Quality

Comment 19 cont. 75. What negative short-term and long-term impacts will dam removal have on water quality (e.g., turbidity, supersaturation)? 76. What measures could be taken to lessen the short-term or long-term negative impacts of dam removal on water quality? 77. What impacts will improved water quality have on any species of concern? Comment 15d - Fish 78. How much riparian habitat both upstream and downstream will be restored through dam removal? Is this suitable habitat for species of concern? 79. How much riparian habitat both upstream and downstream will be lost through dam removal? Is this currently habitat for species of concern? Are there actions that can be taken to avoid loss of this habitat? 80. Is there similar habitat nearby that provides enough suitable habitat for species that will suffer from removal of the dam? 81. Will the process of dam removal have a short-term impact on any upstream or downstream riparian habitat? What can be done to reduce these impacts? To what extent and over what timeframe will this riparian area be able to be restored following dam removal? Comment 13d - Terrestrial, 82. How much and what type of wetlands will be restored if the dam is removed? Wildlife 83. How many and what type of species will benefit from these restored wetlands? Are any of these species of concern? 84. How much and what type of wetlands will be lost if the dam is removed? 85. What species will suffer from these lost wetlands? Are any of these species of concern? 86. Do the wetlands created by dam removal (if any), or other nearby wetlands, provide suitable habitat for the species that will suffer from the loss of wetlands due to dam removal? 87. Will any benefits gained by dam removal be diminished because of the presence of Comment 23 - General/ other dams in the basin? Other

88. How significant will the quality and quantity of restored habitat be in the broader

picture of the basin or ecosystem?

89. Are any other upstream or downstream dams potential candidates for removal or installation of fish passage devices in the short and long term?

Comment 11b - Alternatives

Respectfully submitted;

Dr. Richard A. Gierak

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Gierak, Dr. Richard A. General Public November 02, 2011

fComment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1102_371-1	Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) 3.13, Cultural and Historic Resources, addresses possible mitigation measures for the dams and associated facilities. Additional surveys will occur. Documentation to the National Park Service's Program for Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record/Historic American Landscape will be done prior to removal of the dams. Public outreach and education will also be completed. Specific measures will be developed through the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) consultation process for any adverse effects to these historic properties based on the selected alternative (Mitigation Measure CHR-1). The NHPA consultation process will include interested parties, such as historic preservation groups and individuals concerned with historic era properties.	Yes
	The historic value of the river flows is addressed in the riverscape concept, although identified as prehistoric/ ethnohistoric, presented in EIS/EIR Section 3.13, Cultural and Historic Resources. Under Mitigation Measure CHR-3, consultations will continue to identify cultural landscapes within the appropriate area of potential effects, based on the selected alternative. Potential historic-era cultural landscapes were added to this mitigation measure along with consultations with parties interested in historic-era properties. The community was provided opportunities to comment throughout the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) process.	
GP_EM_1102_371-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_EM_1102_371-3	Section 3.15 of the Draft EIS/EIR analyzes the regional economic effects of the project alternatives. Effects would occur in varying regions and to various sectors of the regional economy, but generally includes counties in the Klamath Basin. Some commercial fishing effects would occur outside of the basin. Section 3.15 identities the economic regions for each potential effect. Different groups, including individuals, households, businesses, and tribes would be affected. Some effects would occur within the public sector. Section 3.15 discusses each potential effect, including the industry and economic sectors affected, and quantifies increases in jobs, labor income, and output.	No
	The Draft EIS/EIR discloses environmental effects associated with the affected region and is not required to provide a benefit-cost analysis. 40 CFR Sect. 1502.23 states that if a benefit-cost analysis relevant to the choice among environmentally different alternatives is being considered for the Proposed Action, it shall be	

Comment	Author
Agency/As	ssoc.
Submittal	Date

Gierak, Dr. Richard A. General Public November 02, 2011

fComment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	incorporated by reference or appended to the statement as an aid in evaluating the environmental consequences. A benefit-cost analysis was undertaken and is summarized in the Secretarial Determination Overview Report. Additional details on the benefit-cost analysis can be found in the Economics and Tribal Summary Technical report prepared by the Bureau of Reclamation (available on Klamathrestoration.gov).	
GP_EM_1102_371-4	Master Response REC-2 Recreational Use at Restored River.	No
	Master Response RE-6 Chanel Flows Following Dam Removal.	
	There are no estimates of the number of people who will visit and use the restored river for purposes other than recreation.	
	Section 3.15.4.2 page 3.15-57 describes the estimated annual reduction of visitors to the reservoirs following dam removal.	
	Table 3.20-4 Comparison of Subject Reservoirs with Lakes and Reservoirs in the Region describes the various lakes and reservoirs in the area and how their size and level of development compare with the project reservoirs.	
GP_EM_1102_371-5	Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA)/ Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) Improvements.	No
	Yes, there are many benefits from a restored river. They are discussed throughout the EIS/EIR, along with the potential risks and negative impacts of all the alternatives.	
GP_EM_1102_371-6	Response 6a:	No
	Section 3.19 provides an evaluation of impacts on aesthetics/ scenic resources from dam removal. It is not possible to know what features such as riffles, waterfalls, and rock formations will be revealed following dam removal; however, using overlays of historic river channels, we can estimate the extent of the Klamath River following dam removals.	
	Response 6b:	
	A benefit cost analysis has been prepared as part of the Secretarial Determination process that includes consideration of intrinsic (i.e., non-use) value and non-quantifiable tribal effects. Details on the benefit-cost analysis can be found in the Economics	

Comment Author Agency/Assoc. Submittal Date	Gierak, Dr. Richard A. General Public November 02, 2011	
fComment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	and Tribal Summary Technical report prepared by the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation 2012c; available on Klamathrestoration.gov). Additionally, Section 3.20 (Recreation) of the EIS/EIR provides an analysis of regional recreational opportunities including campgrounds, fishing, lakes, rivers, and whitewater boating (see pages 3.20-5 – 3.20-8; tables 3.20-1 – 3.20-4). Finally, the EIS/EIR acknowledges that the impact on scenic resources would be a significant impact occurring in both the short and long terms, until vegetation has become established. In the long term, the restored river, which is the natural state of the surrounding environment, would satisfy the "market value" with respect to the aesthetics or scenic resources of the area. The EIS/EIR addresses this impact in Sections 3.15 (Socioeconomics) and 3.20 (Recreation).	
GP_EM_1102_371-7	If the dams are removed the adjacent private property owners would no longer have waterfront property and would not gain any additional land.	No
	Master Response RE-2 Changes in Property Values.	
GP_EM_1102_371-8	A plan to revitalize the river front from an economic development standpoint is outside the scope of this EIS/EIR. The KHSA outlines expectations for management of the PacifiCorp lands underneath the reservoirs and within the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) project boundary.	No
	Master Response RE-6A and E: Disposition of Parcel B Lands.	
GP_EM_1102_371-9	Master Response WSWR-7 Effects to Water Rights/Water Supply from Dam Removal as Described in KHSA.	No
GP_EM_1102_371-10	The Tribes' fishing rights will not be affected by the dam removal. The Klamath Tribes is the only tribe in the Klamath Basin with a congressionally ratified treaty. Treaty rights are certain rights that were reserved by Indian tribes when they signed treaties with the United States Government. By signing treaties, tribes traded vast	No

amounts of their land and resources in exchange for reserved areas of land (Indian reservations) and things like protection, health care, education, sovereignty and religious freedom, protection of hunting and fishing rights, and sometimes some monies as well. Because Article Six of the United States Constitution declares treaties to be the supreme law of the land, treaties are just as valid today as they were the day they were signed, and treaty rights are still legally binding as well.

The dams do not provide marketable value for water supply, fire

protection, or flood control. The hydropower can be replaced. The

No

GP_EM_1102_371-11

Comment	Author
Agency/As	ssoc.
Submittal	Date

Gierak, Dr. Richard A. General Public November 02, 2011

fComment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	economic and ecological impacts are described in the EIS/EIR. No other dams are candidates for removal under this project.	
GP_EM_1102_371-12	Section 3.7.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR, under the heading entitled "Local Groundwater Conditions," describes the existing data that illustrates the conditions near the reservoirs. This section identified the known wells near each of the reservoirs and the potential link between well screen elevations and water bearing zones.	No
	Master Response GRO-1: Groundwater Use.	
	Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.5.4.3, describes the impacts of the Proposed Action on wetlands. Under the Proposed Action, there would be unavoidable impacts on wetland habitat at the J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate Reservoirs. However, much of these unavoidable impacts would be temporary, as wetlands would be expected to become reestablished in some areas along the new river channel with adequate hydrology, soils, and vegetation. With implementation of the Reservoir Area Management Plan (Bureau of Reclamation [Reclamation] 2011), restoration of some wetlands would occur and permanent wetland loss at the reservoirs would be reduced. As indicated in Section 3.5, Terrestrial Resources, impacts on wetlands under the Proposed Action would still be less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measure TER-5. This measure would require a Section 404 Permit and a Compensatory Wetland Mitigation Plan to be developed and implemented in accordance with the requirements of the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the Oregon Department of State Lands (DSL) in compliance with the Oregon Removal-Fill Law.	
GP_EM_1102_371-13	Riverine habitat that would be restored following dam removal can be estimated based on the length of the existing reservoirs as follows: 3.6 miles at J.C. Boyle Reservoir, 4.5 miles at Copco Reservoir, 0.3 mile at Copco 2 Reservoir, and 6.8 miles at Iron Gate Reservoir. Riverine habitats would not be adversely affected by restoring a more natural flow regime to the river.	Yes
	As stated in Section 3.5, restoration of wetland/riparian habitat would occur on a total of 272 acres following reservoir drawdown: 52 acres at J.C. Boyle Reservoir, 170 acres at Copco 1 Reservoir, and 50 acres at Iron Gate Reservoir. Upland vegetation restoration would occur on a total of approximately 1,602 acres following reservoir drawdown: 195 acres at J.C. Boyle Reservoir, 632 acres at Copco 1 Reservoir, and 775 acres at Iron Gate Reservoir.	
	Riparian habitat is important for many species, and riparian habitat can provide important corridors for wildlife movement for large	

Gierak, Dr. Richard A. General Public November 02, 2011

fComment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

mammals such as deer and small species such as amphibians and reptiles, including the western pond turtle, a species of concern in both Oregon and California. Many species of birds, such as the willow flycatcher (a California endangered species), would also benefit. Riparian habitats would not be adversely affected by restoring a more natural flow regime to the river.

The Klamath River and its tributaries provide up to 420 miles of riverine habitat in the watershed. Klamath River flows are regulated and diverted by dam operations which has altered riverine habitat for salmonids and other aquatic species, as described in Section 3.3, Aquatic Resources. Restoration of river flows would benefit riparian habitat that is supported by a natural riverine system. See Section 3.3, Aquatic Resources for a detailed discussion of the benefits (and impacts) on fish and other aquatic species from dam removal.

Types of wetland habitat currently present at the reservoirs include: Palustrine emergent wetland, Palustrine scrub-shrub wetland, Palustrine forested wetland, and Palustrine aquatic bed. Based on seedbank studies, there is a high degree of viability and variability of wetland species seed in the reservoir deposit, even after many years or even decades under water. This suggests wetland areas would re-vegetate naturally and relatively quickly following reservoir removal. See new Table 3.5-5 for figures on acreage of historical, existing, and to-be-restored wetlands under the Proposed Action.

Following reservoir drawdown and prior to restoration activities, additional fencing would be constructed at the reservoir sites to keep livestock out and protect restoration areas. These areas include "Parcel B lands", which are lands currently owned by PacifiCorp that would be transferred to the States for public interest purposes such as fish and wildlife habitat restoration and enhancement, public education and public recreational access. Any land use restrictions would be determined at the time of transfer.

PacifiCorp estimated that decommissioning and removal of the Four Facilities would result in the loss of a total of about 2,404 reservoir acres (FERC 2007). Section 3.5 of the Draft EIS/EIR provides an evaluation of the loss of the open water/reservoir ecosystem on birds and other wildlife. Based on the evaluation, while unavoidable impacts on wildlife, particularly waterfowl and other waterbirds, from the permanent loss of reservoir habitat would occur under the Proposed Action, these impacts would be less than significant. Some species would be able to utilize newly created riparian and wetland habitat, while others would utilize

Gierak, Dr. Richard A. General Public November 02, 2011

fComment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

other aquatic habitat in the Klamath Basin, most notably the large wetland complexes of the Upper and Lower Klamath and Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuges (NWR).

The loss of aquatic habitat at reservoirs would reduce habitat for western pond turtle. However, turtles would utilize future restored riverine habitat at the former reservoir areas as they do currently along the J.C. Boyle Peaking Reach, Iron Gate-Shasta River reach, and other areas. There are at least five known bald eagle nests near Copco and J.C. Boyle Reservoirs, and additional nest locations are located between these two areas and upstream. Bald eagles primarily use the Lower Klamath NWR for preying on waterfowl, so it is expected that the effects on bald eagles due to loss of reservoir habitat would be minor. It is expected that they would utilize riverine habitat or other aquatic habitat outside the project area for foraging.

Master Response TERR-4 Terrestrial Resource Mitigation.

GP_EM_1102_371-14

Figures 3.6-7 through 3.6-11 show changes to the river flows at various points down the river associated with the Proposed Action. Removal of the Four Facilities would result in minor changes to flow patterns to restore a more natural hydrograph.

GP_EM_1102_371-15 Response 15a:

No

No

See Section 3.3.4.3 in Chapter 3.4 - Aquatic Resources and Section 3.5.4.3 in Chapter 3.5 – Terrestrial Resources. For all species analyzed, when the short-term deleterious effects occurring during reservoir drawdown in 2020 are weighed against the long-term benefits to the Klamath River, the systemic restoration espoused in the Proposed Action improves biological productivity and the quality of waters, streams, wetlands, estuaries, and lakes (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-136). See also reply to GP_EM_1102_371 –15c (below) which address individual species in more detail.

Response 15c:

See Section 3.3.4.3 in Chapter 3.4 - Aquatic Resources and Section 3.5.4.3 in Chapter 3.5 – Terrestrial Resources. California State and Federal Species of Concern known to occur in the project area are documented in Table 3.5-4, Special Status Species Known to Occur in the Project Area. Impacts to Special Status Species are discussed in Chapter 3.5 – Terrestrial Resources.

Gierak, Dr. Richard A. General Public November 02, 2011

fComment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

For all species analyzed, when the short-term deleterious effects occurring during reservoir drawdown in 2020 are weighed against the long-term benefits to the Klamath River, the systemic restoration espoused in the Proposed Action improves biological productivity and the quality of waters, streams, wetlands, estuaries, and lakes (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-136).

Construction activity and project implementation could result in direct mortality or injury to special-status amphibian and reptile species including western toad, western pond turtle, California mountain kingsnake, and common kingsnake (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.5.4.3, p. 3.5-46). Protection measures to reduce possible impacts are discussed in Section 3.5.4.3, p. 3.5-46. Impacts on special-status amphibian and reptile species during construction are expected to be less than significant (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.5.4.3, Section 3.5-48). Construction activity and project implementation could result in direct mortality or injury to special-status birds. Protection and mitigation measures to reduce possible impacts are described in Section 3.5.4.3 p. 3.5-46 – 52. Incorporation of these elements into the Proposed Action and implementation of Mitigation Measures TER-2 and TER-3 would avoid or reduce impacts on birds during construction. Therefore, impacts on birds, including special-status bird species, during construction are expected to be less than significant (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.5.4.3, p. 3.5-52).

Introduced resident species dependent on reservoir habitat would be adversely affected from the upstream end of J.C. Boyle Reservoir to Iron Gate Dam by drawdown of reservoirs. Because these species were introduced and they occur in other nearby water bodies, their loss would not be considered significant from a biological perspective, and would benefit native species. (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-130).

To help determine if the Proposed Action will advance restoration of the salmonid fisheries of the Klamath Basin, a Chinook Salmon Expert Panel was convened to attempt to answer specific questions that had been formulated by the project stakeholders to assist with assessing the effects of the Proposed Action compared with existing conditions (Goodman et al. 2011). The Panel concluded that the Proposed Action appears to be a major step forward in conserving target fish populations in the Klamath Basin. The Panel predicted that, based on the information provided to them, it was possible that the Proposed Action would provide a substantial increase in the abundance of naturally spawned Klamath River Chinook salmon above that expected under existing conditions in the reach between Iron Gate Dam and Keno Dam. While the Panel agreed that there was also evidence for dramatic

Gierak, Dr. Richard A. General Public November 02, 2011

fComment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

increases in abundance associated with the Proposed Action upstream of Keno Dam, they cautioned that achieving substantial gains in Chinook salmon abundance and distribution in the Klamath Basin is contingent upon successfully resolving key factors (discussed in this report in detail) that will continue to affect population, such as water quality, disease, and instream flows (Draft EIS/EIR, Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-94). While noting uncertainties based on existing data, the panel concluded that the prospects for the Proposed Action to provide a substantial positive effect for spring Chinook salmon is more remote than for fall-run Chinook salmon (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.5.4.3, p. 3.3-101).

A Coho Salmon and Steelhead Expert Panel was convened and charged with answering specific questions that had been formulated by the project stakeholders to assist with assessing the effects of the Proposed Action on coho salmon and steelhead (Dunne et al. 2011). While noting the constraints of the Panel to arrive at conclusions within a short time period and without adequate quantitative or synthesized information, the conclusion of the Panel was that the Proposed Action would result in a modest increase in the coho salmon population compared with existing conditions. The Panel indicated that a relatively modest increase in coho population would result from dam removal (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 105).

The conclusion of the Coho and Steelhead Expert Panel was that the Proposed Action would result in increased spatial distribution and abundance of steelhead. This assessment is based on the observations that steelhead would be able to access a substantial extent of new habitat, steelhead are relatively tolerant to warmer water (compared to coho salmon), they are similar to other species (resident redband/rainbow trout) that are currently thriving in upstream habitats, and that while steelhead are currently at lower abundances than historical values, they are not yet rare (Draft EIS/EIR, Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-112).

Based on reduction in abundance within reservoirs, the effect of the Proposed Action would be significant for Lost River and shortnose sucker populations in the short term. Based on small numbers of individuals affected after mitigation, and on anticipated legislation allowing take, the effect of the Proposed Action would be less-than-significant for Lost River and shortnose sucker populations in the short term after mitigation. Based on improved habitat quality, the effect of the Proposed Action would be beneficial for Lost River and shortnose sucker populations in the long term. (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-126).

A Resident Fish Expert Panel (Panel) was convened to compare

Gierak, Dr. Richard A. General Public November 02, 2011

fComment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

the potential effects of the Proposed Action and existing conditions on resident fish, including redband trout (Buchanan et al. 2011a). The Panel concluded that the habitat improvements associated with KBRA implementation, including water quality and quantity and riparian corridor improvements and protection, are anticipated to increase trout productivity in headwater and lower tributary areas of the Upper Klamath Lake Basin. The Panel predicted that following the Proposed Action, the abundance of redband trout in the free-flowing reach between Keno Dam and Iron Gate Dam could increase significantly. In addition, they expect the existing trout and colonizing anadromous steelhead to co-exist, as they do in other watersheds, although there may be shifts in abundance related to competition for space and food. (Draft EIS/EIR, Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-127).

Based on substantial reduction in the abundance of multiple year classes in the short term and the slow recovery time of freshwater mussels, the effect of the Proposed Action would be significant for mussels in the short term. Implementation of Mitigation Measure AR-7 (see Section 3.3.4.4) could be implemented to reduce the short- and long-term impacts of the Proposed Action on freshwater mussels. With implementation of mitigation measures there would still be impacts to a portion of the freshwater mussel population, and there could still be a substantial reduction in the abundance of at least one year class. Based on substantial reduction in year classes, the Proposed Action would have a significant effect on freshwater mussels after mitigation in the short term. Dam removal would increase connectivity between Upper Klamath Basin and the Hydroelectric Reach and would create additional riverine habitat within the Hydroelectric Reach. Based on increased habitat availability and habitat quality in the long term, the effect of the Proposed Action would be beneficial for mussels (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-132-133).

See Sections 3.3.4.3 and 3.5.4.3 for discussions of other fish and wildlife populations that may be affected by the Proposed Action.

Sediment Contamination: See Section 3.21.4.3 Effects
Determinations in Chapter 3.21 – Toxic/Hazardous Materials;
Section 3.2.3.8.2 Sediment Contaminants, 3.2.4.1.7 Inorganic and
Organic Contaminants, 3.2.4.2.2.4 Inorganic and Organic
Contaminants, Section 3.2.4.3.1.7 Inorganic and Organic
Contaminants, Section 3.2.4.3.2.7 Inorganic and Organic
Contaminants in Chapter 3.2 – Water Quality; Section 3.3.4.3
Effects Determinations in Chapter 3.3 – Aquatic Resources;
Section 3.5.4.3 Effects Determinations in Chapter 3.5 – Terrestrial
Resources.

Gierak, Dr. Richard A. General Public November 02, 2011

fComment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

There has been extensive physical and chemical testing of the sediment. Two separate studies have collected over 80 drill cores from reservoir sediments in two separate studies. These have been extensively tested for engineering properties and chemical composition. Section 3.2.4 of the EIS describes the water quality impacts associated with Dam Removal. In particular, p. 3.2-121 to 3.2-125 summarizes some of the major results of the chemical testing performed for the study and p. 3.2-149 to 3.2-161 summarizes all the water quality impacts considered in the EIS and the level of significance of these impacts. Appendix C details the water quality impacts of dam removal and Section C.7 contains a detailed contaminant assessment. CDM published a report titled "Screening-Level Evaluation of Contaminants in Sediments from Three Reservoirs and the Estuary of the Klamath River, 2009-2011" regarding the potential for adverse ecological or human health effects from chemical contamination in Klamath Reservoir sediments. It is available at:

http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies.

The report concluded that the Klamath Reservoir sediments can be considered relatively clean, with no chemicals present at levels that would preclude their release into downstream or marine environments (CDM 2011b).

Management Plan Consistency: The report of the USDI Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force is applicable to the project area. Dam removal is consistent with this plan. Excerpts appear below:

Long Range Plan (USDI Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force (1991): POLICIES FOR WATER AND POWER PROJECTS Objective 2.E. Protect salmon and steelhead habitat from harmful effects of water and power projects in the Klamath Basin.

- 2.E.1. Support the evaluation of existing large water storage projects in the basin to determine their effect on limiting factors for anadromous fish production, including the following:
- Reevaluate (from the 1966 study) the currently available spawning and rearing habitat located above Iron Gate Dam, where needed.
- Monitor water quality, including water temperatures, above, within, and below the Copco and Iron Gate Reservoirs, for a 5-year period to determine the effects of water storage and power plant operations on downstream habitat conditions.
- c. Evaluate the instream flow needs, using state-of-the-art

Gierak, Dr. Richard A. General Public November 02, 2011

fComment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

methods, of each salmon and steelhead run and life stage affected by flows released from Iron Gate Dam.

- d. Examine the impact of Lake Shastina on Shasta River's water quality problems.
- 2.E.2. Identify and implement methods to rectify habitat problems identified in #1 above, including the following:
- a. Access above Iron Gate and Copco Dams to the Upper Klamath Basin.

Alternative Configuration: The primary function of the Proposed Action is to improve fish and wildlife habitat and water quality. For this reason, the Proposed Action deconstruction schedule was crafted with careful attention to the timing necessary to limit the impact of sediment release on aquatic resources and water quality. The timing in the Proposed Action is designed to limit the effects on water quality to one single large increase in suspended sediment and one single reduced dissolved oxygen event occurring within the winter and early spring of 2020. By limiting the duration of elevated suspended sediment and reduced dissolved oxygen, the Proposed Action avoids multiple years of effects to aquatic species and minimizes impacts to the sensitive juvenile rearing and smolt life stages of migratory fish. In addition to this built-in avoidance and minimization measure, the Proposed Action includes several required best management practices for the deconstruction activities including erosion and stormwater management, dust abatement, and hazardous spill prevention and response measures. To further address the alteration of rivers and streams and the effects of returning some of the natural processes to the Klamath River system, mitigation measures are being considered including AR 1: Protection of Mainstem Spawning, AR2: Protection of Outmigrating Juveniles, AR3: Fall Pulse Flows, AR-4: Hatchery Management, and AR-5 Pacific Lamprey Capture and Relocation. (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-136)

Species of Concern Survival Rate: For all species analyzed, when the short-term deleterious effects occurring during reservoir drawdown in 2020 are weighed against the long-term benefits to the Klamath River, the systemic restoration espoused in the Proposed Action improves biological productivity and the quality of waters, streams, wetlands, estuaries, and lakes (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-136). Habitat access depends in part on the species in question. Regarding habitat in the Project reach, while the exact miles of habitat for use by anadromous fish within is unknown, 58 miles is a reasonable estimate based on the

Gierak, Dr. Richard A. General Public November 02, 2011

fComment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

evidence contained in the record (Administrative Law Judge 2006). Additionally, the Klamath dams are also blocking at least 420 miles of potential river habitat for salmonids (Hamilton et al. 2011, EIS/EIR Chapter 1). Based on increased habitat availability and improved habitat quality, the effect of the Proposed Action would be beneficial for fall-run and spring-run Chinook salmon in the long term (Draft EIS/EIR, Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-100, 106). Based on increased habitat availability and improved habitat quality, the effect of the Proposed Action would be beneficial for the coho salmon from the Upper Klamath River, Mid-Klamath River, Lower Klamath River, Shasta River, Scott River, and Salmon River population units in the long term (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3-112).

Undesirable Species Spread: Under the Proposed Action, there would be potential for invasive plant species to quickly re-colonize exposed reservoir bottoms and other disturbed soil areas and outcomplete native plants. In addition, invasive plant seeds could be transported to downstream areas following removal of the dams, particularly those plants that disperse by water (Nilsson et al 2010, Merritt & Wohl 2002, Meritt et al. 2010, Merritt & Wohl 2002). A Reservoir Area Management Plan (Reclamation 2011) would be implemented for restoration of native plants and habitat communities at the reservoirs. In addition, the Habitat Restoration Plan would be implemented for restoration of native habitats at upland areas disturbed by construction, including disposal sites. access and haul roads, and equipment staging areas. Other specific elements of construction include measures to prevent the introduction of invasive plant species. All construction vehicles and equipment would be cleaned with compressed water or air within a designated containment area to remove pathogens, invasive plant seeds, or plant parts and dispose of them in an appropriate disposal facility. Implementation of the Reservoir Area Management Plan and the Habitat Restoration Plan would include long-term maintenance and monitoring to control invasive species. See Mitigation Measure TER-1 in Section 3.5.4.4 (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.5.4.3, p. 3.5-58).

Disease Contamination: Facilitating the movement of anadromous fish presents a relatively low risk of introducing pathogens to resident fish above Iron Gate Dam (Administrative Law Judge 2006, EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-128).

Species Movement: The primary function of the Proposed Action is to improve fish and wildlife habitat and water quality. For this reason, the Proposed Action deconstruction schedule was crafted with careful attention to the timing necessary to limit the impact of sediment release on aquatic resources and water quality. The

Gierak, Dr. Richard A. General Public November 02, 2011

fComment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

timing in the Proposed Action is designed to limit the effects on water quality to one single large increase in suspended sediment and one single reduced dissolved oxygen event occurring within the winter and early spring of 2020. By limiting the duration of elevated suspended sediment and reduced dissolved oxygen, the Proposed Action avoids multiple years of effects to aquatic species and minimizes impacts to the sensitive juvenile rearing and smolt life stages of migratory fish. In addition to this built-in avoidance and minimization measure, the Proposed Action includes several required best management practices for the deconstruction activities including erosion and stormwater management, dust abatement, and hazardous spill prevention and response measures. To further address the alteration of rivers and streams and the effects of returning some of the natural processes to the Klamath River system, mitigation measures are being considered including AR 1: Protection of Mainstem Spawning, AR2: Protection of Outmigrating Juveniles, AR3: Fall Pulse Flows, AR-4: Hatchery Management, and AR-5 Pacific Lamprey Capture and Relocation. (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-136). There are no plans to provide temporary fish passage during drawdown.

Although there are short term impacts to mussels, dam removal would increase connectivity between Upper Klamath Basin and the Hydroelectric Reach and would create additional riverine habitat within the Hydroelectric Reach. Based on increased habitat availability and habitat quality in the long term, the effect of the Proposed Action would be beneficial for mussels (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-132-133).

Response15d:

Riparian habitat occurs along the river and reservoir shorelines in some areas and consists of deciduous, shrub, and grassland vegetation. Riparian habitat is considered separately from riverine, aquatic or wetland habitats. Riparian habitat occupies only 1.1 percent of the study area which includes included the Klamath River from the Link River Dam to the Shasta River and the area within 0.25 mile of all PacifiCorp facilities, reservoirs, and river reaches. (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.5.3.1, p. 3.5-5). Conditions in riparian habitats are described in EIS/EIR Section 3.5.3, p. 3.5-13-24. Special status species that may use riparian habitats are identified in Table 3.5-4 (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.5.3, p. 3.5-23-36).

Effects of the Proposed Action and alternatives on riparian habitats are described in Section 3.5.4.3. While there is potential for some riparian habitat loss during construction, there would be gains in riparian habitat at the reservoirs following dam removal

Gierak, Dr. Richard A. General Public November 02, 2011

fComment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

and restoration. In addition, localized disturbance of riparian habitat downstream due to sedimentation is expected to be short term, with colonization of riparian plant seedlings and subsequent re-vegetation of riparian areas within three years following implementation of the Proposed Action. Therefore, impacts on wildlife using riparian habitat would not be significant (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.5.4.3, p. 3.5-53). Riparian habitat at reservoirs would increase with restoration following drawdown. PacifiCorp estimated that decommissioning and removal of the Four Facilities would add about 184 acres of riparian vegetation (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.5.4.3, p. 3.5-55).

Below Iron Gate Dam, if the sediment is allowed to move downstream naturally, it is likely that some sedimentation would occur in deep pools or channel margins downstream during lowflow periods and cover wetland/riparian with a veneer of fine material (Reclamation 2012d). This short term wetland/riparian habitat alteration would be localized and would not be substantial. Additionally, this sediment would be flushed out during subsequent high flow events (see Section 3.11 Geology, Soils and Geologic Hazards). Sedimentation has the potential to create new surfaces for riparian plants to colonize, and result in beneficial effects on riparian habitat (Shafroth et al. 2002). Effects on existing riparian habitat from sedimentation would be short term in nature, as riparian vegetation would quickly be re-established through colonization by seedlings of willows, cottonwoods, and other riparian species. This colonization occurs following disturbance during peak flows that creates substrate for seedlings, followed by declining spring and summer flows that occur during seed dispersal. Under this natural process, new riparian vegetation would become established within 3-5 years after disturbance (Riparian Habitat Joint Venture 2009). Based on this assessment, no permanent loss of riparian habitat is anticipated to occur in any river reaches (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.5.4.3, p. 3.5-56).

Master Response AQU-25 Habitat Upstream of Iron Gate Dam.

For all species analyzed, when the short-term deleterious effects occurring during reservoir drawdown in 2020 are weighed against the long-term benefits to the Klamath River, the systemic restoration espoused in the Proposed Action improves biological productivity and the quality of waters, streams, wetlands, estuaries, and lakes (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-136).

Available Habitat: Introduced resident fish that depend on reservoir habitat associated with the dams would be adversely affected by removal of the dams. Because these species were introduced and they occur in other nearby water bodies, their loss

Comment Author

Gierak, Dr. Richard A.

Agency/Assoc. Submittal Date	General Public November 02, 2011	
fComment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	would not be considered significant from a biological perspective, and would benefit native species (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-130).	
GP_EM_1102_371-16	Modeling of future conditions did not include substantial changes in the No Action/No Project condition because the changes would be speculative. The Lead Agencies did consider climate change scenarios; however, an examination of climate change found that the potential changes are not certain. No one scenario seemed more likely, and scenarios predicted changes that were inconsistent. Therefore, they were not incorporated into the No Action/No Project Alternative hydrology but rather analyzed separately in the hydrology report (Reclamation 2012d).	No
GP_EM_1102_371-17	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish. Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat.	No
	For the Secretarial Determination process, detailed sediment transport modeling was conducted to analyze erosion in the reservoirs, the potential for headcuts, and downstream depositional patterns during and following dam removal. Results indicate that there will be incision through the reservoir deposits but the reservoirs are not expected to erode beyond pre-dam elevations. Thus, the upstream reach would not be destabilized. Minor amounts of deposition are expected in the lower Klamath River from Iron Gate Dam to approximately Cottonwood Creek. Additional details are available in Reclamation (2012d).	
	It is typical for river beds to become armored downstream of dams, due to the cessation of sediment supply from the upper watershed once the dams are constructed. The Klamath River has responded in a similar fashion since construction of the Hydroelectric Project dams (FERC 2004). Based upon the sediment transport modeling performed for the Secretarial Determination process, the Klamath River has the capacity to convey the anticipated sediment flows following reservoir drawdown and dam removal (Reclamation 2012d).	
GP_EM_1102_371-18	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish.	No
	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	
	Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	
	Overall, dam removal is anticipated to improve water quality in the Hydroelectric Reach and the Klamath River downstream of Iron	

Gate Dam. As described in the Draft EIS/EIR Section 2 and

Gierak, Dr. Richard A. General Public November 02, 2011

fComment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

Section 3.2.5 Mitigation Measures (p. 3.2-147), the timing of reservoir drawdown under the Proposed Action was optimally developed to minimize short-term environmental effects (i.e., high suspended sediments, low dissolved oxygen) and balance anticipated impacts across multiple aquatic species. Short-term construction-related water quality impacts (i.e., increased suspended sediments and inorganic and organic contaminants from hazardous materials associated with construction equipment) will be reduced to less-than-significant levels through implementation of deconstruction and/or construction-related Best Management Practices (BMPs). These BMPs are described in Appendix B of the Draft EIS/EIR.

Master Response WQ-51 Short-term and Long-Term Water Quality Impacts from Dam Removal.

GP EM 1102 371-19

Question #1: What positive impacts will dam removal have on water quality, including impacts on temperature, turbidity, alkalinity, dissolved oxygen, pH, and nutrient loads?

Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.

Question #2: What negative short-term and long-term impacts will dam removal have on water quality (e.g., turbidity, supersaturation)?

Master Response WQ-51 Short-term and Long-Term Water Quality Impacts from Dam Removal.

While alkalinity is an important aspect of water chemistry, particularly since it characterizes the buffering capacity of water against rapid pH changes, a full and independent analysis of the role of alkalinity in Klamath River water quality was not deemed necessary for the Draft EIS/EIR. Instead, alkalinity is indirectly incorporated into the water quality analyses through consideration of pH. As stated in Appendix Section C.5.2, p. C-47, "Because the Klamath River is a weakly buffered system (i.e., has typically low alkalinity

Question #3: What measures could be taken to lessen the shortterm or long-term negative impacts of dam removal on water quality?

Overall, dam removal is anticipated to improve water quality in the Hydroelectric Reach and the Klamath River downstream of Iron Gate Dam. As described in the Draft EIS/EIR Section 2 and Section 3.2.5 Mitigation Measures (p. 3.2-147), the timing of

No

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Gierak, Dr. Richard A. General Public November 02, 2011

tComment	Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

No

reservoir drawdown under the Proposed Action was optimally developed to minimize short-term environmental effects (i.e., high suspended sediments, low dissolved oxygen) and balance anticipated impacts across multiple aquatic species. Short-term construction-related water quality impacts (i.e., increased suspended sediments and inorganic and organic contaminants from hazardous materials associated with construction equipment) will be reduced to less-than-significant levels through implementation of deconstruction and/or construction-related Best Management Practices (BMPs). These BMPs are described in Appendix B of the Draft EIS/EIR.

Question #4: What impacts will improved water quality have on any species of concern?

Master Response AQU-25 Habitat Upstream of Iron Gate.

Sensitive aquatic species will benefit from improved water quality primarily due to improvements in water temperature. For example see:

Master Response AQU-14 Expert Panel Resident Fish.

Master Response AQU-16 Benefits to Coho.

Master Response AQU-21 NRC Dam Removal Help Coho.

Master Response AQU-31 Thermal Lag and Diel Temperatures.

Overall, dam removal and associated KBRA actions will accelerate water quality improvements (WQST 2011) and TMDL water quality benefits to anadromous fish (Dunne et al. 2011).

Master Response WQ-23 Dam Removal Water Quality Effects on Terrestrial Species.

Fishery habitat benefits and impacts are addressed in Section 3.3.

	Terrestrial Species.	
GP_EM_1102_371-20	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_EM_1102_371-21	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_EM_1102_371-22	The improvements are addressed in the water quality and fisheries sections of the EIS/EIR.	No
GP_EM_1102_371-23	The analysis of Alternatives 2, 3, and 5 included hydrologic, water quality, and fisheries analyses that included the dams that would remain in place.	No

GP EM 1102 371-24

DR. Richard Giera K Duplicate of GP_MC_1020_189

GP LT 1128 943

In response to the Executive study I find that the language throughout this document are based on junk science and words such as may, could should, possibly and a plethora of inconsistencies that dam removal will do anything of value for Salmon returns. It is a travesty of lies and junk science with only one outcome..... Dam removal.

Demission of finel

Demission has stated that "this is an experiment and we have to
try to see its works". I must say that when you consider the mandates of the Department of the Interior your involvement in the removal of Dams for the hopeful return of Coho Salmon is unlawful and should be the DOIX

John Hamilton I must also state that the involvement of U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, under the Department of the Interior, is also in violation of your Congressional mandates as Coho Salmon are a saltwater species under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce.

As to Mark Stopher I find that the California ESA is in violation of the Federal ESA by listing Coho Salmon as endangered in the Klamath as there is not one single document alluding to Coho Salmon being native to the Klamath River. The recent expert panel report indicated that the Coho Salmon are from Cascadia, Oregon. In addition several delisting petitions were filed with California Fish & Game and no response was ever received from them. NMFS- Dee bar

The first mention of Coho in the Klamath was when they were planted in 1895 from various sources. In 1913 W. H. Shebley, Superintendent of Hatcheries, writes "There was no run of either kind of Salmon in the River."

Based on historical evidence the listing of Coho Salmon is arbitrary, capricious and unlawful and should be removed as a listed species. This would cancel the removal of Klamath River Dams as the prime purpose for dam removal is the unlawful listing of Coho Salmon.

isan

MMFS stated to the Karak Intal Conce in 2001 they lead absolute proof Colourers inlymon to the Island Denne Their proof consisted of several field burkayists and 36 years often Colophinay & Peter Magle statement & years often glading. On the Karak count meeting they stated when we have they they stated to have been meeting they stated to have been made they have they stated to have been made they have they stated they should be the stated to have been made they have the stated to have they have they have they should be the stated to have they have they have they have they have they have the stated to have they have they have they have they have they have the stated to have the

The Food of the first that I had been been a confident to the first to the food of the first that the food of the

a de la fermada de la desarrol de pois conseque el mandidade de sel de la fermada de l

the collection of the time at evidence the lighting of the entropy to earliest to a surrouse to a surface the action of the entropy of the en

Executive EIS/EIR Public Draft Resonse



Copco 2 Dam



Copco 1 Dam



Iron Gate Dam

Prepared By Dr. Richard Gierak Oct 20, 2011 Dr. Richard A. Gierak

Bachelors Degrees in Biology & Chemistry, Doctorate in the Healing Arts, Director of Interactive Citizens United, Director of New Frontiers Institute, Inc. Prior Member of FERC and FPAT (Fish passage advisory team report) and HET (Hatchery evaluation team) Prior Vice President of Greenhorn Action Grange, Prior California State Grange Spokesman for the Water Committee, Prior National Whip of the Property Rights Congress of America, Representative of the Grange States of California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho regarding EFH regulations. Presently science consultant to Sisklyou County Water Users Association.

5814 Highway 96 Yreka, CA. 96097 530 475-3212 October 20, 2012

Response to Executive Study of the EIS/EIR Public Draft;

Duplicate of GP_EM_1021_107

KHSA Dam Removal

The entire proposal for removing four hydroelectric dams on the Klamath River is to recover Coho Salmon populations. Reality, and historical documents clearly indicate that Coho were never native to the Klamath Basin and the present listing by California ESA and Federal NMFS are unlawful, arbitrary and capricious as there is no provision in the Federal ESA to list non-indigenous species. Secretary Ken Salazar is in violation of the Federal ESA as the Department of the Interior is responsible only for freshwater species of fish and it is the Department of Commerce that is responsible for saltwater species.

Water Quality Benefits

Comment 2 - Water Quality

Water Quality will not improve under alternatives 2 & 3 as historic evidence clearly delineates that reservoirs in place allow detritus to settle out and water quality is improved with each reservoir in place. Least desirable water originates at the shallow Klamath lakes and Keno reservoir and California EPA Water Board confirms that water quality continues to improve as it flows downstream when reservoirs allow detritus to settle out. Historically in 1913, before dams, the total number of salmonids counted by California Fish & Game Commission was 38,000. Five years after the dam was in place that number rose to over 60,000. This was possibly as a result of the reservoir allowing detritus to settle out and water quality was improved enticing more salmonids to spawn in the Klamath. During the exploration phase of discovering the Klamath Basin the troops were faced with water that was not potable and even their pack animals refused to drink from the River. The native tribes named the river Klamath River which translated means Stinky River. No one wishes to return to this historical position. Late summer/fall water temperatures are improved by the deep reservoirs and reducing the impact of high summer temperatures.

Algae toxins were evaluated by the CDC in 2009 and were found to be non-toxic with exception to those who may be seriously breathing impaired. There has never been an incident of an individual becoming ill from swimming, diving, dredging, skiing or playing in any of the reservoirs on the Klamath River.

Comment 3 - Algae

Comment 4 - Water Quality

Water Quality Summation;

I find that California F&G, EPA water Board, NMFS and USF&W service present unscientific evidence in their statements that dam removal will increase water quality based on their own historical reports.

Quote from 2009 Water Quality Klamath TMDL scoping comment responses -

"The Regional Water Board can not establish life cycle-based water quality objectives for the mainstem Klamath River because the DO concentrations associated with salmonid life cycle requirements can not be met even under natural conditions-

Salmonid Benefits

Only reservoirs provide slightly cooler water benefiting migration of both adult and juvenile salmonids.

Comment 5 - Sediment Toxicity

Dam removal will release thousands of tons of toxic sediment that will destroy salmonid spawning beds for years to come.

Access to salmonid in the Upper Basin has historically been refuted as accounts indicate that any salmonids that reached the area of the present Copco 1 dam they were non-viable for spawning and were diseased and useless for human consumption. As to reaches above Copco there were reefs that exceeded the height that salmonids could successfully navigate.

According to California Fish & Game in a 2003 report it is clearly stated that the only way to control the water flow for salmon runs are the dams that are in place. Historically the Klamath River, in a dry year, would revert to marshes and swamps. This condition would destroy the Fall Run of Salmon without the reservoirs storage to supply the necessary water flow for the Salmonids to reach their spawning grounds.

Salmonid Benefits Summation;

To cite NMFS data in 1950 the total number of salmonids landed in the Pacific Northwest was 149,000 metric tons with 80% caught in Alaskan waters. Since the building of dams and hatcheries in 2007 the total number of salmonids landed in the Pacific Northwest was 403,000 metric tons with 97% caught in Alaskan waters due to the increased rise in temperature of the Pacific Ocean. There is little doubt that dams and hatcheries have been a positive effect on commercial salmonid production in the Pacific Northwest. In a 1993 Report by NMFS in their Oceanic report stated that the El Nino of 1983-1985 devastated the Coho Salmon population off the coast of California. Dr. John Palmisano was a Marine mammal biologist for NMFS in Juneau, Alaska, taught fisheries and biology at U of Washington. Also an environmental scientist for a consulting firm in Bellevue, WA. In 1997: he wrote. "Coastal waters from Mexico all the way to Alaska have gradually warmed since the climate shift of the 1970s and the subsequent, periodic affects of El Nino." "It is estimated that 40 - 80 percent of estuarine habitat along the Pacific Northwest has been diminished or destroyed". "It is clearly not the perceived mismanagement of inland streams and rivers that has caused the recent degradation of the Salmonid population".

There is no doubt that removal of dams on the Klamath River will force the river to revert to its original historical condition which will decimate any future runs of salmonids based on data from California Fish & Game, NMFS, NOAA, NASA and the Expert Panel analysis of 2010.

FINAL Report Coho Salmon-Steelhead Klamath Expert Panels 04 25 11

Vol. III, 11.9-863 - December 2012

Comment 6 - Fish

Comment 7 - Hydropower

Renewable Energy Power Supply:

According to USGS "Hydropower is the most important and widely-used renewable source of energy." Not only does the above apply, but, to attempt to use coal or natural gasses will increase the production CO2 in our atmosphere. To attempt to utilize wind or solar the costs would increase from 300 to 400 percent. At this time these dams supply over 70,000 individuals in Southern Oregon and Northern California and removal will burden these individuals with increased costs for electricity.

Regional Economic impacts:

Loss of power generation will negatively affect disproportionally resource based economies in an already struggling economy.

Sediment impacts;

Significant and deleterious effects on the aquatic environment and the spawning beds of salmonids would occur with dam removal.

Comment 8 -

Sediment Toxicity

Historic Distribution in the upper Klamath Basin

Access to salmonid in the Upper Basin has historically been refuted as accounts indicate that any salmonids that reached the area of the present Copco 1 dam they were non-viable for spawning and were diseased and useless for human consumption. As to reaches above Copco there were reefs that exceeded the height that salmonids could successfully navigate.

Comment 9 - Envr. Justice

KBRA Effects;

The KBRA will not produce adequate social and economic benefits from

implementation of dam removal.

Comment 10 - General/Other

Loss of Reservoir environment:

Dam removal will not only affect property values but will increase wildfire as the reservoirs will not be available to fire helicopters for filling their water buckets in addition to removing the aesthetic and recreational value to the County which is significant.

Flood Risk;

In 1960 the California The State Water Rights Board has granted a water rights permit on the Klamath River to the California Oregon Power Company for its proposed Iron Gate Dam. "The move was hailed by local citizens as a boon to the county. The dam will serve for both power and flood control, thus lessening flood danger in the Klamath area".

Comment 11 - Hydrology

SUMMATION:

Based on scientific data and historical evidence the proposed removal of four hydroelectric dams on the Klamath River will result in the following effects:

- 1. Loss of property values
- 2. Increased forest fire danger
- 3. Devastation to Agriculture and jobs
- 4. Increased inundating floods to residents downriver.
- 5. Loss of revenue to the County by loss of recreational attributes of dams.
- 6. Loss of Fall Run of Salmon in the Klamath Basin.
- 7. Loss of salmonid spawning grounds due to released toxic sediments.

- 8. Pandering to eco-terrorists without any scientific data to support their position.
- 9. Loss of the planets most renewable energy source to 70,000 residents.
- 10. Increased pollution of our atmosphere by oil based power production.
- 11. Violation of the Federal Endangered Species Act by California ESA, NMFS and the Department of the Interior.
- 12. Government open disrespect to the WILL OF THE VOTERS of Siskiyou County wherein at the November 2010 election the voters clearly voted 79% to retain the dams for all of the above reasons cited.

Respectfully submitted;

Dr. Richard A. Gierak

Comment AuthorGierak, Dr. Richard A.Agency/Assoc.General PublicSubmittal DateNovember 28, 2011

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP_EM_1021_ 107 & GP_MC_1120_189. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) alongside GP_EM_1021_107 & GP_MC_1120_189. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP_EM_1021_ 107 & GP_MC_1120_189 are listed below.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1128_943-1	Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) or California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).	No
	Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.	
	'Other than an anecdotal comment by a member of the Karuk Tribal Council, the comment as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River. Counter to the claim made by the author of this comment, the native language of the Karuk people includes a name for hookbill or coho salmon, achvuun . Adult male coho salmon develop a large hooked kype as they become sexually mature on their spawning migration upriver, hence the reference to hookbill salmon. There is also a well known legend about a raven and hookbill that has been told for generations among the Karuk people. The title of the legend is "How Buzzard Became Bald." Additional information is available at the University of California, Berkeley at: http://linguistics.berkeley.edu/~karuk/karuk-dictionary.php?lx=≥=coho&sd=fish&lxGroup-id=126&audio=&index-position=	
GP_LT_1128_943-2	Concern #1: "Water Quality will not improve under alternatives 2 and 3 as historic evidence clearly delineates that reservoirs in place allow detritus to settle out and water quality is improved with each reservoir in place. Least desirable water originates at the shallow Klamath lakes and Keno Impoundment/Lake Ewauna and California Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Water Board confirms that water quality continues to improve as it flows downstream when reservoirs allow detritus to settle out." Master Response WQ-16 Upper Klamath Basin Historically Productive but Land Use Exacerbates Problem. Master Response WQ-4B Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements. Along with KBRA and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) implementation, dam removal will improve water quality in the Klamath River and support numerous designated beneficial uses.	No

Gierak, Dr. Richard A. General Public November 28, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

Master Response WQ-27 Nutrient retention with dams, nutrient release without dams, and periphyton.

Concern #2: "Historically in 1913, before dams, the total number of salmonids counted by California Fish & Game Commission was 38,000. Five years after the dam was in place that number rose to over 60,000. This was possibly the result of the reservoir allowing detritus to settle out and water quality was improved enticing more salmonids to spawn in the Klamath."

As noted in the Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.1, Aquatic Species, and on p. 3.3-4, Table 3.3-1, historical Chinook salmon runs were considerably greater than 30,000 to 45,000 historically and are now nearly all in decline. Snyder (1931), in California Division of Fish & Game Fish Bulletin #34, notes that Chinook and coho salmon were already in serious decline in the 1920's. This decline was the cause of the closure of the Klamath River commercial fishery in 1933. The decline was not attributed to water quality concerns. Under natural conditions and prior to extensive human disturbance, salmonids had access to many more miles of river and numerous large, high quality tributaries which provided habitat and water quality conditions necessary to make the Klamath the second largest salmonid producing river in the State.

Huntington (Huntington 2006) reasoned that spring-run Chinook likely accounted for the majority of the upper basin's actual salmon production under pristine conditions, but were apparently in substantial decline by the early 1900s. The cause of the decline of the Klamath River spring-run Chinook salmon prior to Copco 1 Dam has been attributed to dams, overfishing, irrigation, and largely to commercial hydraulic mining operations (Coots 1962; Snyder 1931). These large scale mining operations occurred primarily in the late 1800's, and along with overfishing, left spring Chinook little chance to recover prior to dam construction in early 1900's (p. 3.3-7).

Dam construction eliminated much of the historical spring-run spawning and rearing habitat and was partly responsible for the extirpation of at least seven spring-run populations from the Klamath-Trinity River system (Myers et al. 1997). The construction of Dwinnell Dam on the Shasta River in 1926 was soon followed by the disappearance of the spring Chinook salmon run in that tributary (Moyle et al. 1995 in National Research Council 2004) (p. 3.3-7).

Concern #3: "During the exploration phase of discovering the Klamath Basin the troops were faced with water that was not potable and even their pack animals refused to drink from the

Comment Author

Agency/Assoc.

Gierak, Dr. Richard A.

General Public

Submittal Date	November 28, 2011	
Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	River. The native tribes named the river Klamath River which translated means Stinky River. No one wishes to return to this historical position."	
	Concern #4: "Late summer/fall water temperatures are improved by the deep reservoirs and reducing the impact of high summer temperatures."	
	Master Response WQ-15 Klamath Dams Do Not Supply Cool Summertime Water to Downstream River Reaches.	
	Master Response WQ-19 Water Temperature Models and General Predictions.	
GP_LT_1128_943-3	The comment appears to be referring to a 2008 study conducted by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC)/CA DPH at Copco and Iron Gate Reservoirs (Backer et al. 2009). The CDC study supports inhalation as a possible pathway of exposure for health risks associated with microcystin. The study confirms that inhalation is a route of exposure to cyanotoxins during recreation at water bodies with cyanobacterial blooms and such exposure may pose a public health concern. Recreation at water bodies may include swimming, diving, skiing, or playing; inhalation during dredging activities was not addressed however, effects from inhalation during some kinds of dredging (i.e., individual suction dredging projects that occur during intense bloom periods) may also have the potential to occur. The issue of actual exposure and effects was not addressed by the Backer et al. (2009) study and remains an area for future investigation. The California North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (NCRWQCB) has documented impairment due to blue-green algae (<i>Microcystis aeruginosa</i> and microcystin) in the Klamath River; see Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.2.3 (p. 3.2-13 to 3.2-14).	No
GP_LT_1128_943-4	The comment does not provide specific references to historical agency reports, so we cannot address this portion of the comment.	No
	Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KBRA/KHBA Improvements.	
GP_LT_1128_943-5	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	No
	Master Response AQU-1C Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish.	
	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.	

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Gierak, Dr. Richard A. General Public November 28, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	
	Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat.	
GP_LT_1128_943-6	The occurrence of steelhead as well as spring-run and fall-run Chinook salmon above Keno Reef is documented in the Final EIS in Chapter 3.3.3.1, Aquatic Resources, in Chapter 3.3.3.2, Physical Habitat Descriptions and in Attachment B of the Final Alternatives Report in Appendix A. Historical records reviewed by Hamilton et al. (2005) and genetic information obtained from archaeological sites analyzed by Butler et al. (2010) show conclusively that Chinook salmon spawned in the tributaries upstream of Keno Reef in the Upper Klamath Lake, including the Sprague, Williamson, and Wood Rivers. The question of whether or not anadromous fish utilized available habitat above Keno Reef was also addressed in proceedings before Administrative Law Judge Honorable Parlen L. McKenna who concluded that agencies had met their burden of proof on this issue (EIS 1.2.6.2, Federal Energy Commission Relicensing). Among other findings, Judge McKenna determined that: • Chinook salmon (both spring and fall-run) were abundant in the tributaries of the Upper Klamath Basin, including the Wood, Sprague, and Williamson rivers as well as Jenny, Fall, and Shovel Creeks (FOF 2A-4, p. 12).	No
	upstream as Link River. (FOF 2A-5, p. 12). The comment provides no evidence to support the argument that the Keno Reef was a barrier to the passage of anadromous fish, or that anadromous fish did not use the Upper Klamath Basin. This statement is factually incorrect.	
GP_LT_1128_943-7	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No
	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increase.	
	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	
GP_LT_1128_943-8	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	No
	Master Response AQU-1C Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish.	

Comment Author Agency/Assoc. Submittal Date	Gierak, Dr. Richard A. General Public November 28, 2011	
Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.	
	Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	
	Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat.	
GP_LT_1128_943-9	Section 3.15 evaluates social and economic effects, including positive effects, of dam removal. Sections 3.12, Tribal Trust, and 3.16, Environmental Justice, also evaluate social benefits of dam removal relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative.	No
	Appendix P to the Draft EIS/EIR also evaluated the regional economic impacts of KBRA in detail.	
	NEPA requires disclosure of environmental impacts and does not require effects to be judged for significance relative to a criterion; therefore, the "adequacy" of benefits is not evaluated. The Secretarial Determination Overview Report includes a benefit cost analysis that compares the benefits of dam removal with the costs of dam removal, mitigation, and KBRA.	
GP_LT_1128_943-10	Master Response GEN-21 Access to Water for Fire Suppression.	No
	The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes the alternatives' effects on aesthetic values in Section 3.19 and effects on recreation in Section 3.20.	
GP_LT_1128_943-11	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	

GP_EM_1117_752

From: camelg@aol.com[SMTP:CAMELG@AOL.COM]

Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 5:01:52 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; ksdcomments@dfg.ca.gov

Subject: Klamath dam removeal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Bureau of Reclamation, Gordon Leppig,

Comment 1 -Disapproves of Dam Removal

I want to formally say I am 100% against the removeal of the 4 Pacificorp dams on the Klamath River. This entire movement is a patronization of the environmentalists' desire to decivilize our human race from adherence to electricity generation by dams, to patronize the politically powerful Indian caucus both in Sacramento and Washington DC, to unconditionally destroy the water rights used for food cultivation and recreational purposes, and to ultimately destroy the entire ecosystem of the Klamath River downstream due to the excess sedimental movement and the lack of any stored water flow for the summertime.

Comment 2 - Hydropower

This dedaming will be terminal in all environmental aspects-immediately eliminating electricity for more than 100,000 homes and causing the price per kilowatt to escalate and impact the consumer.

Comment 3 - Water Rights/Supply

To permanently change the private water rights to the State and Federal government ownership (ie. a major cluster mess from then on), to ensure the loss of farm land production and land ownership due to foreclosures, and to finally transition the land and supply of water to an "idealist's" idea of make it may have been like it 150 years ago before man developed the land.

I again state I am 100% against any decommissioning of the 4 Klamath River dams. Stop immediately!

Sincerely, Dean Glaser Land owner- Klamath River Country Estates Hornbrook, Cal.

Comment Autho
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Glaser, Dean General Public November 17, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1117_752-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1117_752-2	The Lead Agencies are uncertain as to the data source the comment author relied on regarding the potential for eliminating electricity to more than 100,000 homes. As noted in Master Responses GHG-2, GHG-3, and HYDP-2, adequate power supplies are available within the region and will continue to be available to supply these households.	No
	Master Responses GHG-2 Rate Increase.	
	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	
	Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities.	
GP_EM_1117_752-3	Master Response WSWR-7 Effects to Water Rights/Water Supply from Dam Removal as Described in KHSA.	No
	The Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) analyzes changes to land use in Section 3.14 and concludes that the Proposed Action (as well as the connected actions) would not have any potentially significant effects on land use. The impacts were found to be beneficial, less than significant, or no change from existing conditions.	

GP_WI_1107_377

From: glenng2@pacbell.net[SMTP:GLENNG2@PACBELL.NET]

Sent: Monday, November 07, 2011 7:42:31 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dams

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Glenn

Organization: none

Subject: Klamath Dams Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Body: I write to urge you not to remove the Klamath Dams. We need the watershed to combat forest fires and to protect downstream flooding of food producing farms and ranches.

Glenn General Public November 07, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1107_377-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
	The assessment of the alternatives' effects on Fire Suppression is presented in Section 3.18.	
	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection	

GP_MC_1020_223

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR ---000--YREKA, CALIFORNIA THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MS. LOUISE GLIATTO: L-o-u-i-s-e, last name G-l-i-a-t-t-o.

All the people that are still left in the

Comment 1 - NEPA

audience and the folks from the government know that this meeting is a process that is required so that the government can say that we had an opportunity to have our voices heard.

I have no illusions that anything that would be presented here tonight by the citizens against dam removal will change the decision which has already been made a long time ago to remove the dams. This is clearly evidenced by the public statement of Secretary Salazar and other government officials, environment groups and three Indian tribes.

We all know that is so, so let's at least be
honest with each other. I am just going to say what we
are all thinking, the King has no clothes and we all know it.

So with that being said, I will use the rest of
my time to take up your time so you will have to sit and
listen to us. At least I have the satisfaction that I
have bored you and contributed to you having to sit there
listening to hours of public comment.

I would encourage everyone in the audience who
is still left to please sign a speakers card so we can
keep the government here as long as possible.

Do not mistake this comment as an acceptance of

defeat. We are going to fight this in every possible way

Comment 2 - KHSA
we possibly can. It has been stated by Wim Kimmerer, an
environmentalist research professor from San Francisco

State, that this entire process amounts to a huge experiment.

Thank you.

Gliatto, Louise General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_223-1	Master Response N/CP-20 Response to Public Comment.	No
	Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.	
GP_MC_1020_223-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_EM_1114_634 From: wezgliatto wezgliatto[SMTP:WEZGLIATTO@NCTV.COM] Sent: Monday, November 14, 2011 2:06:38 AM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd Cc: Diane Feinstein Subject: Klamath Basin Restoration EIR/EIS proposal Auto forwarded by a Rule November 14, 2022 Office of Environmental Affairs **Bureau of Reclamation** 2800 Cottage Way Sacramento, CA 95825 To Whom It May Concern: This email is in response to the EIR/EIS on KBRA/Dam Removal proposal. Comment 1 - NEPA Firstly, 60 days is not enough time for an ordinary citizen and our County Government to read and to make comments on this lengthily complicated document. Siskiyou County had requested additional time for the comment period. This request has not been honored as of this writing. Comment 2 - KHSA Secondly, I know and you know that the decision to remove the dams were made along time ago when the secret meetings where first held. This is all is an exercise in futility. I am submitting comments in the hopes that someone in the agencies and Government still has a conscious and integrity. Comment 3 - Alternatives I also know that this agreement is not about saving the Coho but about money, greed and control. If it were really about the fish then alternative to dam removal #11 (Fish By Pass Tunnel) would

have been seriously studied and explored. It will work, not harm the fish or the environment and will cost 1/6 of the amount to remove dams and replace the lost clean renewable energy for 70,000 homes.

It has been argued that the dams are old and crumbling. They are old but in excellent condition. It has also been argued by dam removal proponents that it will cost the rate payers

more to keep the dams in. One of the reasons it will cost more is because of the law suits by the environmentalist not because of their age.

Comment 4 - Sediment Transport

You do not appear to be concerned about the damage that 20 million cubic yards of sediment will do to the river, the environment and the habitat. It is reported in the EIR/EIS that the following will occur:

- Recreational facilities currently located on the banks of the existing reservoirs would be removed which consist of camping and boating access for recreational users of the reservoirs.
- Removal of reservoirs could result in impact on wildlife from permanent loss of aquatic habitat. The loss of habitat at reservoirs would reduce habitat for western pond turtles.
- There are at least five known bald eagle nests near Copco and J.C. Boyle Reservoirs.
 Since bald eagles primarily use the Lower Klamath NWR for preying on waterfowl, there would be some anticipated effects on bald eagles from loss of this reservoir habitat.
- Dam removal could result in long-term impacts on riparian habitat from sedimentation in downstream reaches.
- The Proposed Action would result in long-term impacts on bats from loss of roosting habitat. Impacts on bats would occur from the loss of dam structures and associated facilities used as roosting habitat.
- Dam removal could result in long-term impacts on amphibians from habitat degradation due to sedimentation in downstream reaches of the Klamath River.
- Under the Proposed Action the drawdown and conversion of reservoirs to riverine habitat may adversely affect a great blue heron colony documented at the Copco Reservoir.

This kind of destruction to our environment and habit would not be tolerated if it were caused by farmers or ranchers while Government and their agencies are given license to do whatever they want. They place them self above the law.

Comment 5 - Fish

Will the Department of Fish and Game require the government to have an" incidental take permit"? Will they be fined for every Coho that are killed with the 2 million cubic yards of sediment? Will the environmentalist be there to take pictures of all the dead endangered Coho?

Lastly, the Klamath Basin Compact which was ratified in 1957 to "facilitate and promote the orderly, integrated and comprehensive development, use, conservation and control of water resources in the Klamath Basin provides for equitable distribution of water among the two states and the federal government, and for *preferential* rights to the use of water after the effective date of the compact for *domestic* and *irrigation* purposes in the Upper Klamath Basin." The compact does not say preferential rights for fish!

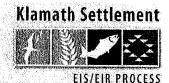
The Klamath basin consists of 9 counties. Only two counties out of the nine signed the KBRA settlement agreement. Siskiyou County which is the largest county voted 79% to retain the dams. Dam removal is a sham!

Comment 7 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Sincerely, Louise Gliatto 1003 Limestone Circle Yreka, CA Siskiyou County

Gliatto, Louise General Public November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1114_634-1	Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period.	No
GP_EM_1114_634-2	Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.	No
	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations in Private.	
	Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.	
GP_EM_1114_634-3	Master Response ALT-2 Elimination of Alternative 10 - Fish Bypass: Bogus Creek and Alternative 11 - Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Routing from Detailed Study.	No
GP_EM_1114_634-4	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.	No
	Master Response AQU-2A Sediment Dredging.	
GP_EM_1114_634-5	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of the Record.	No
GP_EM_1114_634-6	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_EM_1114_634-7	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No



Comment Form

GP_MF_1019_057

Please mail your comments to:

Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez Bureau of Reclamation 2800 Cottage Way Sacramento, CA 95825

OR

Mr. Gordon Leppig
California Dept. of Fish and Game
Northern Region,
619 Second Street
Eureka, CA 95501

Email:

KlamathSD@usbr.gov

Website:

KlamathRestoration.gov

Fax:

(916) 978-5055

All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by November 21, 2011.

(Please print legibly)

Name: Mark Godbey Organization: Self (Klamath Riverkeeper)

Title:

Address: 1505 Madison #26 Klamath

Email: mr-godber (a) yahoo. com

Comments: Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Fand family are in full support

Godbey, Mark General Public October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_057-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal,	No

GP_EM_1116_712

From: scabrock[SMTP:SCABROCK@AOL.COM] Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 2:07:17 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov

Subject: KBRA comment Auto forwarded by a Rule

November 15, 2011 Steve Goeller 6631 Willet Way Klamath Falls, OR 97601

Dear Secretary of Interior Ken Salazar,

The proposed Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement is the poster child of what is destroying our nation?s economy. All the ingredients responsible for sinking this great nation have been included. I represent no one but myself, a retired college educated forester with nearly 7 decades of common sense experience in the northwest including the Klamath Basin where I was born. Up until the mid 1980?s Klamath Lake was full of suckers, the ocean and rivers were full of salmon, the farmers and refuges received unlimited water and family wage jobs were abundant. The only constants contributing to those successful times were full utilization of our public lands (including logging), an extensive salmon hatchery program and unlimited water for agriculture and refuges.

The sucker population has always been as variable as Klamath Lake. They have evolved to survive everchanging habitat in a shallow lake along with variable Great Basin weather cycles. Historically, in late March, fishermen would line the banks of the Williamson River and try to snag spawning mullet. The runs were highly variable depending on weather cycles and natural die offs. The biggest complaint my family had duck hunting on Klamath Lake from the 1940?s thru the 1980?s was the dog rolling in dead suckers. These die offs still occur today regardless of lake levels. Most years, prior to the "new science," the marshes were too dry to hunt ducks. My uncle who was a teenager in the late 1800?s (before any dams), grew up in a house along side Link River and remembered its flow reduced to a trickle as the lake naturally drained to it?s historic low level. The suckers evolved in a lake that was reduced to mud flats every summer.

Today, logging on public lands is virtually zero, Klamath Lake is kept artificially high, agriculture and refuges go without water, thousands of acres of productive farms on Klamath and Agency Lakes have been converted to marsh along with the re-channeling of Wood and Williamson Rivers. These actions are the complete opposite of conditions that existed when the suckers were thriving. I have explained this to many of the young "scientists" that I have met at various boat launches. I have told them about the suckers observed in the warm springs surrounding Bare Island or the ones seen spawning in the "man made" creek under the leaky hydro power pipe slated to be decommissioned on Link River. The "deer in the headlights" response and my personal observations, have convinced me the sucker issue is more political than science. If they ever find life on Mars, it will likely be a sucker! This fish is a survivor and should not be listed as endangered.

Up through the mid 1980?s hatcheries filled the rivers and ocean with millions of tons of healthy salmon. Weyerhaeuser?s Aqua Culture project at Coos Bay was dumping millions of salmon directly into the ocean. Weyerhaeuser abandoned the venture because most of their salmon, were supporting profits and jobs of a thriving sport and commercial fishery. Since then political science has determined a slight

Comment 1 - KBRA

Comment 3 - Hydropower

difference in DNA even though the hatchery and wild fish originally came from the same parents. For a fraction of the cost of the KBRA the salmon problem could be solved with hatcheries. As for the DNA...his country can no longer afford to be God! The salmon and the citizens that catch, eat and make a living from them can not tell the difference because there isn?t any.! It is political science that is wrecking our lives, not DNA! We all need to get over it and realize our survival as a nation is now endangered! The various Native American tribes have evolved into society?s "sacred cow". Every American?s family tree includes bad experiences and persecution. Buying the Klamath Tribe a tree farm is nothing short of paying off a ransom.

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

And finally, tearing out four perfectly good hydro power dams is more than insanity...it is shear stupidity! To say jobs are created by borrowing money we do not have and using it to tear down clean hydro electric facilities in today's troubled economy is beyond insane. If it is cheaper for Pacific Power to tear down the dams than it is to re-license them, then solve the problem by reduce red tape, government regulation and bureaucratically associated costs. Everything, including hatcheries, should be done to restore common sense back into the solution and find ways to keep the dams viable so they can continue to provide not only clean electricity but real wealth for our nation?s future.

Political correctness, the endangered species act, failing to create new wealth, borrowing what we do not have and spending all the wealth created by our parents generation on "feel good projects" is destroying America. Government intrusion based on political junk science has turned rural America into a ghetto which is spreading into urban areas. The need for a KBRA should have never existed in the first place! Everything necessary to keep society alive is either grown or mined in a viable rural area. The proposed \$800 million for the KBRA would be better spent on everything from rural roads and schools to restoring multiple use on public lands.

Every creature that lives on earth will be worse off if this country is allowed to go bankrupt. We can either try to turn this madness around while we still have a chance or allow ourselves and the animal kingdom to sink into a tar pit like a thrashing dinosaur.

Sincerely,

Steve Goeller

CC

Senator Doug Whitsett Representative Bill Garrard Representative Greg Walden Senator Ron Wyden Senator Jeff Merkley

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1116_712-1	Master Response KBRA-5 KBRA and Klamath Tribes.	No
GP_EM_1116_712-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1116_712-3	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No
	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	
	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	

GP LT 1122 887 NOV 2 2 2011 November 15. Steve Goeller Klamath Dam Romins 6631 Willet Way Klamath Falls, OR 97601 Dear Secretary of Interior Ken Salazar, The proposed Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement is the poster child of what is destroying our nation's economy. All the ingredients responsible for sinking this great nation have been included. I represent no one but myself, a retired college educated forester with nearly 7 decades of common sense experience in the northwest including the Klamath Basin where I was born. Up until the mid 1980's Klamath Lake was full of suckers, the ocean and rivers were full of salmon, the farmers and refuges received unlimited water and family wage jobs were abundant. The only constants contributing to those successful times were full utilization of our public lands (including logging), an extensive salmon hatchery program and unlimited water for agriculture and refuges. The sucker population has always been as variable as Klamath Lake. They have evolved to survive ever-changing habitat in a shallow lake along with variable Great Basin weather cycles. Historically, in late March, fishermen would line the banks of the Williamson River and try to snag spawning mullet. The runs were highly variable depending on weather cycles and natural die offs. The biggest complaint my family had duck hunting on Klamath Lake from the 1940's thru the 1980's was the dog rolling in dead suckers. These die offs still occur today regardless of lake levels. Most years, prior to the "new science," the marshes were too dry to hunt ducks. My uncle who was a teenager in the late 1800's (before any dams), grew up in a house along side Link River and remembered its flow reduced to a trickle as the lake naturally drained to it's historic low level. The suckers evolved in a lake that was reduced to mud flats every summer. Comment 1 - Alternatives Today, logging on public lands is virtually zero, Klamath Lake is kept artificially high, agriculture and refuges go without water, thousands of acres of productive farms on Klamath and Agency Lakes have been converted to marsh along with the re-channeling of Wood and Williamson Rivers. These actions are the complete opposite of conditions that existed when the suckers were thriving. I have explained this to many of the young "scientists" that I have met at various boat launches. I have told them about the suckers observed in the warm springs surrounding Bare Island or the ones seen spawning in the "man made" creek under the leaky hydro power pipe slated to be decommissioned on Link River. The "deer in the headlights" response and my personal observations, have convinced me the sucker issue is more political than science. If they ever find life on Mars, it will likely be a sucker! This fish is a survivor and should not be listed as endangered. Up through the mid 1980's hatcheries filled the rivers and ocean with millions of tons of healthy salmon. Weyerhaeuser's Aqua Culture project at Coos Bay was dumping millions of salmon directly into the ocean. Weyerhaeuser abandoned the venture because most of their salmon, were supporting profits and jobs of a thriving sport and commercial fishery. Since then political science has determined a slight difference in DNA even though the hatchery and wild fish originally came from the same parents. For a fraction of the cost of the KBRA the salmon problem could be solved with hatcheries. As for the DNA...his country can no longer afford to be God! The salmon and the citizens that catch, eat and make a living from them can not tell the difference because there isn't any.! It is political science that is wrecking our lives, not DNA! We all need to get over it and realize our survival as a nation is now endangered! Comment 2 - KBRA Comment 3 - Disapproves of Dam Removal The various Native American tribes have evolved into society's "sacred cow". Every American's family tree includes bad experiences and persecution. Buying the Klamath Tribe a tree farm is nothing short of paying off a ransom. And finally, tearing out four perfectly good hydro power dams is more than insanity...it is shear stupidity! To say jobs are created by borrowing money we do not have and using it to tear down clean Mydro electric facilities in today's troubled economy is beyond insane. If it is cheaper for Pacific/Power to tear down the dams than it is to relicense them, then solve the problem by reduce red tape, government regulation and bureaucratically associated costs. Everything, including hatcheries, should be done to restore common sense back Comment 4 - Economics

X Sirabella Visque Z is industrial of 2 1/3 5/34

Is sufficient to the standard Company of 5 1/3 5/34

into the solution and find ways to keep the dams viable so they can continue to provide not only clean electricity but real wealth for our nation's future.

Political correctness, the endangered species act, failing to create new wealth, borrowing what we do not have and spending all the wealth created by our parents generation on "feel good projects" is destroying America. Government intrusion based on political junk science has turned rural America into a ghetto which is spreading into urban areas. The need for a KBRA should have never existed in the first place! Everything necessary to keep society alive is either grown or mined in a viable rural area. The proposed \$800 million for the KBRA would be better spent on everything from rural roads and schools to restoring multiple use on public lands.

Every creature that lives on earth will be worse off if this country is allowed to go bankrupt. We can either try to turn this madness around while we still have a chance or allow ourselves and

the animal kingdom to sink into a tar pit like a thrashing dinosaur.

Sincerely,

Steve Goeller

CC Senator Doug Whitsett
Representative Bill Garrard
Representative Greg Walden

Senator Ron Wyden Senator Jeff Merkley

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1122_887-1	Master Response ALT-9 Hatcheries.	No
GP_LT_1122_887-2	Master Response KBRA-5 KBRA and Klamath Tribes.	No
GP_LT_1122_887-3	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1122_887-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_EM_1104_358

From: JH Golding[SMTP:ONLYGOLDINGS@YAHOO.COM]

Sent: Friday, November 04, 2011 3:36:19 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Save the Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Ms. Vasquez,

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

An average of 80% of Citizens VOTED NO on Dam Removal in Siskiyou County, California and Klamath County, Oregon.

This e-mail serves as my request that the peoples' voices be respected and the dams remain intact. Awareness to this situation is growing, destruction of livelihoods as a direct result of these types of actions is becoming a major concern across the country. This is not a small, isolated problem which is why more and more citizens are taking action and getting the word out. Do not allow the people to be destroyed by these baseless actions.

Thank you,

Janette Golding San Mateo, CA

Golding, Janette General Public November 04, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1104_358-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP WI 1204 962

From: sgolub@mindspring.com[SMTP:SGOLUB@MINDSPRING.COM]

Sent: Sunday, December 04, 2011 11:22:16 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Stephen Golub

Organization:

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath River Dams

Body: I oppose taking out the dams because once again the science does not

support this action. Comm

Comment 2 - Water Quality

<u>Taking out the dams will not improve water quality, conversely it will release</u> toxic sediment into the river ecosystem.

Dams are beneficial in part because they provide green, affordable energy.

The idea of protecting Coho salmon by removing these dams is really a ruse. Coho salmon is a non-native species to the Klamath River and therefore it is not appropriate to make changes to the ecosystem to protect the Coho salmon in this

<u>location.</u>

Comment 3 - Fish

Comment Author		
Agency/Assoc.		
Submittal Date		

Golub, Stephen General Public December 04, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1204_962-1	The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place. Natural systems often lack definitive data about the potential risks and benefits of any particular action (or inaction), requiring decision makers to act based on their best professional judgment and interpretation of incomplete and imperfect data.	No
GP_WI_1204_962-2	Concern #1. Taking out the dams will not improve water quality.	No
	Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) Section 3.2.4.3.2 (p. 3.2-76 to 3.2-132) presents the analysis of water quality effects from Alternative 2: Full Facilities Removal of Four Dams (Proposed Action). The Proposed Action includes dam removal for the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA), as well as the transfer of the Keno Dam facilities to the Department of the Interior (DOI) and the implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). Effects of the Proposed Action are described for water temperature, suspended sediments, nutrients, dissolved oxygen, pH, algal toxins/chlorophyll-a, and inorganic and organic contaminants.	
	Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.	
	Concern #2, conversely it will release toxic sediment into the river ecosystem.	
	Master Response WQ-1B, C Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	
GP_WI_1204_962-3	Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA.	No
	Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.	
	The comment, as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River.	

GP_EM_1118_800

From: Mike[SMTP:HOLESHOT413@LIVE.COM] Sent: Friday, November 18, 2011 7:37:46 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd Subject: Do not destroy the dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

I am writing to ask for your help in supporting the farmers and ranchers of Southern Oregon and Northern California. There is an ugly situation going on there which I have witnessed myself and since witnessing, have been deeply troubled over. I do not understand why our government would go to the measures it has planned to hurt good people barely making a living off their land. What is proposed by the Department of the Interior will be the final blow to an already decimated area economically. These folks need our help.

The Federal Government is planning to destroy four dams on the Upper Klamath River. One in southern Oregon; the other three in northern California. Allegedly, it is to save the Coho salmon. According to people in the area, dam removal will wipe out clean, affordable, electrical power to 70,000 homes, release tons of sediment from behind the dams and make the river less reliable for irrigation; the river will be a mere stream in the summer, a flood threat in the spring, and toxic.

Already government policies have removed miners and loggers from the area; now the target is ranchers and farmers. One reason California is in such bad shape economically is because of government policies in our rural areas. It's time we stood up and put a stop to any more destruction of our rural communities and their economies.

I urge you to write or e-mail comments challenging the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). See below for the two lead agencies to contact. Also see below for example points you may wish to make (in your own words).

Be sure to request that the dams <u>not</u> be removed.

Next, please forward this message to other people you know will agree with keeping the dams in place. We must let the government know we will not stand for the destruction of rural America and the water rights/property

rights of our fellow citizens.

Thank you in advance for you help.

Matt Grocott

Please see below for detailed information.

Deadline to comment is Nov. 21, 2011 (postmarked)

Write to both:

Bureau of Reclamation

2800 Cottage Way

Sacramento, CA 95825

via fax (916) 978-5055

via email: KlamathSD@usbr.gov

Mr. Gordon Leppig

c/o California Department of Fish and Game

619 Second Street

Eureka, CA 95501

via fax (707) 441-2021

via email: KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov.

WATER QUALITY

Comment 1 - Water Quality

Challenge:

How will taking out dams improve water quality?

- * Klamath is naturally warm and polluted up stream
- * Area of headwaters is volcanic and rich in minerals, including basalt, magnesium and phosphorus
- * System of four dams filters out the minerals and allows the water to cool

Comment 2 - Sediment Toxicity

POLLUTING SEDIMENTS from BREACH

Challenge:

How will the release of toxic sediment into the river ecosystem, caused by the breaching of the dams, be mitigated?

- * Years of built up, toxic sediment will be released
- * Toxic sediment will pollute water, banks, riparian plant life, fish and underground acquifers
- * Toxicity of river and acquifers may last 100 years or more

Comment 3 - Hydropower

GREEN and AFFORDABLE ENERGY

Challenge:

How will the green, affordable energy currently provided by the four, hydroelectric dams be replaced?

- * Existing four dams provide hydroelectric power
- * Hydroelectric power is both green and economical
- * Current system provides enough electricity to power 70,000 homes

STAKEHOLDERS

Comment 4 - KHSA

Challenge:

How were "stakeholders" determined?

- * 40,000 Siskiyou County residents and their local, elected representatives were not included in the Klamath River Dam removal meetings
- * Four tribes exist in the Klamath Basin the Shasta, Karuk, Yurok, and Hupa; the Shasta have been left out of all agreements and their sacred burial grounds will be destroyed when the dams are breached

Comment 5 - Cultural Resources

PROTECTING NON-NATIVE FISH

Comment 6 - Fish

Challenge:

A major impetus for dam removal is concern over the Coho salmon, a nonnative species to the Klamath River; why?

- * Coho salmon are not native to the Klamath and were planted in the river in the late 1800's
- * Coho are not natural to the Klamath and yet millions of fish produced at the Iron Gate fish hatchery are not included in the river population because they are not considered natural
- * Coho typically spawn within 30 miles of the ocean; first dam on the Klamath is 187 miles upstream

Gorcott, Mark General Public November 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1118_800-1	Overarching question: "How will taking out dams improve water quality?"	No
	Master Response WQ-4 B, C, D. Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated .	
	Concern #1: "Klamath is naturally warm and polluted up stream * Area of headwaters is volcanic and rich in minerals, including basalt, magnesium and phosphorus."	
	As stated in Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) Section 3.2.3.1 Existing Conditions (Water Quality) (see in particular p. 3.2-19), the Upper Klamath Basin possesses soils that are naturally high in phosphorus. Other minerals such as magnesium and calcium are commonly found in association with basalt deposits and may also be naturally elevated in the Upper Klamath Basin (basalt is a kind of volcanic rock that is made up of different minerals). However, phosphorus is of particular concern because it is a nutrient that stimulates primary productivity (i.e., algae growth). Human activities in the upper basin, including wetland draining, agriculture, ranching, logging, and water diversions have altered seasonal stream flows and water temperatures, increased concentrations of nutrients including phosphorus and suspended sediment in watercourses, and degraded other water quality parameters such as pH and dissolved oxygen. Research published in peer reviewed journals demonstrates that although levels of naturally occurring phosphorus are elevated in Upper Klamath Lake, historical land use activities in the Upper Klamath Basin resulted in increased nutrient loading to the lake, subsequent changes in its trophic status, and associated degradation of water quality (see Draft EIS/EIR [Appendix] Section C.3, p. 3-20).	
	Concern #2: "System of four dams filters out the minerals"	
	Master Response WQ-27 Nutrient Retention With Dams, Nutrient Release Without Dams, and Periphyton.	
	Concern # 3: "System of four dams allows the water to cool."	
	Master Response WQ-15. Klamath Dams Do Not Supply Cool Summertime Water to Downstream River Reaches.	
GP_EM_1118_800-2	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	No
	Master Response AQU-1C Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish.	

Gorcott, Mark General Public November 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1118_800-3	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No
	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	
GP_EM_1118_800-4	All stakeholders in the region had an opportunity to participate in the dam removal meetings. No stakeholders were excluded. Some stakeholders elected not to participate.	No
	Master Response GEN-16 Public Involvement.	
	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	
	Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.	
GP_EM_1118_800-5	Master Response CUL-1 Shasta Nation Participation.	No
	Mitigation Measures CHR-2, CHR-3, and CHR-4 address consultations under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 and agreements and plans for treatments of burial grounds should Alternatives 2, 3, or 5 be selected.	
	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	
	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	
	As described in Chapter 3.6, Flood Hydrology, of the EIS/EIR and the Detailed Plan, the reservoir drawdown plans are intended to minimize flood risks from catastrophic dam failure or a natural hydrologic event. The Dam Removal Entity (DRE) would control reservoir drawdown to maintain flows that would not cause dam embankment overtopping. Additionally, drawing down the reservoirs would increase the available storage in J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, and Iron Gate Reservoirs. Thus, if a high water year event occurred during drawdown, the DRE would be able to retain high flows during initial reservoir drawdown using the newly available storage capacity and continue drawdown after the flood risk ended. There are two different time periods during reservoir drawdown and dam removal which could result in flood risks:	
	Initial reservoir drawdown. Flood risks stem from an overly rapid drawdown rate, resulting in embankment instability. Instability occurs as the soil strength of the embankment decreases from rapidly increasing pore pressure during drawdown, which creates failure or slumping of the exposed dam face. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) (2012b) describes the controlled releases that would commence at the beginning of January 2020	

Gorcott, Mark General Public November 18, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

in order to drain the reservoirs safely. The drawdown rate for J.C. Boyle Reservoir would be 1 foot per day and the drawdown rate for Iron Gate Reservoir would be 3 feet per day (subject to confirmation by a more detailed slope stability analysis conducted for the Definite Plan).

To address this risk, sufficient reservoir storage space would have to be maintained at all times between the excavated embankment surface and the reservoir to prevent embankment overtopping and potential failure.

The amount of reservoir storage would be dictated by the amount of flood protection that is desired during the removal operation. The frequency of floods for the period of embankment excavation has been developed to help assess this risk.

Dam excavation. As the embankment is removed, reservoir storage is decreased. Flood risks during this period stem from the possibility of flows from a large flood event exceeding the available water bypass capacity and overtopping the lowered dam embankment, or at the point during excavation when the embankment is removed below the level of the spillway, thus making the spillway unavailable during this period of time. To address this risk, Reclamation (2012b) would not permit any excavation of the embankment section at Iron Gate Dam until June 1, 2020, and would require excavation to be complete by September 15, 2020. The drawdown plans do not permit any excavation of the embankment section at J.C. Boyle Dam until after July 1, 2020 and require completion by September 30, 2020. The timing of dam excavation and removal has been designed to occur when river flow is at its lowest point. During this period, outlet structures for the reservoirs would have sufficient capacity to pass river flows. The 100 year frequency flood hydrograph for July could be routed through the reservoirs and available outlets and spillways. At J.C. Boyle Dam, an upstream cofferdam would be provided for flood protection for flows through the excavated left abutment up to about 3,500 cubic feet per second (cfs). At Iron Gate Dam, a minimum flood release capacity of about 7,700 cfs would be maintained in June, 7,000 cfs would be maintained in July, and 3,000 cfs would be maintained in August and September, before final breach of an upstream cofferdam. Each of these capacities would be able to accommodate a flood event having a minimum return period of 100 years for that time of year, based on historical streamflow records.

GP EM 1118 800-6

Master Response AQU-5 Will Benefit all Salmonids.

No

Gorcott, Mark General Public November 18, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA.

Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.

The comment as written does not provide evidence that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath river or only spawn within 30 miles of the ocean.

Iron Gate Hatchery (IGH) was completed in 1966 by Pacific Power as mitigation for the construction of Iron Gate Dam (IGD). The dam blocked upstream access for anadromous fish. A U.S. Supreme Court decision mandated hatchery production goals for Chinook and coho salmon as well as steelhead. These production goals require IGH annually release 4.9 million smolt and 1.08 million yearling Chinook salmon, 75,000 yearling coho salmon and 200,000 yearling steelhead. Although Pacific Power pays 100% of the hatchery's operations, it is operated by the California Department of Fish and Game.

AQU-18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives.

To ensure compliance with current production requirements, all fish released from Iron Gate Hatchery are counted. Annual hatchery reports are available which document each year's releases as well as adult returns. All coho salmon and steelhead are marked prior to release. Due to the larger number of Chinook salmon produced and released, only a fraction (25%) is marked. As each fish returns to the hatchery, they are examined and records of hatchery produced and naturally produced fish by species, is collected.

In addition to documenting achievement of hatchery production goals, marking hatchery fish is very important for other reasons. First, management of Chinook salmon and steelhead in the Klamath Basin is based on natural production, not hatchery production. As a federally and State-listed threatened species, coho salmon recovery is also based on natural production. Being able to distinguish between hatchery and natural production is crucial. Secondly, only hatchery produced steelhead (adipose fin clipped) are legally allowed to be harvested by sport anglers in order to allow unmarked, naturally produced fish to continue to spawn.

Finally, the number of adult Chinook and coho salmon returning to spawn in areas outside the hatchery (e.g., Shasta River, Scott River, Bogus Creek, etc), is also determined. This information is

Gorcott, Mark General Public November 18, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

combined with counting information from the hatchery and used to monitor the strength of fish populations, for fish management and for coho salmon recovery.

Mitigations provided by the Iron Gate Hatchery have not restored salmonids in the Klamath Basin. In spite of 45 years of production, coho salmon and steelhead numbers are in decline. Harvest of coho salmon is disallowed and only hatchery produced steelhead may be harvested. Chinook salmon populations have declined dramatically from historic levels, but have been relatively stable at these reduced population levels for the past 30 years. Fall-run Chinook salmon are intensively monitored and managed through a cooperative system of State, Federal, and Tribal management agencies. Salmonid regulations are designed to meet natural and hatchery escapement needs for salmonid stocks, while providing equitable harvest opportunities for ocean recreational, ocean commercial, river recreational and Tribal fisheries. More information on Chinook salmon harvest in the Klamath Basin may be found at

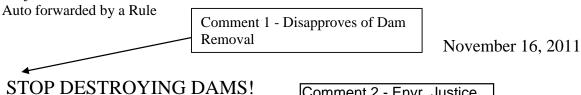
 $\frac{\text{http://www.dfg.ca.gov/serp.html?q=Klamath+salmon+Understanding+allocation\&cx=001779225245372747843\%3A3y4rnp6j9ny\&cof=FORID\%3A10\&ie=UTF-8\&submit.x=9\&submit.y=10}{\text{http://www.dfg.ca.gov/serp.html?q=Klamath+salmon+Understanding+allocation&cx=001779225245372747843\%3A3y4rnp6j9ny&cof=FORID\%3A10\&ie=UTF-8\&submit.x=9\&submit.y=10}$

GP_EM_1117_738

From: Kay [SMTP:KGRAVES@COM-PAIR.NET] Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 11:28:30 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: STOP DESTROYING DAMS!



NEPA requires that the affects of a project, on the local people must be addressed. Once again, the Federal Government doesn't follow its own laws.

Comment 2 - Envr. Justice

Mitigation of implied (since there is no documented science behind the affects of this action) fish habitat improvement does not have to be dam removal. It does not take into account the damage and huge "restoration" costs that will come from these actions. It does not take into account the loss of: land value, the generation of "green" energy, flood control, water reserves, peoples livelihoods or the wild life that have come to depend on those reservoirs.

This is simply another power grab by naive 'ologists who have zero practical experience in other fields and bureaucrats who know less than the 'ologist.

Kay Graves

Former 'ologist with USFS and Cal Fish and Game.

Graves, Kay General Public November 17, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1117_738-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1117_738-2	Master Response ALT-8 Inclusion of Alternatives Solely Based on Cost.	No
	The Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) does address the potential impacts of dam removal (Alternative 2 in the Draft EIS/EIR) on property values (Section 3.15), hydropower (Section 3.18), flood hydrology (Section 3.6), water supply/water rights (Section 3.8), and terrestrial wildlife (Section 3.6). The Draft EIS/EIR also addresses impacts of dam removal on the surrounding communities by analyzing impacts associate with air quality (Section 3.9), noise (Section 3.23), employment (Section 3.15), population and housing (Section 3.17), Tribal Trust (Section 3.12), Environmental Justice (Section 3.16), recreation (Section 3.20), and scenic quality (Section 3.19).	

GP_WI_1108_401

From: dennis@raindancercoffee.com[SMTP:DENNIS@RAINDANCERCOFFEE.COM]

Sent: Tuesday, November 08, 2011 1:35:46 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Support Full Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Dennis Grayson

Organization: Raindancer Coffee

Subject: Support Full Dam Removal

Comment 1 - Approves Dam Removal

Body: I support the FULL DAM Removal or at a minimum partial dam removal and

support of the KBRA/KHSA documants.

Grayson, Dennis General Public November 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1108_401-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1018_038

From: olivia.odom@gmail.com[SMTP:OLIVIA.ODOM@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Tuesday, October 18, 2011 2:43:07 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Remove the dams to save the Klamath Basin Auto forwarded by

a Rule

Name: Olivia Green Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Remove the dams to save the Klamath Basin

Body: <u>Dam removal and the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement will be good for the Klamath Basin and its communities.</u> Restoring the river to some point closer to its natural baseline will promote harmony in the socio-ecological system. Hundreds of people have worked tirelessly on this plan, including finding middle ground where there seemed to be none. The KBRA is a comprise between all stakeholders in the basin, and balances the interests of all.

Green, Olivia General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1018_038-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1018_040

From: Linda Gresdel[SMTP:LILDITTER@CHARTER.NET]

Sent: Tuesday, October 18, 2011 3:34:27 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Dams

Auto forwarded by a Rule

No removal of the dams!!!! Maybe a fish passage after further

study.

Jeanne Gresdel

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Gresdel, Linda General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1018_040-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1102_1118

From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP:KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]

Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 8:49:04 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Fwd: Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> Linda Gresdel <<u>lilditter@charter.net</u>> 11/2/2011 10:30 AM >>> NO, NO, NO! DO NOT REMOVE THE DAMS!

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Gresdel, Linda General Public November 02, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1102_1118-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1108_402

From: humfarm@gmail.com[SMTP:HUMFARM@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Tuesday, November 08, 2011 2:44:59 PM
Tax BOD CMA KEO Klamathada yangan minklada asa

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner @wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Christine Griffin

Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath dam removal

Body: <u>I support alternative 2 - full removal of four dams.</u>

Griffin, Christine General Public November 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1108_402-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1122_874

From: Bea Gunn Phillips[SMTP:PHILLIPS2744@SBCGLOBAL.NET]

Sent: Tuesday, November 22, 2011 11:00:32 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Support for the farmers and ranchers Auto forwarded by a Rule

To the Bureau of Reclamation, and to Mr. Gordon Leppig and the Department of Fish and Game.

Please accept this letter of inquiry into the removal of four dams on the Upper KlamathRiver.

Duplicate of GP_EM_1118_800

This will wipe out clean affordable, electrical power to 70,00 homes, release tons of sediment from behind the dams and make the river less reliable for irrigation.

The river will become a mere stream in the summer, a flood threat in the spring and toxic.

<u>How will the release of toxic sediment into the river ecosystem, caused by the breaching of the dams be mitigated?</u>

How will the green, affordable energy currently provided by the four

hydroelectric dams be replaced? Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

This plan should be rethought and discussed with the communities to be destroyed. This is still America, is it not?

I think loss of 70,000 people's way of life is not excusable.

One of the reasons that California is in such bad economical shape is because of government policies in our rural areas.

It is time we protected our working citizens and stop any more destruction of our rural communities.

<u>I think there are other ways to protect Coho Salmon, perhaps in other areas.</u>

<u>There is nothing acceptable about the current plan.</u>

Consider a vote on this plan.

The American way of life is under attack.

<u>Please STOP the REMOVAL of the four dams in Northern California and Southern Oregon.</u>

Yours Very truly, Bea Gunn Phillips 456 Almanor Avenue, South San Francisco, CA 94080-4224 Comment AuthorGunn Phillips, BeaAgency/Assoc.General PublicSubmittal DateNovember 22, 2011

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP_EM_1118_800. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) alongside GP_EM_1118_800. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP_EM_1118_800 are listed below.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1122_874-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP LT 1208 989

456 Almanor Avenue South San Francisco, CA 94080 11/21/11

Mr. Gordon Leppig c/o California Department of Fish and Game 619 Second Street

Eureka, CA 95501To Mr. Gordon Leppig and the Department of Fish and Game.

Dear Mr. Leppig,

Duplicate of GP_EM_1118_800

Please accept this letter of inquiry into the removal of four dams on the Upper KlamathRiver.

This will wipe out clean affordable, electrical power to 70,000homes, release tons of sediment from behind the dams and make the river less reliable for irrigation.

The river will become a mere stream in the summer, a flood threat in the spring and toxic.

How will the release of toxic sediment into the river ecosystem, caused by the breaching of the dams be mitigated?

How will the green, affordable energy currently provided by the four hydroelectric dams be replaced?

This plan should be rethought and discussed with the communities to be destroyed. This is still America, is it not?

I think loss of 70,000 people's way of life is not excusable.

One of the reasons that California is in such bad economical shape is because of government policies in our rural areas.

It is time we protected our working citizens and stop any more destruction of our rural communities.

Comment 1 - Envr. Justice

Comment 4 - Disapproves of

I think there are other ways to protect Coho Salmon, perhaps in other areas.

There is nothing acceptable about the current plan.

Comment 2 - Fish

Consider a vote on this plan.

Comment 3 - KHSA The American way of life is under attack.

Please STOP the REMOVAL of the four dams in Northern California and Southern Oregon.

Yours Very truly, Bea Gunn Phillips Dam Removal

456 Almanor Avenue, South San Francisco, CA 94080-4224

email: phillips2744@sbcglobal.net

Comment AuthorGunn Phillips, BeaAgency/Assoc.General PublicSubmittal DateDecember 08, 2011

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP_EM_1118_800. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) alongside GP_EM_1118_800. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP_EM_1118_800 are listed below.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1208_989-1	The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes potential impacts to Land Use (Section 3.14), Economics (Section 3.15), Environmental Justice (Section 3.16), Population and Housing (Section 3.17), and Public Health and Safety (Section 3.18). These resources generally analyze issues that could be considered part of people's "way of life."	No
GP_LT_1208_989-2	Removal of the Klamath River Dams as proposed in Alternatives 2 (the Proposed Action) and 3 is intended to benefit all salmonid species, not just coho salmon. Section 3.3.4.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR addresses the likely impacts of each alternative on fish and aquatic habitat.	No
	Master Response AQU-21 NRC Dam Removal Help Coho.	
	The National Research Council (NRC) also recommended a systematic evaluation of all dams and diversions in the Klamath Basin for their effects on anadromous fishes; those with strong adverse effects should be investigated further for modification or removal (NRC, 2004, p. 302). The Draft EIS/EIR considers the impacts of, and alternatives for removal of hydroelectric dams on the Klamath as recommended by the NRC.	
	In order to further understand the likely effects of dam removal, extensive surveys and reviews have been conducted as recommended by the NRC on salmon and steelhead in the Klamath Basin. Two expert panels were convened specifically to address these issues.	
	The Chinook Salmon Expert Panel (Goodman et al. 2011) assessment was that the Proposed Action [dam removal] appears to be a major step forward in conserving target fish populations compared with decades of vigorous disagreements, obvious fish passage barriers, and continued ecological degradation.	
	Master Response AQU-19 Chinook Expert Panel Proposed Action Better Than No Action.	
	Master Response AQU-6A Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook.	
	Master Response GEN-1 Included as Part of the Record.	

Gunn Phillips, Bea General Public December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1208_989-3	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1208_989-4	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1214_1038

From: freddy.b.gutierrez@gmail.com[SMTP:FREDDY.B.GUTIERREZ@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Wednesday, December 14, 2011 11:51:33 PM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Dams on Klamath Falls Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Freddy Gutierrez

Organization:

Subject: Dams on Klamath Falls

Body: Dear Mr. Interior,

Please pay close attention to the negative impact of these dams. We need to take drastic measures in order to try and restore the wildlife populations, namely the Salmon, so that this particular habitat begins to restore itself for the benefit

<u>of us all.</u>

Thanks.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Gutierrez, Freddy General Public December 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP EM 1214 1038-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_EM_1127_900

 $From: carol\ hadzicki \underline{[SMTP:CHADZIC1@GMAIL.COM]}$

Sent: Sunday, November 27, 2011 9:39:54 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: dam

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Please do not take down the dam. People's livelihoods are at stake.

Comment 1- Disapproves of Dam Removal

Sincerely,

--

Carol Hadzicki

chadzic1@gmail.com

Hadzicki, Carol General Public November 27, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1127_900-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1012_028

From: dochall3@earthlink.net[SMTP:DOCHALL3@EARTHLINK.NET]

Sent: Wednesday, October 12, 2011 8:34:47 AM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: KR dam removals

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: james W. Hall III, MD

Organization: self: MD, prof. writer

Subject: KR dam removals

Comment 1 - Approval of Dam Removal

Body: <u>I strongly favor the removal of the dams and restoration spawning areas and other historic features that made the KR so bountiful with salmon and steelhead.</u> I've fish, boated the KR expensively since 1963, and am a published author of outdoor genre': books, magazines and TV shows hosted. Thank you.

Hall, James General Public October 12, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in
		EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1012_028-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal	No

GP_LT_1017_033

Comments to the Klamath Dam Removal Draft EIS/EIR October 17, 2011 Sue Hall 30925 Walker Road Klamath River, CA 96050 530-496-3312

For 20 years I lived on a tributary to the White Salmon River in Washington State. My elderly neighbor use to tell me stories of the prolific salmon runs that filled the creeks in our backyards. Unfortunately, the PacifiCorp's Condit dam blocked salmon runs during my time on that river. That antiquated dam is now scheduled to be removed on Oct 26th. It has been estimated that PacifiCorp will save \$70 million by removing the 95-year-old dam rather than upgrading. It is good business and good biology. Wild salmon and steelhead runs and its associated wildlife will finally be restored to the namesake White Salmon River. The Elwha River in western Washington is also slated for removal this month. They are fine examples of river restoration that are just part of the efforts to restore the once famous fisheries of the Pacific Northwest.

I now make my home on the banks of the Klamath River and fully support alternative 2 and the removal of 4 PacifiCorp's Klamath River Dams as part of the restoration of the biological integrity of the Klamath Basin. I look forward to the day when the renewed biological diversity associated with clean cold water in our rivers and streams helps to restore the dwindling salmon and steelhead runs and its associated wildlife. Dam removal is good business. It is foolish to keep sinking money into old structures that do more harm than good. The associated restoration funds provided in the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement will keep many people working for some time to come. It is time to make right the mistakes of the past and renew the biological integrity of our watershed. The beef and potato industries and gold dredgers have very nearly sucked the life out of our rivers and streams. It is time now to give a fair share to fisheries and wildlife!

Hall, Sue General Public October 17, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1017_033-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1205_969

From: yardcard@usamedia.tv[SMTP:YARDCARD@USAMEDIA.TV]

Sent: Monday, December 05, 2011 11:49:05 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam removal

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: William Hall Organization:

Subject: Dam removal

Body: I have been visiting the Klamath river basin on a regular basis since 1959 and have witnessed the degradation caused by the dams.

They must be removed and if so, I will be spending much more time in the area.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Hall, William General Public December 05, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1205_969-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1020_237

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR ---000--YREKA, CALIFORNIA THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MR. KEVIN HAMMONS: Kevin Hammons,

H-a-m-m-o-n-s.

First, I got a, uh, a -- a heart felt thanks to
the county supervisors and the other local governments who
are engaging in this coordination to try and bring some
sanity to this process. Thank you very
much.

Um, we hear a lot about all this promised water and these promised jobs that are going to show up. Um, well, as I remember, all of this started when our great and glorious and all-knowing government reneged on promised water in the Klamath Basin. You know, they -- they ruined the economy of the Klamath Basin. They -- and never has any of these warm and fuzzy, so-called environmentally friendly projects ever produced net jobs, not even the famed Redwood National Park.

River? I'm Comment 1 - KBRA

The KHSA, it began with the railroading of

sorry.

How are you going to get jobs out of Klamath

PacifiCorp by unelected, unaccountable government

bureaucrats who latched onto each and every proposal for,

um, the relicensing issue.

dams.

Um, you know, I'm sorry, but I just don't see
what, say, Quon trails (phonetic), new Quon trails might
have to do with it, about water quality and cleaning up

The -- now, what you are up to is just

railroading more people, driving down our property values,

threatening the water that we have, and driving out our

jobs; all of this for the superstitions of select tribes

and warm and fuzzy feelings of stakeholders who aren't

even from this area.

You know, here a couple weeks ago, I heard on

the radio, where they are -- they were releasing

additional water to -- from Iron Gate to draw the salmon

up the river prematurely for some Karuk shindig, and these
guys were threatening the very salmon that this is all
supposed to be about.

THE FACILITATOR: Thank you, Mr. Hammons, your time is up.

MR. KEVIN HAMMONS: All right.

Hammons, Kevin General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_237-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of the Record.	No

GP_MC_1020_235

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR

---000---

YREKA, CALIFORNIA THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MS. HOLLY HANSARD: I'm Holly Hansard. This is

Comment 1 - Out of Scope

my dad's dog, Blacky, unofficial companion dog.

I don't have the money to buy a permit to get

the companion dog yet. State requires it where I live.

I feel like the women who can't afford to buy

the second child in China, who get their babies ripped

from them because they can't afford to buy the second

child.

Have you ever met the bureaucracy? I believe

in the United States of America, and I would like to say

this real quick -- I don't usually -- this is my country,

land that I love -- I don't know the rest of the words.

I know as a child I was singing as the people

marching out there were saying dams are genesis and all

this stuff. This one person told me he didn't even know

that song. What country are you talking about? I don't

believe in the state of America.

Maybe he will get angry at me. He's sitting

right there.

One of them said well, you white people. I

said wait a minute, I'm native. Not only am I native

California, I'm native American. I also have Indian in my bones. You can see the cheek bones, yeah, Apache.

When I told I was from Texas he said why don't you go back to Texas. People from Israel going back to Europe -- excuse me, let me finish -- to go back to where there's taxes, where all of Mexico drug dealers are fast and furious, are being escorted -- whoever sues the state of Arizona?

I'm a child of God and my dad who died about

nine months ago, I'm here representing children. I'm

representing the poor mothers in Siskiyou County -- my

hand is shaking, sorry --there's a point zero to five the

first five -- here is --

THE FACILITATOR: Can you hold it down?

MS. HOLLY HANSARD: Sorry, I am barely able to pay my power bills. It has raised tremendously since all of this is going on.

I am grateful I live out in the country. I
will get my child taken away from me if I can't pay my
electricity bill. I can only get here -- someone was kind
enough to give me \$20 to get in my car I didn't have
running for three years.

There are laws that are indigenous to Siskiyou

County. My natural immigration, I was originally from

Hollywood. TV show -- I just started a series.

My children were born here in this county, and

I'm representing -- not currently -- I'm representing the

children and the babies and the mothers who can't afford

to be here, can't afford to be represented and don't pay

the power bill.

We love nature. My dad also by the way has property on the Klamath River going into Klamath Lake,

Copco right there.

I appeal to your humanity. I know there are some people, excuse me, the Obama administration, abortion, not into people. And I know that the environmentalists are before.

I'm not a Communist. I'm a citizen of the

United States of America. A lot of that was banned, was

very much.

<u>I am very much an activist and an</u>

<u>environmentalist. And I'm for not -- China is also for</u>

<u>later term abortions --</u>

THE FACILITATOR: Your time is up.

MS. HOLLY HANSARD: Thank you.

Hansard, Holly General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_235-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_WI_0925_005

From: johnlhanson@hotmail.com[SMTP:JOHNLHANSON@HOTMAIL.COM]

Sent: Sunday, September 25, 2011 3:40:35 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: I support the Klamath restoration

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: John L. Hanson

Organization:

Subject: I support the Klamath restoration

Comment 1 - Approval of Dam Removal

Body: <u>I support the Klamath restoration</u>. It is in the best interest of the environment and people of the United States that the Klamath River be restored to a free-flowing river.

Hanson, John General Public September 25, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_0925-005-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR HEARING OCTOBER 25, 2011

PUBLIC TESTIMONY ORLEANS, CALIFORNIA

MS. HARLING: Hi. My name is Adrienne Harling, A-d-r-i-e-n-n-e H-a-r-l-i-n-g. And I was not planning on speaking tonight, so I'll try to be articulate with my unformed thoughts. Comment 1 - Other/General But I was moved by Stormy's really articulate description of how this process and -- is really reflective of longstanding racial discrimination and white supremacy and from this continuum of colonialism in this area. And as someone raised not to see that, in middle class white America, living here for the last 15 years, it is so deeply clear to me that that is what this opportunity is, is an opportunity to right those kinds of wrongs, because a lot of what I was raised to see and to believe, growing up in middle class white America, was that all of these injustices were things in the past and that they were corrected now by our groovy governmental policies and we went through civil rights and things are okay now. AUDIENCE MEMBER: It was in the '60s. MS. HARLING: And I so deeply know that not to be the case and that we are in a continuum, where there

is so much that needs to be corrected and righted, and that this process has decision makers, whoever -- you know, to reflect on why are you in the position of being a decision maker, and what does that have to do $\operatorname{\mathsf{--}}$ I mean, I would hope that there is some reflection, and where does this fit in the historical continuum of race relations and -- and how can this -- how can your decisions -- how can we seize this opportunity, as a society, and with this process. Regardless of all of the scientific considerations, how can we use this as an opportunity to right wrongs in the present day and get beyond white supremacy and get beyond colonialism and move into a new dynamic. The tribes are growing stronger and stronger, not going away and not vanishing tides. And I think all of us, every person, is going to benefit from these just wounds being healed, the wounds in all of us. Everyone is affected by this.

So, that's what I have to say spontaneously.

MS. JONES: Thank you.

MR. LYNCH: Thank you.

Harling, Adrienne General Public October 25, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1025_303-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_MC_1018_128

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---000---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter

MR. CHUCK HARRELD: Chuck Harreld, H-a-r-r-e-l-d. Comment 1 - General/Other The dams were put in for three reasons: Flood Comment 2 - Fish control, to generate power, and irrigation. And when the dams were put in under the federal approval, they made it clear that for every dam built, you had to build a fish hatchery, and that worked for a while. But now, most of the fish hatcheries have been shut down. For the fish hatcheries that are still running to put salmon back in the river -- now, this gets kind of silly, but they don't count the fish that are hatched in the fish hatchery when they count the wild salmon. The funny thing is is that DNA is the same, but the Fish and Game, they count -- cut their fins to I.D. the hatchery-born fish. Now, why do they do that? Comment 3 - Hydrology Going back in history, they say that before the Klamath River flowed into the ocean, it was very low at times. But when the dams were put in the Klamath River, it had a steady flow of water to keep the rivers flowing, and also, when dry, drought years, the river

would get low but it would still flow.

Sometimes, you dam removal people, you have to

remember you cannot -- and I say, again, you cannot control mother nature. Even though you try, with rules and regulations, you are only going to get the water that mother nature gives you. Now, with that said, it's up to man to take Comment 4 - Water Rights/Supply care of the water. Do you want to let it flow freely into the ocean, where it's gone forever, or with dams to hold back some water for the drier years? Comment 5 - Disapproves of Dam Removal You know, without water, all the food stores in the world would be without food. So with that, I say use some common sense and say "no" to dam removal. Not only will you lose stored water, but you will be in the dark at night with no electricity. Say no to dams. Thank you.

Comment Author Agency/Assoc. Submittal Date

Harreld, Chuck General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_128-1	The main purpose of the Four Facilities is hydropower generation. J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2, Iron Gate Dams and reservoirs are not designed or operated as flood control facilities although they do provide some incidental flood protection during flood events (see Section 3.6, Flood Hydrology, for more information). The Four Facilities do not provide water supply for municipal and agricultural use (see Section 3.8, Water Supply Water Rights for more information).	No
GP_MC_1018_128-2	The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) both require the Lead Agencies to respond to comments on significant environmental issues related to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR). Your comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers prior to a final decision on the Proposed Action. Although this comment does not directly address the content and analysis of the Draft EIS/EIR, a brief explanation of fish counting activities is provided.	No
	Iron Gate Hatchery (IGH) was completed in 1966 by Pacific Power as mitigation for the construction of Iron Gate Dam (IGD). The dam blocked upstream access for anadromous fish. A US Supreme Court decision mandated hatchery production goals for Chinook and coho salmon as well as steelhead. These production goals require IGH annually release 4.9 million smolt and 1.08 million yearling Chinook salmon, 75,000 yearling coho salmon and 200,000 yearling steelhead. Although Pacific Power pays 100% of the hatchery's operations, it is operated by the California Department of Fish and Game.	
	To ensure compliance with current production requirements, all fish released are counted. Annual hatchery reports are available which document each year's releases as well as adult returns. All coho salmon and steelhead are marked prior to release. Due to the larger number of Chinook salmon produced and released, only a fraction (25%) is marked. As each fish returns to the hatchery, they are examined and records of hatchery produced and naturally produced fish by species, is collected.	
	In addition to documenting achievement of hatchery production goals, marking hatchery fish is very important for other reasons. First, management of Chinook salmon and steelhead in the Klamath Basin is based on natural production, not hatchery production. As a federally and state listed threatened species, coho salmon recovery is also based on natural production. Being able to distinguish between hatchery and natural production is	

able to distinguish between hatchery and natural production is crucial. Secondly, only hatchery produced steelhead (adipose fin **Comment Author**

Harreld, Chuck

Comment Author Agency/Assoc. Submittal Date	Harreld, Chuck General Public October 18, 2011	
Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	clipped) are legally allowed to be harvested by sport anglers in order to allow unmarked, naturally produced fish to continue to spawn.	
	Finally, the number of adult Chinook and coho salmon returning to spawn in areas outside the hatchery (e.g., Shasta River, Scott River, Bogus Creek, etc), is also determined. This information is combined with counting information from the hatchery and used to monitor the strength of fish populations, for fish management and for coho salmon recovery.	
GP_MC_1018_128-3	The main water bodies that store water for agricultural in the Klamath Basin are Upper Klamath Lake, a natural lake now controlled by Link River Dam; the Lost River; and the Klamath River from the Keno Impoundment. Upper Klamath Lake holds 83 percent of the total storage capacity of the reservoirs on the Klamath River (FERC 2007) and approximately 98 percent of active storage (Greimann 2011). Neither Link River nor Keno Dams are being considered for removal.	No
	Associated reservoirs for J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate Dams contain 14 percent of the total storage capacity and 2 percent of the active storage on the Klamath River. However, these dams were designed for power generation purposes and are most often operated as run-of-the-river facilities.	
	The two reservoirs that have the most active storage would remain after removal of the Four Facilities. Flows would not substantially change in dry years under the Proposed Action, as shown in Figure 3.8-3.	
GP_MC_1018_128-4	Under the No Action/No Project the Four Facilities do not store water for dry water year conditions; neither irrigation water storage nor municipal water storage are purposes of PacifiCorp's Klamath Hydroelectric Project. Additionally these are run of river facilities meaning that residence time is less than 48 hours for water entering the reservoir and no water can be retained during a wet year for future dry years. Under all four action alternatives including those alternatives that retain dams no water is retained for dry year conditions in the Four Facilities.	No
GP_MC_1018_128-5	The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place.	No
	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	
	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increase.	

GP_LT_1122_881

CONCERNS OF DAM REMOVAL

Comment 1 - Hydropower

Hi, my name is Dean Harris, first I would like to thank you for this opportunity to speak to you on this most serious issue of Dam Removal. There are many of you... not aware of the serious financial impact, or the serious loss of our property rights that will result with the removal of these Dams. I would like to site a few examples; the former Savage Rapids Dam located in So. Oregon, Since the removal of this dam, Pacific Power increased its power rates to businesses 17% to residents by 14%. There are four dams in Siskiyou County, which provide green energy their removal would impose a tremendous cost to the taxpayers. The energy generation that is now in place, if destroyed, from my understanding, would be replaced by natural gas generators (a natural gas line that runs from Nevada). Electrical generation provided by natural gas would be at an exorbitant cost far out of reach of what the people could afford to pay on a power bill. The Comment 2 - Economics production of this type of energy would put far more emissions into our air. From history by those opposing the burning of hydrocarbons, environmentalists would be against. The estimated figures of this newly supplied energy would be on the average three to four times higher which is another financial burden. Further injury, dam removal would affect recreational revenues that tourism brings, including the loss of employment that facilitates local businesses. With this increased financial burden, land owners and business people are in jeopardy of losing their property and businesses.

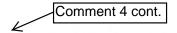
Comment 3 - Other/General

Comment 4 - Out of Scope

I believe the reasons for dam removals; comes from the implementation of Agenda 21

(sustainable development). I also believe it is responsible for the recent closure of dredge mining, another employment "confiscation". Sustainable development was ushered in by the United Nations and was signed by executive order by Presidents' Bill Clinton and George H.W.Bush. This "soft law" was never ratified by Congress. I would like to point out, the signing of this executive order, by these Presidents' is against Article 1, Section 10 of the Constitution of the United States... which is; THE LAW OF THE LAND!

NGO's (non-governmental organizations), are groups that work in partnerships with government entities to push environmental controls and "over the top" regulations. The implementation of Agenda 21, was unveiled in 1992 during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development(UNCED), known as the Rio Earth Summit. These three powerful international NGO's, the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the International Union for Conservation and Nature (IUCN) influence the objectives and methodology of the international environmental agenda in reports such as: World Conservation Strategy, published in 1980, Global Biodiversity Strategy, published in 1992, and Global Biodiversity Assessment, published in 1996. I would like you to know, a copy of this biodiversity map has been given to you and further information can be obtained through Freedom Advocates. Org.



Sustainable development has no respect or concern for the human population, but uses the environment as the "guise", to take away our unalienable rights, by implementing regulations that force the citizen's of this great nation, out of jobs and property. Case in point; the spotted owl (endangered species act) destroyed the timber industry in the Pacific Northwest from Northern California to Canada which not only closed hundreds of mills, but destroyed thousands of jobs, ruining the tax base for many counties and worst of all... took away the timber tax revenue for schools. Noticeably these acts have caused financial hardships and loss of employment to many in Siskiyou County plus those connected economically. The American citizens in most cases are law abiding, support regulations and laws of the environment and most are stewards of the lands. We do not need...nor do we want implemented strategies that require surrendering our God given unalienable rights which are firmly planted in the U.S. Constitution!

As a veteran of Vietnam I took an Oath to support and Defend the United States Constitution not only for the sake of its citizenry but also for my family and their future. The "intent" of the document written by our Founding Fathers was to protect this

Republic and "We the People". In the government's decision on dam removal... it will either follow THE LAWS OF THE LAND or take a path propagated by the United Nations that does not respect, recognize nor support the United States Constitution!

Respectfully submitted, Dean Harris Weed, Calif.

Comment 5 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

ATTACHED: NEWSPAPER CLIPPING OCT. 16, 2011 OREGON DAMS ACEMINA 21 MAP: EXTRACTION OF PEOPLE

LOCAL Sunday: October:16, 2011

Water rates raise **eyebrows** in Grants Pass

By JEFF DUEWEL

Grants Pass Daily Courier

The Grants Pass Irrigation District has paid \$269,000 in electricity costs to divert water from the Rogue River so far this year, and that doesn't include the last three weeks of irrigation.

The district's board of directors went through the monthly bills at its meeting on Thursday. One of them was \$52,000 to power the pump station at the former Savage Rapids Dam site.

The highest bill was \$57,000 for the month ending in early August, the warmest time of the year.

"If it keeps going up 14 percent a year, that's disastrous," said GPID Manager Dan Shepard.

Pacific Power actually raised rates on; industrial users by 17 percent this year, 14 percent for residential customers.

Opponents of removing Savage Rapids Dam cited electrical costs as a concern.

Opponents of removing Savage Rapids Dam cited electrical costs more than anything else. The dam, which came out in 2009 to benefit salmon and steelhead migration, diverted water by using turbines powered by the river. The district's power bills were well below \$100,000.

The dam, which came out in 2009 to beneffit salmon and steelhead migration, diverted water by using turbines powered by the river. The district's power bills were well below \$100,000

"This is why we need to continue doing so water conservation projects, and piping," and Shepard said

GPID spent \$233,000 to run the pump station in 2010, and \$313,000 on all electricity. The big pilmps alone could eclipse \$300,000 this year. Annual estimates of about \$250,000 to run the 12 large pumps were accurate until the rate increase this year.

In January GPID budgeted \$260,000 for the big pumps and \$80,000 for all other electricity for the year.

GPID reported a recent bank balance of \$1.3 million; its annual budget is about \$1.7 million.

In other district news, board members approved spending \$10,000 to help remove a dam on Jones Creek north of the free way; that dam allows the Tokay Canal to pass the creek, but it's a barrier to fish migration.

The project, which will be done by tream enhancement groups, will cost lose to \$200,000

🎶 🚧 see **Water**, Page 3B

Water

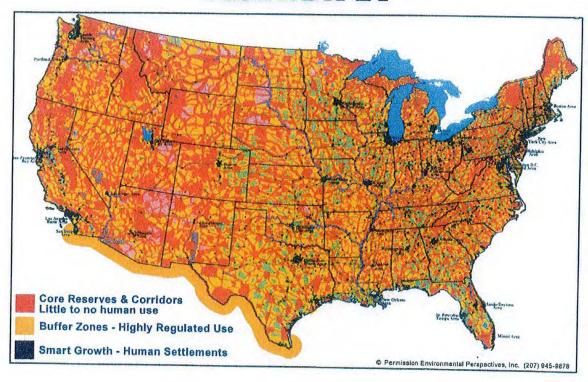
from Page 1B

Extensive restoration work has already been done downstream on Jones Creek a GRID also prepared to send letters to 82 patrons to begin foreclosing on properties, for unpaid bills for the past three irrigation seasons. Office manager Julie Webster said in her more than three decades, only one property has been foreclosed on.

"As soon as they get a letter from an attorney, they pay," she said.

Grants Pass Daily Courier reporter Jeff Duewel can be reached at t 541-474-3720 or jduewel@thedailycourier.com.

Understanding Sustainable Development – AGENDA 21 –



For the People and their Public Officials

Prepared by

FREEDOM ADVOCATES
Recognize Unalienable Rights

www.FreedomAdvocates.org

QUOTE: DAVID ROCKEFALLER WHO PUSHED FOR THE UNITED HATTOMS, "WE ARE ON THE VERSE OF A CLOBAL TRANSFORMATION, ALL WE HEED IS THE RIGHT MAJOR CRISIS AND THE HATTOMS WILL ACCEPT THE HEW WORLD ORDER."

Harris, Dean General Public November 22, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1122_881-1	Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities.	No
	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	
	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	
GP_LT_1122_881-2	Section 3.15 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) discusses regional economic impacts on jobs, labor income, and output of changes to various recreation activities as a result of the project alternatives. The analysis concludes that 4 jobs and \$0.31 million in output related to reservoir recreation would be lost after the dams are removed. Salmon abundance would increase under the Proposed Action, which would increase annual salmon fishing effort in the river and would result in additional fishing boats on the river relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative. The analysis estimates that about three jobs would be created as a result of increase salmon fishing effort under the Proposed Action. Populations of steelhead and redband trout would also increase, which would subsequently increase sport fishing efforts for these species. The economic analysis does not quantify the increase in jobs related to increased sport fishing effort for steelhead and redband trout; however, effects are described qualitatively. It is expected that fishing effort and jobs would increase over the No Action/No Project Alternative. The total economic effect on in-river sport fishing for salmon, steelhead, and redband trout of the Proposed Action would be positive and long term. The economic analysis also estimate positive effects to increased ocean sport fishing, an increase of about 7 jobs and \$0.57 million in output. The Proposed Action would result in net losses in whitewater boating activity in the Hell's Corner Reach. The analysis estimates a loss of 14 jobs and \$0.89 million in output. Whitewater boating would not change on the Lower Klamath River.	No
GP_LT_1122_881-3	Master Response GEN-23 Agenda 21.	No
GP_LT_1122_881-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1122_881-5	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_MC_1020_188

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR ---000--YREKA, CALIFORNIA

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MR. DEAN HARRIS: Dean Harris, D-e-a-n,

H-a-r-r-i-s.

Comment 1 - Hydropower

On this serious issue of dam removal, there are

many of you not aware of the serious financial impact or

the serious loss of our property rights that will result

with the removal of these dams.

I would like to site a few examples: The former

Savage Rapids Dam located in Southern Oregon. Since the

removal of this dam, Pacific Power increased its power

rates to businesses 17 percent, to residents by 14

Comment 2 - Out of Scope

I believe the reasons for the dam removal comes

from the implementation of Agenda 21, sustainable

development, or restoration, if you want to call it that.

I also believe it is responsible for the recent closure of

dredge mining, another employment confiscation.

Sustainable development was ushered in by the

United Nations and was signed by executive order by

Presidents Bill Clinton and George H.W. Bush. This soft

law was never ratified by Congress.

I would like to point out the signing of this

executive order by these presidents is against Article 1, Section 10 of the Constitution of the United States, which is the law of the land. Sustainable development has no respect or concern for human population, but uses the environment as a guise to take away our unalienable rights, by implementing regulations that force the citizens of this great nation out of jobs and property. Case in point, the spotted owl, Endangered Species Act, destroyed the timber industry in the Pacific Northwest from Northern California to Canada, which not only closed hundreds of mills, but destroyed thousands of jobs, ruining the tax base for many counties and worst of all, took away the timber tax revenue for schools. Noticeably these acts have caused financial hardships and loss of employment to many in Siskiyou County plus those connected economically. The American citizen, in most cases, are law abiding, those support regulations and laws of the environment, and most are stewards of the lands. We do not need nor do we want implemented strategies that require surrendering our God given unalienable rights which are firmly planted in the U.S. Constitution. As a Vietnam veteran, I took an oath to support and defend the United States Constitution not only for the

sake of its citizenry, but also for my family and their future.

The intent of the document written by our

Founding Fathers was to protect this Republic and "we the people."

In the government's decision on dam removal, it will either follow the laws of the land or take a path propagated by the United Nations that doesn't respect, recognize nor support the United States Constitution.

Thank you.

Harris, Dean General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_188-1	Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities.	No
	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	
	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	
GP_MC_1020_188-2	Master Response GEN-23 Agenda 21.	No



Comment Form

GP_MF_1018 347

Please mail your comments to: All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by November 21, 2011. Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez (Please print legibly) **Bureau of Reclamation** 2800 Cottage Way Sacramento, CA 95825 OR Mr. Gordon Leppig California Dept. of Fish and Game Northern Region. 619 Second Street Eureka, CA 95501 Comment 1 - Out of Scope Email: Email: twined 610 att, net KlamathSD@usbr.gov Comments: 1. DOES KENSAL AZAR Website: KlaComment 2 - Other/General ADMINTATTON. Know OF Fax: PANIS 2. WHY IS CHIPER PLOTING (916) 978-5055 AND WE ARE, THE UNITED STATES marine STOPPED BRCAUSE WAS WHEN SOUTH COMPLAINED ABOUT SEPIMENT THEEN GOIL GOUFFRE MEAN ONEGON WERE DAMS WELLE WHY DORS Comment 3 - Sediment Transport DOPES OR APMILLIST RATTO 50 CURLY DORS THE Conest TOUTION WITH DOING THE STUDIES EIS/EIR MGO'S CHON GOLDROMANTAL Public Disclosure: It is not required that you submit personal information. If you decide to do so, please note that this information may be made publicly available to do so, please note that this information may be made publicly available to do so, any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Harris, Dean General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1018_347-1	Master Response GEN-23 Agenda 21.	No
GP_MF_1018_347-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MF_1018_347-3	Master Response WQ-10 Permitting Sediment Release.	No
	Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	
GP_MF_1018_347-4	Master Response GEN-23 Agenda 21.	No

GP_WI_1110_487

From: normaha@pacbell.net[SMTP:NORMAHA@PACBELL.NET]]
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2011 7:22:00 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Remove Dams on the Klamath River Now!

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Norma J F Harrison

Organization: Peace and Freedom Party, socialist, on the ballot

Zip: 94702

Subject: Remove Dams on the Klamath River Now!

Body: Alert: Remove Dams on the Klamath River Now!

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Harrison, Norma General Public November 10, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1110_487-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1118_774

From: normaha@pacbell.net[SMTP:NORMAHA@PACBELL.NET]

Sent: Friday, November 18, 2011 2:04:45 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Remove Dams from the Klamath River Now!

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Norma J F Harrison

Organization: Peace and Freedom Party, socialist, on the ballot in Ca.

Subject: Remove Dams from the Klamath River Now!

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam

Removal

Body: <u>uglification</u> and <u>abuse of Earth for profit - Do what we need another way.</u>

Harrison, Norma General Public November 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1118_774-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1117_754

From: Susan Hart[SMTP:SUSANHART2@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 8:10:56 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Comments on removal of 4 dams Siskiyou County

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear Sirs:

Comment 1 -Disapproves of Dam Removal

Please reconsider your decision to remove 4 dams in Siskiyou County and choose one of the alternatives:

1. Leave the 4 dams in place as this is the best choice for both people and fish. The Coho salmon, in any case, is neither a good food fish nor endangered. It has been surreptitiously and artificially stocked in the Klamath river by agents of the government (Fish & Wildlife, Interior, etc.) to provide a pretext for blowing up the dams to "save" the fish. There is faulty science to support blowing up the dams.

2. ES.7.3 Environmentally PreferableSuperior Alternative

NEP A requires the Lead Agency to identify the alternative or alternatives that are environmentally preferable in the Record of Decision (ROD) (40 CFR Part 1505.2(b)). The environmentally preferable alternative generally refers to the alternative that would result in the fewest adverse effects to the biological and physical environment. It is also the alternative that would best protect, preserve, and enhance historic, cultural, and natural resources. Although this alternative must be identified in the ROD, it need not be selected for implementation.

Section 15126.6(e)(2) of the CEQA Guidelines requires agencies to identify the environmentally superior alternative in a draft ElR. If the No Project Alternative is the environmentally superior alternative, an additional environmentally superior alternative must be identified among the other alternatives.

3.

3.11 Alternative 11 - Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Route

Comment 2 - Alternatives

This alternative would use a combination of natural drainages and a constructed tunnel to provide a migratory passage for anadromous species around Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate Dams while leaving the dams in place. This alternative also includes improvements to fish passage facilities at J.C. Boyle Dam to allow upstream and downstream passage. This alternative would allow continued power generation at the Four Facilities, but the Hydropower Licensee would need to obtain a new FERC license to continue operations.

This alternative bypass would route up migrating fish into Bogus Creek into an approximately five-mile tunnel that would connect Bogus Creek to Copco 1 Reservoir. The tunnel would connect to Bogus Creek at stream mile 2.9, well downstream of the existing fish ladder on the creek and the confluence with Cold Creek (Bacigalupi and Lake 2010) (Figure 3-8).

The proposed tunnel would be 16 feet wide by 12 feet high and would contain a 4 foot wide by 2 foot deep fish channel on one side. Larger "rest areas" for the migrating fish would be placed every 250 feet, and vertical shafts would be installed at regular intervals to provide natural light to the channel (Bacigalupi and Lake 2010). The proposed gradient 'of the channel would be less than one percent, and flow would be above 10 cfs.

A floating entrance structure at Copco 1 Reservoir would provide water and fish access to the Tunnel. The structure would float with the level of the lake to provide a year round water supply regardless of the level of the reservoir, as well as serve as the access to the tunnel for anadromous species. The proposal addresses some of the issues associated with Alternative 10, the Bogus Creek Bypass

route: the tunnel would allow migrating salmonids to swim in a consistently upstream direction, as the tunnel would be drilled to connect the reservoir with the downstream tributary. In addition, it would not require a new water supply or negotiations, as would the bypass in the fully appropriated Cold Creek (in Alternative 10), because water for Alternative 11 would be supplied from Copco 1 Reservoir. Finally, the tunnel might provide more capacity for the large numbers of migrating salmonids than the smaller drainages of Clear and Deer Creeks.

I have recently visited Siskiyou County in Yreka and have toured the Iron Gate dam. It would be a travesty and an unkind and inhumane cut to the farmers and residents and their families who have lived and worked in the county for years to have decisions made for them by bureaucrats who live in another state and possibly don't view them as human beings.

Sincerely Yours,

Susan Hart Resident of Menlo Park, San Mateo County

Hart, Susan General Public November 17, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1117_754-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1117_754-2	Master Response ALT-2 Elimination of Alternative 10 - Fish Bypass: Bogus Creek Bypass and Alternative 11 - Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Routing from Detailed Study.	No

GP_EM_1118_786

From: Jo Hatcher[SMTP:FLOJO@NETPTC.NET]
Sent: Saturday, November 19, 2011 4:53:33 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd Subject: Dam Removal

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam

Removal

I can't believe that the federal government wants to take our 4 dams in northern California and southern Oregon for a fish that "is not" native to the area. Are you people out of your minds?

This is a plan to destroy the American economy, destroy the American farmer and chose a nonnative fish over the livelihood of many Americans.

Leave the dams alone!

Jo Hatcher

Fresno County

Hatcher, Jo General Public November 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1118_786-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	
	Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.	

GP MC 1025 291

KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR HEARING OCTOBER 25, 2011

PUBLIC TESTIMONY ORLEANS, CALIFORNIA

MR. HATTON: Hi, you guys. My name is

Chris Hatton, C-h-r-i-s H-a-t-t-o-n, and I am a local business owner. I run the Salmon River Outpost, which is seven miles up the road here, in Somes Bar. Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

And you're going to hear a number of reasons

tonight why we should take out the dams, and I

wholeheartedly agree with those reasons. And there's

many spiritual. There's many -- there's so many good

reasons. I'll speak briefly to the economic reasons,

just on the small businesses here along the

Klamath River.

If you see the Klamath River, if you have driven down from Yreka, if you're coming from that way, or if you see these depressed little towns, you know, along the Klamath River, and I don't think in any way does that speak to the cultural richness of the area or the true wealth that's in this area. But as a business owner, you know, these little stores and these little places are important to the people here.

We're down to one gas station in Orleans. The

cafe is on edge. The store is not looking that good. I

feel like the dam removal or the restoration money that

can come into this country is going to be the lifeline
for our businesses, our small businesses, in this area,
and I feel like it is going to have a huge impact.
This year, there was a pretty good salmon run
right there at the mouth of the Salmon River. And the
store, just from our local experience, sees that
immediately. Sport fishing has a huge potential to boost
this area. And, you know, people when they're limiting
out on salmon every day, I mean, they're at the mouth,
there are 25 people down there for a bunch of the month
that was down there, and people were catching their limit
in salmon, and that is a huge boost to the local store.
And that is, you know, just I mean, that's my little
microcosm, my little world, that I'm sitting in, but
that's a huge that's an important part of what this
restoration economy can do.
And I think, seeing just the numbers there, that
81 percent more salmon or more steelhead are going to be
in the river is right there an invaluable boost to the
local economy here. So, I'll stop at that point.
I also have children that are growing up here.
We have health concerns. You know, we can't swim in the
river. We live right on the Klamath. We can't swim
there during certain months of the year.
And, you know, my kids, they got everything in
their mouth right now, you know, so when we're crawling

along the river bar and they're putting a rock in their

mouth, you know, it's cause for concern. And they're

going to do that, you know, either way, you know, but if this river is

healthier, they are going to live longer.

So, I would ask that you guys consider that.

And thank you very much for being here.

MR. LYNCH: thank you.

Hatton, Chris General Public October 25, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1025_291-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
	Section 3.15, Socioeconomics evaluates the economic effects of the Proposed Action and alternatives.	

GP_EM_1118_775

From: ray[SMTP:HOWP@SISQTEL.NET]
Sent: Friday, November 18, 2011 1:53:14 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Cc: Ray

Subject: Information Request, FOIA

Importance: High

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Attention: Elizabeth Vasquez

RE: Klamath Facilities Removal EIS

Dear Elizabeth,



I am reluctant to elevate my simple request to a legal level of disclosure as I am a retired federal agency line officer who processed many of these in my tenure, but my repeated attempts to attain this information informally have been ignored by the Klamath Facilities Removal Team (web site) since mid October. I as well as several other members of the public who attended you public hearing need this information to make scientific and educated comments on the EIS document.

The request is being routed through my Congressional Representative Wally Herger as well.

Thank you for your time, I look forward to your response!

Ray A. Haupt

Freedom of Information Act Request

Date of Request: November 18, 2011

Subject of Request: Klamath Facilities Removal Draft EIS

Request To: Elizabeth Vasquez

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento CA 95825

Email: klamathsd@usbr.gov

Document Request:

1. Letter from USFWS to USBOR dated 3-4-2011 regarding the species listed or threatened by this EIS action.

- 2. Document access either digitally or paper copy to; the ESA Section 7 Informal Consultation Biological Assessment for the EIS ESA Listed Species affected by this agency decision.
- 3. A copy of the Letter of concurrence when available including the affects determination from NOAA Fisheries and US Fish and Wildlife Service regarding impacts to ESA Listed Anadromous Fish and Wildlife species.

Dear Elizabeth,

The following request is pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (5U.S.C. 552-etseq). I respectively ask that you faithfully work to meet your obligations under the Freedom of Information Act, and provide the requestor with the requested documents as soon as possible. This emailed request and Paper copy signed request is being made to the following responsible individual:

USDI Bureau of Reclamation

Elizabeth Vasquez

2800 Cottage Way

Sacramento CA 95825

I currently serve on the Siskiyou County Coho Recovery Scientific Panel as an advisor to the County Board of Supervisors. As such access to these documents is essential for an informed response to comments for the Facilities Removal EIS currently being prepared by your agency.

I have made repeated requests to obtain this information following your public hearing in Yreka CA October 20, 2011 through your publicized web site. It was my understanding from this meetings presentation that all public comment and requests were to be made through this web site for your prompt processing. All of my informal requests for information through this web site have been ignored by your agency.

I respectively request that you give an extension to the November 22 due date for comment given your agencies unresponsiveness to the public to this date. This will allow responsible public review experts sufficient time to review these critical documents and provide substantive input to this complex document.

Agency Obligation Reminder:

FOIA provides 20 working days for a reply and if I do not hear from you in a timely manner, I will again deem my requests denied. If you claim you need more time to process this FOIA due to "unusual circumstances", you must provide me an opportunity to limit the request.

I would also remind your agency that you have a legal obligation to affectively work with the public throughout the life of the NEPA process. If you for some reason do not grant a comment extension regarding your agencies unresponsiveness, I must remind you of your obligation to accept comments for consideration until the actual date of the published decision at the very least.

Thank you for your timeliness in processing this request. If during the processing you need further information of clarification you may contact me by e-mail or physical address below.

Sincerely,

/s/ Ray A. Haupt

RAY A. HAUPT
CA Registered Professional Forester #2938
4210 Red Cedar Court
Etna, CA 96027
rhaupt@sisqtel.net

Haupt, Ray General Public November 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1118_775-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No



Comment Form

GP MF 1019 074

Please mail your comments to: All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by November 21, 2011. Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez (Please print legibly) **Bureau of Reclamation** 2800 Cottage Way Sacramento, CA 95825 OR Name: Mr. Gordon Leppig Organization: California Dept. of Fish and Game Northern Region, 619 Second Street Eureka, CA 95501 Address: Email: KlamathSD@usbr.gov Website: Comments: Dam Removal KlamathRestoration.gov Olteratives Fax: (916) 978-5055 improved 4his area

Public Disclosure: It is not required that you submit personal information. If you decide to do so, please note that this information may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Comment 2 - Water Quality

Hayden, Natanya General Public October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_074-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MF_1019_074-2	Comment noted.	No

GP EM 1117 756

From: Brenda Haynes[SMTP:HAYNES034@ATT.NET] Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 7:20:53 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov Subject: Comments on draft environmental studies

Auto forwarded by a Rule

I wish to submit the following written comments in response to the draft environmental studies completed by U.S. Dept. of Interior and California Dept. of Fish & Game.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

In order to preserve the salmon and all other fish and living creatures below the dams, I believe the dams must be left in place. It would be physically impossible to remove the large concrete structures without damaging the environment. At the present time they are not causing any damage.

Comment 2 - Sediment Toxicity

If the dams were removed there is no possible way to avoid millions of cubic yards of toxic sediment flowing downstream killing everything in its path. The result would be dead endangered species which I thought were in need of preserving in the first place. Removing the dams is in direct contradiction of the purpose of ESA.

I'm also gravely concerned about the toxic pollution you would be injecting into the miles of irrigation systems. There would be many innocent victims of such a tragedy.

Comment 3 - Hydropower

The four dams in question have been producing enough power for 70,000 homes and there is no reason why they couldn't continue to supply needed electricity for years to come. Water generated electricity is truly a green electricity.

I call for common sense - - leave the dams alone.

Brenda Haynes Redding, California haynes034@att.net

Haynes, Brenda General Public November 17, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1117_756-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
	Master Response ALT-3 Elimination of Alternative 13 - Federal Takeover of the Klamath Hydroelectric Project from Detailed Study.	
	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	
GP_EM_1117_756-2	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	No
	Master Response AQU-1C Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish.	
	Master Response AQU-11B NMFS BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management.	
GP EM 1117 756-3	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No

GP_WI_1229_1184

From: julia.head@yahoo.com[SMTP:JULIA.HEAD@YAHOO.COM]

Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2011 11:20:42 PM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: removal of the klamath river dams!

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Julia Head

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal Organization:

Subject: removal of the klamath river dams!

Body: please remaove the for our salmon

Head, Julia General Public December 29, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1229_1184-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1120_810

From: PAUL HEINEMANN[SMTP:STARPAUL@PACBELL.NET]

Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 1:47:40 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd Subject: NO DAM REMOVAL

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam

Removal

Sir,

Please no not remove any dams from the upper Klamath River. People come before fish! Do not let the Washington elites run our lives and ruin our economy. Do not let them blow up the dams and pollute the river. Do not let them screw up the economy even more.

Paul & Starr Heinemann

Heinemann, Paul General Public November 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1120_810-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal	No

GP_MC_1018_155

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---000---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING (Directly to Court Reporter)

MS. WILMA HEINEY: Wilma Heiney, H-e-i-n-e-y.

I have been going to water meetings over 20 years -- 25, I

mean. Comment 1 - Other/General

The ESA was supposed to be reauthorized by

Congress in 1990. It was supposed to sunset. But I don't

know, now, whether they have to go through a full process

of, um, bringing it to Congress or just some little group

of caretakers that are paid to sit in a corner and say

it's fine, and that's called validated. I'm not sure.

But it has not been reauthorized by Congress,

the ESA, and it sunsetted in 1990, according to the Act.

Now, one other thing -- a couple things I want

to mention, things that haven't come up -- we were told,

two years ago, when this draft came out and was coming

before a vote, that all parties, all stakeholders, have to

vote.

for us, as property owners, because they were elected to office, the same as our president and the same as our

Well, the irrigation district boards could vote

senators and congressmen, and you know they vote for us,

in our behalf. And with us being property owners, they

could say, yes, and we could have no water. But that doesn't make property owners happy. Comment 2 - NEPA Now, I have seen -- well, it's called junk science, agenda science, manipulated droughts, the Trinity River going south instead of down the Klamath. There are Comment 3 - Alternatives so many wrong doings done -- the lake being dredged has been brought up, and I was glad it was, tonight -- the algae grows there from the natural lava flow. I can't mention everything. But there's -- I didn't say the word consensus, yet. Comment 4 - KHSA Now, when this came up in January two years ago, all the stakeholders were to agree or it wouldn't go forward. Well, Siskiyou did not agree, and aren't three of the dams in Siskiyou? Can you just run over the top of Siskiyou with a no-vote in the county? Comment 5 - Water Rights/Supply Now, why are broke states of California and Oregon, why their governors wish to give their water resources away, I wouldn't know, but they have since dropped out of office. How does that help the rest of us? Thank you, I think I'll let go for the night.

Heiney, Wilma General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_155-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_155-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_155-3	Appendix A of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) includes a wide range of alternatives representing diverse viewpoints and needs based on internal and public scoping. The alternatives that moved forward for more detailed analysis in this EIS/EIR are those that best meet the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) purpose and need and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) objectives, minimize negative effects, are feasible, and represent a range of reasonable alternatives (see Appendix A for more information). Alternative 16, Dredge Upper Klamath Lake, considered the possibility of dredging the lake to improve water quality and storage at Upper Klamath Lake. This alternative did not move forward for more detailed analysis in the Draft EIS/EIR because it would not meet the NEPA purpose and need or most of the CEQA objectives.	No
GP_MC_1018_155-4	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Other Disapprove of Dam Removal.	No
	Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.	
GP_MC_1018_155-5	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

E(S/EIR PROCESS	Speaker Card	
Notes: SLA Notes: SLA Passec Passec Never	now on RBRA & KHSA. danc in Secret and was used to get it (Say "Yes" or you will	- F

Comment 1 - KBRA

Heiney, Wilma General Public October 19, 2011

Comment Code Comment Response Change in EIS/EIR GP_MF_1019_100-1 The Secretary of the Interior will consider this comment along with all others in making his determination relative to the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA).

GP_WI_1107_379

From: phenry@klamathnews.net[SMTP:PHENRY@KLAMATHNEWS.NET]

Sent: Monday, November 07, 2011 3:16:56 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Another Alternative Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: P. Henry Organization:

Subject: Another Alternative



Body: What if we were to just remove the dam closed to the ocean right now.

- a) It doesn't produce a lot of power, so not much would be lost.
- b) We can test to see if it helps fish habitat or not
- c) We can test to see how much sediment actually travels down the river

In summary, this idea gives us real world data on which to make a good decision, instead of "models", guesses or agendas. This idea makes sense... common sense.

P. Henry

Henry, P. General Public November 07, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

GP_WI_1107_379-1

Appendix A of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) includes a wide range of alternatives representing diverse viewpoints and needs based on internal and public scoping. The alternatives that moved forward for more detailed analysis in this EIS/EIR are those that best meet the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) purpose and need and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) objectives, minimize negative effects, are feasible, and represent a range of reasonable alternatives (see Appendix A for more information).

The comment author suggests an alternative that would remove Iron Gate Dam first, and then use data collected from dam removal to determine if and how the other facilities should be removed. This alternative is similar to Alternative 7 - Sequenced Removal of Four Dams (analyzed in Appendix A). Under this alternative, sequencing dam removal over three to five years would lengthen the amount of time that high concentrations of suspended sediment would be in the Klamath River. Under the Proposed Action, the sediment release could result in adverse effects to salmonids, but the salmonids are predicted to have a strong recovery because they would not have an entire year-class exposed to multiple months of high suspended sediments. Extending the sediment release over multiple years would impact both adults, as they migrate upstream, and their progeny, when they migrate downstream in the subsequent year(s). Impacts to focal fish species would be greater because the sediment would affect multiple life-stages of fish over multiple years (Stillwater Sciences 2011).

Alternative 7 was not be carried forward for more detailed analysis in the EIS/EIR because it would not avoid or lessen the significant environmental effects of the Proposed Action and may increase effects to fish associated with sediment release from the reservoirs over multiple years.

The primary function of the Proposed Action is to improve fish and wildlife habitat and water quality. For this reason, the Proposed Action deconstruction schedule was crafted with careful attention to the timing necessary to limit the impact of sediment release on aquatic resources and water quality. The timing in the Proposed Action is designed to limit the effects on water quality to one single large increase in suspended sediment and one single reduced dissolved oxygen event occurring within the winter and early spring of 2020. By limiting the duration of elevated suspended sediment and reduced dissolved oxygen, the Proposed Action avoids multiple years of effects to aquatic species and minimizes impacts to the sensitive juvenile rearing and smolt life stages of

No

Henry, P. General Public November 07, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

migratory fish. In addition to this built-in avoidance and minimization measure, the Proposed Action includes several required best management practices for the deconstruction activities including erosion and stormwater management, dust abatement, and hazardous spill prevention and response measures. To further address the alteration of rivers and streams and the effects of returning some of the natural processes to the Klamath River system, mitigation measures are being considered including AR 1: Protection of Mainstem Spawning, AR2: Protection of Outmigrating Juveniles, AR3: Fall Pulse Flows, AR-4: Hatchery Management, and AR-5 Pacific Lamprey Capture and Relocation. (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-136)

GP_WI_1111_560

From: flyflickerz@gmail.com[SMTP:FLYFLICKERZ@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 5:04:11 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Alt 2 Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: William R. Henry

Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Alt 2

Body: Of the Alternatives, Alternate number two would best serve the people of California and the anadramous fish of the Klamath River system.

Henry, William General Public November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_560-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal	No

GP EM 1118 763

From: Bev Herman[SMTP:BHERMAN@CITLINK.NET]

Sent: Friday, November 18, 2011 10:04:02 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

To Whom It May Concern:

How silly do we people in this country have to be to even consider allowing you to spend MORE MONEY to remove the Klamath Dams. We are sick of your experimentations at OUR expense and will NOT allow this waste of tax payer money and waste of "green" energy. Please do not allow ridiculous science to interfere with the needs of people and even the habitats that have been created because of the dams.

Thank you, Beverly Herman P.O. Box 1400 Chester, CA 96020

Herman, Bev General Public November 18, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

Nο

GP_EM_1118_763-1

Both the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) and the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) simply identify the general nature of improvements and activities that may occur in the future and set the framework for the Proposed Action that is addressed in the Klamath Facilities Removal Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR). That point is made in the very first paragraph of the Draft EIS/EIR (p. 1-1, Chapter 1 Introduction). Neither agreement commits public agencies to a definite course of action with respect to improvements and activities that may ultimately come to fruition. In fact, to the contrary, both agreements specifically state that nothing in the either agreement is intended or shall be construed to be a pre-decisional commitment of funds or resources by public agency party. Nothing in either agreement is intended or shall be construed to predetermine the outcome of any regulatory approval or other action by a public agency party necessary under applicable law in order to implement either agreement – see, specifically, Article 1.6.6 of the KHSA and Article 2.6.6 of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). Additionally, both agreements specifically contemplate the need for National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review of improvements and activities that may ultimately occur - see, specifically Article 3.2 of the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and Article 2.2.7 of the KBRA.

Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.

Master Response REC-2 Recreational Use at Restored River. The project area is primarily a riverine environment.

GP_WI_0926_006

From: iceboxhouse@yahoo.com[SMTP:ICEBOXHOUSE@YAHOO.COM]

Sent: Monday, September 26, 2011 5:54:46 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; <u>KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov</u>; <u>werner@wrinkledog.com</u>

Subject: Web Inquiry: Wildlife

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Kathy Herrera

Organization:

Comment 1 - Terrestrial Wildlife

Subject: Wildlife
Body: It is not clear what's going to happen to the large numbers of migrating
and resident birds that currently use the lakes. It looks like they will have to

go somewhere else and the area will lose them for good. If I'm wrong I will be

glad to hear about it.

Herrera, Kathy General Public September 26, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_0926_006-1	Master Response TERR-2 Reservoir Habitat.	No

GP_WI_1102_310

From: brian@newwarrior.com[SMTP:BRIAN@NEWWARRIOR.COM] Sent: Wednesday, November 02, 2011 2:37:37 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: klamath restoration Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: brian hilden

Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: klamath restoration

Body: <u>i am a nature lover w/ a fisheries background...i believe that instream water quality & quantity is the key issue for the Klamath system, and that removal of the dams in question is one major step toward restoration of the watershed. in the name of future genrations and their enjoyment of this area, i encourage you to consider dam removal & further restoration measures.</u>

Hilden, Brian General Public November 02, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1102_310-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP WI 1108 406

From: darciusrex@gmail.com[SMTP:DARCIUSREX@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Tuesday, November 08, 2011 1:55:16 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Comments In Support of the KBRA and Dam Removal Auto

forwarded by a Rule

Name: Darcy R. Hill

Organization:

Subject: Comments In Support of the KBRA and Dam Removal

Body: To Whom It May Concern,

Before I get into the meat of my written comments about dam removal as a part of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement, I would like to state that to take in the spoken comments at the Klamath Falls and Chiloquin meetings do not fully represent the thoughts and feelings of this area. Many farmers who do support the KBRA were unable to attend due to the fact these meetings were held during their busy time of year - harvest. I know for fact many people in the Merrill, Malin and Tulelake areas were simply unable to attend because they were in the fields digging and cutting their crops. I feel if these meetings had been held at time of than harvest, the number of speakers in support of dam removal and the KBRA would have been greater.

My name is Darcy Hill and I live in Poe Valley, in Klamath County. I grew up in Klamath County in the Sprague River and Bonanza areas and, after over 10 years in the Willamette Valley, was lucky enough to move back to the area I consider home after my wife was asked to return home to help with her family's thriving potato farm. My grandparents and great-grandparents worked on farms and ranches, both their own and for others, in Klamath County and the Klamath Basin, as has my wife's ancestors. Our roots run deep here, and we hope our daughters will someday be able to say the same.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I am in support of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement. I understand the purpose of dam removal, its relationship to the passage of the KBRA, the role it plays for restoring salmon runs and bringing power rates under control. With the jobs it will create with removal of the structures and long term jobs it will bring for tourism and fishermen downstream, I think dam removal will, in the end, be a positive thing and I do support it.

Since the dams are property of Pacific Power and Light, if they've signed on to the agreement, I don't understand how the public has any right to tell PP&L what they can do with their privately-held property. Detractors will say that since the government has set PP&L up with monopoly over local power we should have a say over what they can and cannot do with their dams. However, that would be like the citizens of a town telling the only cemetery and funeral home exactly how they should conduct their business. On its face, it's ludicrous to think we need to meddle in the affairs of private companies.

PP&L has also indicated that dam removal would save rate payers money in the long run than constantly jacking up power rates to cover the upkeep of the dams.

Obviously PP&L will pass along the cost of dam removal to rate payers, but from

what I understand, that one time hit will be more friendly to the wallets of my neighbors and myself than the constant raising of power rates. With more people looking to solar and wind power for electricity (my wife's farm recently installed several solar power stations to help mitigate power costs), it seems as if a way to keep power rates under control is around the corner.

When I think about the folks who live along the Klamath River and what dam removal will do to their property values, I do feel badly for them. With an outof-state power company threatening to run high tensile power lines near my property and dropping its value, I honestly say I "feel their pain". However, if salmon runs are returned, I believe in the end more people will want to visit and live in the area for the fishing. Opponents of the KBRA and dam removal also like to say that this will have a negative impact on Klamath County and Klamath Basin property values. I think their arguments are specious at best. Here in Klamath County and down around the Tulelake area, if farmers and ranchers were guaranteed water, and production was guaranteed even in drought years, if anything it would increase property values. Farms and ranches would be able to better plan for those tough years if they knew there was a baseline to work from, and people would be more likely to invest more dollars into this area if they knew there was a better guarantee on a return for their money. Farming and ranching will still be a risk - when you depend on the weather for your living there's always risk - but at least some of that risk could be mitigated and not cost small farmers their livelihoods. Not only would property values stabilize and increase, there would be more consistent work available on area farms and ranches. Comment 2 - Sediment Transport

One area of concern that many people continue to cite is the fact there has been a lot of build up behind the dams and that removal of that sediment will either be too costly or, if the dams are just removed, will result in an "environmental disaster of Biblical proportions". I do wonder about what will be done with the sediment and the impact it will have downstream if the dams are simply removed. However, despite my misgivings about the federal government's wisdom of late, I doubt they would simply allow the sediment to just flow downstream and destroy the Klamath River ecosystem. I also think there is value in the sediment as fill dirt for home builders, farmers and gardeners. That nutrient rich soil has value, and if there's as much behind the dams as opponents say there is, surely that resource could be sold and help offset the cost of dam removal.

Furthermore, if the sediment build-up is as much as has been indicated, I don't understand the wisdom of simply leaving the dams alone. From what I understand, dams are not made to stand forever, regardless of which group wants them to. Between sediment build up behind the dams and the fact these structures age, the amount of pressure coming from behind the dam from the sediment and the water will eventually cause them to fail. If the opponents of dam removal think taking them out in an orderly manner will be an "environmental catastrophe", I can only imagine the impact of a failed dam on the Klamath River and its inhabitants. The fact of the matter is that like farm equipment and buildings, dams age and as they age, they become less effective. Eventually, dams have to be removed, just as tractors and hay sheds have to be replaced. I admit that I think the dams do provide a source of green energy, but with their age and the fact there is so much sediment built up behind them I think the dams along the Klamath River are

coming close to the end of their usefulness. If they weren't, then why would Pacific Power and Light be willing to take them out?

I love the Klamath Basin and the way of life agriculture provides for the people who live here. I want to see the KBRA pass. While there is much for all stakeholders to be unhappy about, in the end it is a compromise - an agreement - and it has everybody sharing the burden to bring about stability for farmers, fishermen, the environment and local economies all over the Klamath Basin. For farmers and the Klamath Basin economy, the KBRA will bring the stability we need and provide a way for us to grow more jobs in this area that has already been hit hard by the death of the timber industry. To leave things as they are, to not pass the KBRA, only means things will remain the same. With the next water shortage, small farmers will be pushed out of business, and local businesses will suffer from the lack of dollars brought in by agriculture. I do not understand how this is a good thing, and I do not see how the opponents of the KBRA, who do not offer up any alternatives than to leave things they way they are, can relish in watching this area suffer. We need a change, and the KBRA provides that change.

Please consider my comments. I am in favor of the KBRA and dam removal.

Thank you,

Darcy Hill 22330 South Poe Valley Road Klamath Falls, Oregon 97603

Hill, Darcy General Public November 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1108_406-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_WI_1108_406-2	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.	No
	Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	
	Any potential reduction in cost provided by the commercial sale of dredged soil would not eliminate the other three reasons noted in the determination that dredging was infeasible.	

GP_MC_1018_162

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---000---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING (Directly to Court Reporter)

MS. TRICIA HILL: Hello. My name is Tricia Hill, H-i-l-l.

I'm a fourth generation Klamath Basin farmer,

farmed with my brother and my father, my uncle, lots of

brothers in Merrill, Tule Lake.

I'm here tonight not only as a farmer that farms

around 7,000 acres in the project, also as a ratepayer

that has approximately say about 36 different meters going

during the season.

Comment 1 - Water Supply/Rights

Because for us, this isn't just about asking

private property owners to do something specific or not

with their property, it is about water for our farms.

Without a stable predictable source of irrigation

water, agricultural in Klamath Basin will die. From the

last, the last ten years you've seen a distinguishing of

it through people going out of business and you have also

seen us dying of it because our younger generation aren't

coming back. I'm one of the very few.

I want my children to have the opportunity to live

in the world where they have a choice, and they would like

to be part of agriculture. And I'm afraid if we don't act

now instead of just going along with the status quo, they

are not going to have that choice.

Final thing is I would like tonight, my Great Uncle

James Ottoman spoke against the removal of the dams. And
I would like to say, although I respect him immensely and
I learned that I should listen to the wisdom of my elders,
in this particular instance I think maybe my youth gives
me a slightly different perspective.

Thank you very much.

Hill, Tricia General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_162-1	Master Response WSWR-4 Summary of Effects to Water Supply/Water Rights for Alternative 2 and Alternative 3 for Municipal, Agricultural, and Tribal Use.	No

GP_WI_1114_653

From: rthilliard@sbcglobal.net[SMTP:RTHILLIARD@SBCGLOBAL.NET]

Sent: Monday, November 14, 2011 10:30:42 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Raymond T Hilliard

Organization: California Trout

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath River

Body: I'm in favor of all dam removals on the Klamath river

Hilliard, Raymond General Public November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1114_653-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP MC 1020 197

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR ---000---

YREKA, CALIFORNIA THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

 $MS. \ ANNELIA \ HILLMAN: \ Annelia \ Hillman, \ A-n-n-e-l-i-a \ H-i-l-l-m-a-n.$

I just wanted to make sure that, um, it has not

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

been overlooked in the draft that dam removal can improve

the quality of life for all people on the Klamath River.

<u>Dams were never meant to be here, and I think that</u>

removing them will restore the natural process of our

river and be most beneficial for the earth as a whole. I

think all dams should come out.

Comment 2 - Economics

Um, I also believe that it will restore health

in the lower Klamath but also help people on the upper

basin, um, by providing jobs, and so I think it will

create a balance in the quality of life, both in economic

and environmental ways.

Comment 3 - Real Estate

And on the matter of property value, I think

that property value is going to go down as well if the

river and the water are too toxic to live on.

Thank you.

Hillman, Annelia General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_197-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1020_197-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1020_197-3	Master Response RE-2A Changes in Property Values.	No

GP MC 1025 295

KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR HEARING OCTOBER 25, 2011

PUBLIC TESTIMONY ORLEANS, CALIFORNIA

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

MS. HILLMAN: Hello again. My name is Annelia Hillman, A-n-n-e-l-i-a H-i-l-m-a-n.

I just wanted to say today I wanted to see that

it wasn't overlooked the positive psychological impact

that the removal of the four dams will have upon communities

along the river. I think -- I believe that

once the dams are removed and that the river is restored

to its natural state, that people will feel better, and

the environment -- with the improvement of the

environment and the quality of life, I think that humans

will feel better about themselves and our place on this

I also wanted to thank you all for sitting and listening to us over and over again. Thank you.

MR. STOPHER: Thank you.

earth. And I think that's all I wanted to say.

MR. LYNCH: Thank you.

Hillman, Annelia General Public October 25, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1025_295-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP MC 1025 296

KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR HEARING OCTOBER 25, 2011 PUBLIC TESTIMONY ORLEANS, CALIFORNIA

MR. C. HILLMAN: Hi. Chook-Chook Hillman, C-h-o-o-k dash C-h-o-o-k H-i-l-l-m-a-n.

I probably won't be as heartfelt as some of the other speakers have been. That was really nice to hear.

Some folks really give it up. I got a little more boring stuff to talk about.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I definitely would like to say that I support
the second alternative. I think that all the other
alternatives fall far short of meeting the needs of the
river, and I just don't really see a different way
forward. I know that a lot of people -- you know, I
mean, there's poison pills and this, that, and the other.

Comment 2 - Water
Quality

able to stand, because they have treatment as a state

with water quality, and, you know, I know that that tribe

feels like they should be able to remove dams and force

water quality, because they do have a piece of their

reservation on the Klamath River. But it doesn't seem

like the federal government would actually -- you know,

is actually recognizing that. It seems like it's nice on

paper, but, you know, it's obviously not worth the paper

it's written on if they can't enforce water quality, even
though they have treatment as a state.
I would also like to say I do believe that
there's, I think, nine TMDL's regarding Klamath River and
its tributaries regarding nutrient loading. You know, I
know that they don't have much teeth yet. I would hope
that they could get some teeth, and that would maybe
address some of the nutrient problems within the Klamath,
also.
But I do believe that the second alternative,
where you take out four dams and all the restoration that
would come along with it, would create a lot better
situation on the river, personally.
And, yeah, in Alternative 4, I kind of think
it's a little bit of a far a far reach to insinuate
that the juveniles would do better if they're you
know, as far as the fish disease goes with C. shasta, do
better if there's just fish passage into Upper Basin
tribs than I just don't really think that putting fish
into a toxic reservoir is really going to be that super
good for juveniles. I really just don't see that as
being an option. So, I think that an Alternative 4
shouldn't even be on the table, that that would make
juveniles die less.

I think that's all I have to say. But, yeah, thank you for listening, and you guys have done a real

good job. Thanks.

Hillman, Chook-Chook General Public October 25, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1025_296-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1025_296-2	Hoopa Valley Tribe designated beneficial uses and water quality objectives are included in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) in Section 3.2.2 Regulatory Framework (see pgs 3.2-4 to 3.2-12). Hoopa Valley Tribe water quality objectives are used alongside objectives established by the California North Coast Basin Plan and by Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) as thresholds of significance for the water quality effects determinations (see Section 3.2.4.2.2 Thresholds of Significance for Narrative Standards or Water Quality Objectives, pgs 3.2-42 to 3.2-46). The status of the nine Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) in the Klamath Basin is briefly summarized in the Draft EIS/EIR in Section 3.2.2.4 (pgs 3.2-15 to 3.2-18) and their implementation is considered as part of the analyses carried out for the water quality effects determinations.	No
	Master Response WQ-4C and D Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.	
GP_MC_1025_296-3	Alternative 4 was developed to ensure that the Secretary of the Interior has a full range of alternatives to consider and to represent the conditions that may be required if Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) issues a new license under the provisions of the Federal Power Act (EIS/EIR Section 2.3, p. 2-4).	No
	Under Alternative 4, with the exception of those river reaches that remain inundated by Reclamation's Klamath Project reservoirs, anadromous salmonids would be able to migrate to historical habitat. This would enable a greater diversity of life history strategies, with some of those strategies more likely to avoid periods of poor water quality, parasite exposure, and adverse effects of climate change than under current conditions.	
	Implementation of Alternative 4 would diminish the incidence of fish disease in salmon relative to current conditions because spawning adult fish would disperse upstream. However, the beneficial aspects of increased sediment transport and scour on the incidence of fish disease would not be realized under Alternative 4 since the dams would remain in place and continue to inhibit sediment transport in affected reaches.	

GP_WI_1109_407

From: b.hilton@sbcglobal.net[SMTP:B.HILTON@SBCGLOBAL.NET]

Sent: Wednesday, November 09, 2011 7:26:08 AM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Alternative 2

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Bonnie Hilton

Organization:

Subject: Alternative 2

Body: <u>I support Alternative 2 - full removal of four dams</u>

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Hilton, Bonnie General Public November 09, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1109_407-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1110_488

From: thinz@gmail.com[SMTP:TLHINZ@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2011 7:17:03 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Removal of dams on the Klamath River Auto forwarded by a

Rule

Name: Tom Hinz Organization:

Subject: Removal of dams on the Klamath River

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: I support removal of the dams and restoration of the wetlands in the Upper

Klamath basin. Comment 2 - KBRA Comment 3 - Hydrology

The restoration should include the Scott and the Shasta Rivers and water flow at the Iron Gate dam should be held to a min. of 1,300 cubic feet. Lastly the secretary of the interior should see to it that water flows from the Trinity

<u>Level be increased during the dry season to benefit the fish.</u>

Comment 4 - Out of Scope

Hinz, Tom General Public November 10, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1110_488-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_WI_1110_488-2	Restoration programs under the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) apply to the Scott and Shasta Rivers as well as the mainstem of the Klamath River. Please see Klamathrestoration.gov for a copy of the KBRA. The Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) analyzes the potential effects of these restoration activities programmatically.	No
GP_WI_1110_488-3	Master Response AQU-11 NMFS BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management.	No
	The comment as presented provides no evidence that minimum flow of 1,300 cfs is necessary for protection of fishery resources.	
GP_WI_1110_488-4	Master Response GEN-27 Interplay between Trinity River Restoration Program (TRRP) and KBRA.	No

GP_WI_1110_476

From: willhirsch1@gmail.com[SMTP:WILLHIRSCH1@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2011 10:24:19 PM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Undam the Klamath

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: William Hirsch

Organization:

Subject: Undam the Klamath

Body: In the relatively short time I've lived on the North coast of California, I've seen the local fisheries decimated. A combination of illegal logging activities where companies found it financially in their best interest to destroy water sheds and pay token fines while silting up the streams along with an over fished ocean have brought things to a point where anything we can do to bring the salmon back has to be done. There won't be that opportunity when they are extinct. For that reason, I think that undaming the Klamath isn't even a choice, it's a requirement.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Hirsch, William General Public November 10, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1110_476-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1120_823

From: tholle9523@aol.com[SMTP:THOLLE9523@AOL.COM]

Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 7:29:23 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Challenge to the DEIR and DEIS

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Bureau of Reclamation

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I am contacting you to express the urgency in rejecting the mere suggestion of closing the four dams on the Upper Klamath River. The DEIR and DEIS are nothing more than political, their recommendations are detrimental to the surrounding communities. Putting the life of a SALMON above human sustainability is beyond ridiculous and you can't possibly expect the citizens to not realize this as yet another step to government take over of private property. It appears none of you have considered the pollution created from eliminating these dams (that being water and air pollution) and the remaining fish that will be destroyed. The affects of this pollution will destroy property and the electrical loss to 70,000 homes further prove the threat.

Also, there were thousands of residents and officials that were never included in the meetings to discuss the dam closures. This fact alone should challenge both reports.

Please re-evaluate these reports and look beyond their biased opinions to further an agenda. Our Country is at stake.

Comment 2 - KHSA

Respectfully,

Suzy Hollenbach

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1120_823-1	The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place.	No
	Master Response AQU-11B NMFS BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management.	
	Master Response RE-6 Disposition of Parcel B Lands.	
	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	
	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	
GP_EM_1120_823-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Other Disapprove of Dam Removal.	No
	Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.	
	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	

GP_EM_1031_263

Hello;

Couple of comments about the dam and the lake 4 generations of my family have lived at for nearly 50 years.

Comment 1 - Costs

1. Cost of a fish ladder: the numbers I have read are outrageous, why not use it as a learning experience and get quotes from engineering schools (cal poly, Davis ...) and private industry.

- 2. The Klamath has been a warm water system for thousands of years because of the basin.
- 3. In nearly 50 years I have never seen an Indian or even heard of one fishing/complaining about the dams until the last few years....sounds like a few people want to destroy a lifestyle of thousands Comment 2-ITAs
- 4. With all the mining around the area the silt at the bottom of Copco is for sure an EPA superfund cleanup site. We had better drill hundreds of core samples before we unleash that on the downstream communities.

Thanks for your time

Comment 3 - Sediment Toxicity

Eric Holtrop, MD

Holtrop, Eric General Public October 31, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1031_263-1	Master Response COST-2 Cost of FERC Relicensing.	No
GP_EM_1031_263-2	The detrimental effects of dams on Klamath River fish were noted by Indian Tribes shortly after completion of Copco 1 in 1918. A once thriving commercial salmon fishery that supported many Indian Tribes began to decline to the point that commercial fishing on the Klamath River was banned by the State of California in 1933. The Klamath River and its fish, particularly salmon, are considered sacred by the Native Tribes that live nearby, including the Yurok, Hoopa, Karuk, Resighini, Quartz Valley Community, and Klamath Tribes. Tribes and individual Indians have sued the Federal and State Governments to improve habitat and water quality that have been affected by dams. This information is found in Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) Section 3.12.3 Existing Conditions/Affected Environment.	No
GP_EM_1031_263-3	Master Response WQ-1A and B Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	No
	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.	

GP EM 1103 363

From: john holtrop[SMTP:JHOLTROP@IWVISP.COM]

Sent: Thursday, November 03, 2011 10:44:19 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; ksdcomments@dfg.ca.gov

Cc: Barbara Erden; Marsha McBaine Subject: Klamath river dam removal

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear Sir, Comment 1 - Alternatives

I would like to share some of my thoughts concerning the removal of dams on the Klamath river. My qualifications for this subject are ZERO. I am not an Indian, I don't fish, and I don't agree with many environmental groups. I do own a house at Copco lake, how ever I'm sure that "river view" property will eventually equal the view of the lake.

I do have a lot of experience as a tax payer, and I spent 30 years working as a mechanical engineer at China Lake (the lead Navy R&D lab). Much of my work involved systems engineering that required trade off studies and large scale testing. The bottom line in this process was a transparent paper trail that supported our goal to give tax payers the most "bang for the buck". I would like to see a similar process used towards the goal of producing the most fish per dollar.

Once we have agreement on the goal, the various groups can present detailed descriptions of there work including cost estimates. Good communication is essential at this stage and new or novel solutions will surface for evaluation. For example, increasing the existing fish hatchery by a factor of 10 would put a lot of fish in the river at low cost. Another approach would use a pair of water tanks, linked together with a cable, to raise or lower its self, guided by rails fastened to the outer face of the dam.

I wish you good luck in your evaluation. Don't favor any of the special interest groups, especially those retired mechanical engineers!

Sincerely,

John Holtrop 1336 W Burns Ridgecrest, CA 93555

760 375 2076

Holtrop, John General Public November 03, 2011

 Comment Code
 Comment Response
 Change in EIS/EIR

 GP_EM_1103_363-1
 Master Response ALT-9 Hatcheries.
 No

GP_MC_1018_167

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---000---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING (Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. JAMES HONEY: I'm James Honey, last name,

H-o-n-e-y, I work for Sustainable Northwest.

First, I want to thank you for this forum. I

grew up in a place where things like this didn't happen, and I do appreciate, and I do believe that even though it may have very widely divergent opinions, um, forums like this do help us, in the long-run, move towards solutions, so thank you.

My organization doesn't have a position on dam removal, we don't have a position to keep them or to remove them. What we do have a position on is place-based solutions, where people work together in place and come up with solutions for natural resource management; those are things we can support.

So my comments -- and we will provide more

detailed comments in written fashion -- um, stem from

there, and they are threefold.

Comment 1 - Cost

The first is, we did -- we have only reviewed

some of the summary documentation around the DEIS, but I appreciated finding that after considerable study, that it did appear that broadly, widely, these were safe

activities and these were going to be cost-effective

activities. That was important to our organization's

position.

Second, though, and this is for the secretary's

consideration about what is in the public interest, two

issues: The first is the no-action alternative, and I

Comment 2 - Alternatives

think, as defined in the DIS, it's a quite narrow

no-action alternative. It fails to see the state that the

basin is in today, wherein if there are no broader

connected actions taking place, there will be dire

economic consequences and there will be dire environmental

consequences for one, ten, or two. All of those things

will play out again and again and worse and worse.

So the secretary's consideration has to be

broader simply than, um, what we do with infrastructure on

these dams.

Comment 3 - Economics

I think the second issue goes to thinking about

the economics of a full package of efforts, as consonant

in KBRA. The economic analysis shows things like 500 jobs

in coastal fishing communities, protection of up to 800

jobs directly with agriculture. That is a very narrow

view of the role that those dollars play in these

communities.

If you have been in coastal fishing

communities, you understand that there may not be very many people fishing for salmon, but the salmon culture is part of what drives what little remains in many of these coastal communities. If you are here in Klamath Falls, if we lose the significant contributions of agriculture, that economic repercussion runs downhill and affects everybody in this county. So those are things that, while difficult to quantify, needs to be analyzed, and analyze whether this is in the public interest.

And finally, I'd say, we stand firmly in

Comment 4 - Approves of Dam Removal support of the concept that there can be no solutions moving forward unless people are working together; people have worked together to provide these alternatives and, thus, we support them.

Thank you.

Honey, James General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_167-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_167-2	The No Action/No Project Alternative describes the most likely future condition if no actions are taken. Each resource area analyzes the impacts of the No Action/No Project alternative on the resource, and describes changes from the existing conditions. Additionally, the cumulative impacts analysis in Chapter 4 describes other past, present, or future projects that could affect each resource and address potential economic and environmental changes associated with the cumulative condition (that includes these projects).	No
GP_MC_1018_167-3	'Downhill' economic effects to fishing and farming are discussed in detail in Section 3.15.4.2. Text has been added to Section 1.2 (People and Historical Setting) that provides cultural context in terms of the long-term, multi-generational presence of fishing and agriculture in their respective communities.	Yes
GP_MC_1018_167-4	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1117_1083

From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP:KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]

Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 9:01:55 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Fwd: Un-dam the Klamath!

Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> Dana Hope <<u>danahope66@hotmail.com</u>> 11/17/2011 10:21 AM >>>

Duplicate of GP WI 1110 480

I am requesting the Removal of all dams on the Klamath River and its tributaries. The Restoration of the wetlands and marshes in the Upper Klamath basin, including Lower Klamath Lake, Tule Lake, and Upper Klamath Lake.

Minimum flows for fish that will comply with the Endangered Species Act and Biological Opinions.

Comment 1 - Out of Scope

And the Release of the 50,000 acre feet promised to Humboldt County from the Trinity River to benefit salmon and other species.

Thank you!

Comment Author Hope, Dana
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 17, 2011

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP_WI_1110_480. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) alongside GP_WI_1110_480. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP_WI_1110_480 are listed below.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1117_1083-1	Master Response GEN-27 Interplay between Trinity River Restoration Program (TRRP) and KBRA.	No

GP_EM_1117_1139

From: KSDcomments [SMTP:KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]

Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 9:18:12 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd Subject: Fwd: dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

>>> GARY HORNE <<u>lgretired@dishmail.net</u>> 11/17/2011 8:17 PM >>>

Shame on you. You are ready to destroy homes, property values and a way of life for many and you don't care as long as you get the dams removed.

That, in my opinion is unAmerican. You are willing to take a renewable source of energy from us at a time of great need. That is unAmerican.

You blame the dams for reduced salmon runs yet you don't go after the gillnets at the mouth Klamath river. That is simply not telling the truth.

<u>Leave the dams in place, pull the nets at the mouth of the river and then</u>
<u>compensate the gillnetters for their loss of revenue. Then you will see the fish return.</u>

I have heard your organization called some extreme things even environmental nazis. Keep it up and I will have to agree.

Gary Horne

Comment 2 - Alternatives

Horne, Gary General Public November 17, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1117_1139-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_EM_1117_1139-2	Gill netting of fish is not the cause of fish population decline. Stopping of the practice would not address water quality and fish disease issues that have a greater impact on fish populations.	No



Comment Form

GP_MF_1026_340

Please mail your comments to:	All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by November 21, 2011.
Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez Bureau of Reclamation 2800 Cottage Way Sacramento, CA 95825	(Please print legibly) Name: Kyle Horvath
OR	
Mr. Gordon Leppig California Dept. of Fish and Game Northern Region,	Organization: DoI, Neutional Park Service / Humbold Stake Student Title: Aquatic Restoration: Biological Technician
619 Second Street Eureka, CA 95501	Address: 185 6 St. Ascarla Ca 95521
Email:	
KlamathSD@usbr.gov	Email: kmh91@ humboldtedu.
Comment 1 - Approves of	Comments: [Have not read full EIS/EIE Yet]
am Removal	While in favor of Alternatives \$2 or 3,
omment 2 - Sediment	> I'm concerned with turbidity/sediment (TSS) Spil
ansport	
	vents, post-dan removal. Sight-foraging of
	sther riverne species may be impended. Id like to
See Letter, Mitigat	bry implementation to avoid negative Impacts.
The possibility of	removing the upper done first to cate h sedimon
in lowe reservains,	the some sediment physically from Iron back Res,
could halp lessen e	Heds,
I hope to see milinger	din for these effects incorporates in the First EIS/EIR
varioris, francesconicio, que que que monimistra que que en en entre en entre en exercición de la como de la constante de la como entre en exercición de la como entre ent	and the second deposition of the second second companies and the second deposition of the second
	annengaga daga ang ang annon an annon di annon an ang ang ang ang di di annon an ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang
And the second s	
September to the designation of the section of the	
According to the state of the s	the state of the s
, s .	
- and resident of the second o	and the second s

Horvath, Kyle General Public October 26, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1026_340-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MF_1026_340-2	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.	No
	Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	
	Emptying of JC Boyle and Copco 1 Reservoir first and trapping of sediment in Iron Gate Reservoir was also considered. However, Iron Gate Reservoir would be unable to trap all the incoming sediment and therefore there would still be a turbidity release to the downstream channel. The dredging of the sediment in Iron Gate Reservoir is not feasible as stated above and therefore, the downstream channel would effectively experience two high concentration events instead of just one. Therefore, the best option was to drawdown all of the reservoirs simultaneously.	

GP_LT_1019_080

Genesis 1:26

Let man have dominion over the fish of the sea, over the birds of the air. Our government is no longer, "of the people, by the people & for the people."

When they voted for the endangered species act" and placed the spotted owl as endangered. Very few people have ever seen a spotted owl, but it caused hundreds of lumber mills to go out of business and thousands of good paying jobs were no longer. Unemployment.

Then the sucker fish, which was here before dirt and will be here after you are gone. Again, the majority of residence have never seen a sucker fish. Because of the sucker fish hundreds of farmers were without water to grow your food. And many of them lost their farms and ranches. Unemployment

Now the Restoration Agreement -1 billion dollars to implement.

President Abe Lincoln said, you can fool all the people part of the time, part of the people all the time, but, not all the people all the time.

The stake holders in the agreement try to fool all the people to destroy four dams, one in Klamath County and three in California, that produce clean electricity to supply thousands of homes and charge Oregonians on their electric bill to pay to remove dams in California. Then give away a 94 thousand acre forest.

Our Senator, Doug Whitsett, our Representative Bill Garrard, who live here and George Gilman, know the people and their needs, are very much against the agreement. Our Governor and one of our U.S.

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment 2 cont. - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Senators have been to Klamath Falls less than your five fingers and are trying to force this agreement on the people of the Klamath Area.

Savage Rapids Dam was removed and sediment clogged the irrigation system and had to be dregged. Very expensive.

Before the agreement was signed, the Bureau of Reclamation, awarded a \$840,000.00 to Triangle Institute in North Carolina to do the study.

Our unemployment is one of the highest in the nation, yet they give out of State.

The only way to solve the water problem in Klamath Lake is to dredge in sections for storage and clean water.

Modern Marvels/Water

Water is the worlds most treasured resource.

Water covers 70% of the worlds surface. 40% of water in the U.S. is used for agriculture. Not birds or fish.

Harvey W. Houston

Klamath Falls,

Houston, Harvey General Public October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1019_080-1	Comment noted.	No
GP_LT_1019_080-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1019_080-3	Master Response ALT-7 Elimination of KBRA without KHSA Including Alternatives 16 - Dredge Upper Klamath Lake and Alternative 18 - Partition of Upper Klamath Lake from Detailed Study.	No

GP_MC_1018_143

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---000---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter

MR. HARVEY HOUSTON: Bear with me. My name is Harvey Houston, H-o-u-s-t-o-n.

I'm here to represent the people of Klamath

Comment 1 - Out of Scope

County. Genesis 1:26 says: Let man have dominion

over the fish of the sea, over the birds of the air.

Our government is no longer "of the people, by the

people and for the people."

Our government was no longer of the people,

by the people and for the people when they voted for

the Endangered Species Act.

That places the spotted owl on the endangered

species. Very few people have ever seen the spotted

owl. But it caused hundreds of lumber mills to go

out of business, thousands of good paying jobs were

no longer. That was the only unemployment.

Comment 2 - Fish

Then the sucker fish, which was here before

dirt, will be here after we are gone. Again, the

majority of the residents have never seen a sucker

fish.

Because of the sucker fish, hundreds of

farmers were without water to grow your food. Many

of them lost their farms and their homes. Now the

restoration agreement, one billion dollars to implement. Comment 3 - Hydropower President Abe Lincoln said you can fool all the people part of the time, some of the people part of the time but you can't fool all the people all the time. The stake holders in the agreement are trying to fool all the people to destroy four dams, one in Klamath County, three in California, that produce clean electricity, supply thousands of homes and charge Oregon on their electric bills to remove California dams. 94,000 acres of forest. Our Senator, Doug Whitsett, our Comment 4- Disapproves of Dam Removal Representative Bill Garrard, who live in Klamath County, know the people and their needs are very much against this agreement. Our government, our governor, past governor, one of our senators, have been to Klamath Falls very few times that I know of, probably see the lake from the air or from the highway. Yet they are trying to force the agreement on the people of the Klamath <u>area.</u> Comment 5 - Out of Scope

They removed some of Savage Rapids Dam, but

the sediment at the bottom the irrigation system had

to be dredged. That was very expensive.

Before this agreement was signed, the Bureau

of Reclamation awarded \$840,000 to Triangle Institute

of North Carolina to do a study, to do the study --

THE FACILITATOR: Mr. Houston, your time is

up. If you would like to submit that in writing --

Comment 6 - Alternatives

MR. HARVEY HOUSTON: The only way to solve

the water problem in Klamath Lake is to dredge in

sections, not to destroy the fish or the waterfowl.

Modern Marvels/Water said the world's, it is the

world's most treasured resource.

Water covers 70 percent of the world's ←

Comment 7 - Water Supply/Rights

surface. 40 percent of the water used in the US is

used for agriculture, not birds or fish. Thank you.

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Houston, Harvey General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_143-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_143-2	Sucker populations have declined for decades in Upper Klamath Lake and elsewhere in the Upper Klamath Basin, because of a variety of threats, including habitat loss and alteration, poor water quality, over-fishing before the species were listed, disease, entrainment into irrigation and hydropower canals, and others, leading to their listing as endangered under the Endangered Species Act (Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) Executive Summary, p. ES-7). Water shortages, due to drought and over-allocation, combined with the need to balance supplies among the needs of ESA-listed species (suckers in the Upper Klamath Basin and coho salmon in the Klamath River), Chinook salmon in the river (a tribal trust resource), national wildlife refuges, and farming communities have led to the reduction of irrigation water deliveries to Reclamation's Klamath Project farmers in critically dry years, and unfortunately to conflict (Executive Summary ES.7.2). Because droughts are natural, further conflicts over water use in the Basin will likely occur if no action is taken to balance demand to the supply. The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) speaks to the settlement of long-running disputes concerning the use of Klamath Basin water for irrigation, fish, and wildlife. Under the KBRA users would have a choice between irrigating and being compensated for not irrigating during dry years when the supply is limited. Full implementation of the KBRA would include the availability of drought relief funds to help offset the impacts of a drought on water users. Water may not be available to fulfill some water rights or adjudication claims during dry years; however the On-Project Plan, Drought Plan, and Future Storage Opportunities to be implemented as part of the KBRA would help to offset a portion of these deficiencies. Flows for agricultural supply are analyzed in Section 3.8, Water Supply / Water Rights. Alternatives 2 and 3 include implementation of the KBRA and timplementation of the KBRA	No
GP_MC_1018_143-3	Comment noted.	No
GP_MC_1018_143-4	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Houston, Harvey General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_143-5	The action alternatives that include dam removal (Alternatives 2, 3, and 5) do not include sediment dredging. The impact analyses in Chapter 3 assess the impacts associated with the sediment flushing during reservoir drawdown.	No
GP_MC_1018_143-6	Master Response ALT-7 Elimination of KBRA without KHSA Including Alternatives 16 - Dredge Upper Klamath Lake and Alternative 18 - Partition of Upper Klamath Lake from Detailed Study.	No
GP MC 1018 143-7	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_LT_1230_1216

Dec. 28, 2011

Werner F. Hoyt, P.E. 1180 Nimitz Ave. Vallejo, CA 94592 650-291-5204 707-

Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez Bureau of Reclamation 2800 Cottage Way Sacramento, CA 95825

Gordon Leppig California Department of Fish & Game 619 Second Street Eureka, CA 95501

Dear Ms. Vasquez and Mr. Leppig:

The following are comments to the Klamath Facilities Removal, Public Draft, EIS/EIR

An Engineers Review and Analysis of the

"Klamath Facilities Removal Public Draft Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report"

By

Werner F. Hoyt, PE (Mechanical/Marine Engineer)

28 December 2011

Conclusion

Comment 1 - NEPA/CEQA

As a professional engineer I am appalled at the lack of professionalism that is represented by this report.

Under both ESA/NEPA/CEQA an EIS/EIR is required to accomplish costed impacts, identify sources of funding and evaluate the impacts of the costs and funding as part of the study. This report clearly does not meet that basic legal requirement in that costed impacts are not provided for each of the options, financing requirements of



the options is not realistically evaluated, nor have sources of funding been fully evaluated with their viability to rate and compare the options.

The report does not adequately identify parameters affecting the decision, quantify, correlate, or assign values for the purposes of the decision making process as required under ESA/NEPA/CEQA.

Comment 2 - Fish

The basic premise of the removal is the requirement is to restore upper basin as salmon and steelhead habitat is a predetermination of the KRBA. Evidence not presented in the EIS/EIR is that there was not habitat above Keno due to the reef at Keno. In absence of the Keno Dam the natural reef would prevent any migration further into the Klamath basin.

Comment 3 - Fish

Coho were introduced in 1895 by DFG in one of the Trinity River tributaries. Studies have indicated that the Coho runs on the Klamath did not become viable and sustainable until after Copco.

The endangered species status to the Coho salmon runs on the Klamath is erroneous 1 and 2 had sufficiently modified river conditions. The fact that Coho were planted should be reflected in the timeline in 1895 eliminates critical information from the review and decision making process.

Agency mismanagement of the river flows for the benefit of the Hoopa Boat festival, a newly created event (unnatural August/Sept water flow) utilizing Lewiston storage capacity, by ramping the Trinity River for the period of the boat festival in 2002 triggered a Salmon run in which 20,000 plus fish died as a result of starting their migration and having the water cut off by prematurely decreasing the river temperature. Normal runs begin with the natural fall cooling of the river water. Mismanagement does not justify a removal decision. Citing the event without citing the cause in the timeline is highly misleading.

Summary:

Comment 5 - NEPA/CEQA

The EIS/EIR has extremely serious shortcomings in that it has been tailored to achieve a specific outcome.

- It fails accomplish the basic necessary items to come to a reasoned decision
- 2) It did not identify nor quantify contributing factors.
- 3) It did not identify all laws/regulations which were required to be addressed
 - a. EPA greenhouse gas emissions federal goals to reduce emissions by agency decisions.
 - b. Strategic energy impact.
 - c. Energy security at national, state, regional, local levels.

Page 2 of 15

Comment 5 cont.

- d. Balance of trade increase in import requirements or the loss of reductions that will remain in place through continued use of renewable green hydo power.
- e. Economic impacts by the export of wealth through the requirement to import fuel. Economic impact can be modeled at 3x the costs of fuel import cost in annual decreased economic activity.
- 4) Fails to sufficiently identify source of funding, cost of that funding. E.g. If funded by bond issues the stated \$250M cost is on the order of twice the face value of the bonds issued. The real cost is \$500 Million to tax payers of California.
- 5) Fails to identify the impact on other programs in the California or Oregon budgets. Bond servicing and payback is from the general funds of each state. Cost of bonding is 2x the face issue of the bond issued. Bonds are borrowing. The bonding alone represents a legislative budgeting impact of \$500 million.
- 6) Jobs creation fails to identify the fact that all of the basin monitoring jobs to be created are government employment. Source of funding of these new positions is not identified nor the impact on the State and Federal budgets. Since these jobs are consumers of wealth vice wealth creation they have a net impact on the overall economy by reducing the tax base through wealth consumption. The budgeting impact for the monitoring positions as estimated in the attached analysis has an impact of \$100 million per year.
- 7) Ignores data that does not support the desired outcome of the study
 - Historical conditions of the Klamath River during dry season are noticeable absent in terms of evaluation of post removal water quality.
 - Impact of climate change in driving the salmon runs northward to cooler waters.
 - Impact of the explosive growth of pinnaped populations on the salmon
 - d. Uses as primary supporting documentation the 2002 fish kill on the Klamath River which resulted from ramping the Trinity River by the Bureau of Reclamation in support of the Hoopa Boat Festival.

The National Science Foundation Review issued in March 2010 of the science behind decisions regarding water use cut off decisions. Driving these decisions were suppositions based on various ideas that certain activities were responsible for the collapse and subsequent listing of Delta Smelt and Longfin Smelt as threatened or endangered species. The foundation cited although the individual study science was good, they directed that the agencies go back and "Quantify the various elements of the situation. Spending 95% of your effort which attacks 5% or less of the global problem is bad science and bad management of scarce resources.

Subsequent to this Pacific Legal Foundation won their case *Stewart & Jasper Orchards*, et al. v. United States Fish and Wildlife Service, et al.). 18 May PLF statement



Comment 6 cont.

"Judge Wanger recognized that federal regulators had not taken account of how water cutoffs could damage the human environment, and they did not use the best available science," said PLF attorney Brandon Middleton.

"This is a powerful, excellent ruling," said Middleton. "The judge is telling the feds that they can't ignore the harsh human and environmental impacts of cutting off water to farms, workers, businesses, and communities. The judge is also saying the feds can't get away with using slippery science to justify environmental restrictions that rob communities of their lifeblood – water."

The impact of the removal of the Kamath River Facilities or imposition of major modifications will fall on the residents of Siskiyou, Del Norte, Jackson, and Klamath Counties in the form of increased energy costs and reduced power reliability and security. In view of the impact on the communities involved a proper study is required to address and review **all** contributing factors. The review should not tailor the selection of information to achieve a political end. As stated in the judges ruling regarding water allocations in the CA delta the same applies to any EIS/EIR for the Klamath River Facilities, identify parameters, quantify, correlate, determine relative costs, then evaluate the options on real costs.

This has clearly not been accomplished in the Klamath Facilities Removal EIS/EIR.

Respectfully submitted,

Werner F. Hoyt, PE (R.M.E 28342)

Werner F Hoyt, PE Digitally signed by Werner F Hoyt, PE DN: cn=Werner F Hoyt, PE, o=Werner F. Hoyt, PE, ou, email=WernerHoyt@aol.com, c=US Date: 2011.12.30 13:59:38 -08'00'

Analysis

Funds to Accomplish the Kamath River Facilities Removal.

- 1. \$200,000,000 to be paid for by the rate payers put into real terms this is approximately \$3,500 average per rate payer (assuming 500,000 rate payers). If this is spread across the rate payers for Siskiyou, Jackson, Klamath, Del Norte, Modoc counties this number is substantially higher.
- 2. 91-250 million to be paid for by the State of California by bond issue. Bonds are paid back at approximately 2x the face value of the bond directly from general revenue. Any new bond impacts all state commitments. Reality: California is broke and cannot afford approval of such a bond. California cannot continue to deficit spend and will be required by law to balance its finances. The removal of the Klamath Facilities is an obligation without the ability to payback.
- 3. Federal government has absolved itself of any financing responsibility.
- Total cost of the base proposal as presented is on the order of \$700,000,000 when bond financing is considered.
- 5. Cost of the basin monitoring presented in the jobs to be created. The EIS presented approximately 1,000 jobs to be created at the county, state, and federal levels in the Klamath Basin. This is at an estimated cost of 100,000 per position when employment benefits, payroll taxes, unemployment, and workers compensation insurances are accounted for. Total cost per annum for the 1000 jobs is \$100,000,000/year. Reality check: neither the county governments in the basin nor the state governments can fund these positions. It is highly unlikely that NOAA,/FWS will be able to expand their funding to cover this requirement. These positions are a luxury in an environment of severely constrained fiscal resources for government administration.
 - a. Cost over 10 years 1 Billion.
 - b. Cost over 100 years 10 Billion
- 6. Economic impact of the positions created. These positions are a consumer of wealth and remove capital from the economic tax base. Removal of capital from the economic system is modeled for total impact as negative wealth creation. In this case similar to exporting dollars for fuel there is a net impact of 3x the funds spent on consumption. The costs when the multiplier is factored in are
 - a. Annualized cost 300,000,000 to the overall economy
 - b. 3 billion over 10 years
 - c. 30 billion over 100 years.

A quick review of the Parameters impacting the Klamath River Power Plant Removal Proposal

- 1 What are the Major Factors Impacting Salmon and Steel Head Runs
 - a) Marine Mammals/Predation not addressed in the EIS/EIR
 - b) International fishing not addressed in the EIS/EIR
 - c) Habitat no comments.
- d) Environmental Quality Quantification of environmental trends was not accomplished. Each area needs quantification then each factor normalized to determine if it is in fact contributing to the issue.
- e) What has changed that impact the Salmon and Steelhead Runs inadequately addressed. There should have been qualitative data analysis of all contributing factors to rule out factors that have no impact.
- f) Data quality data uncertainty factors were not quantified nor evaluated.
- 2 What are the Impacts of the alternatives?
 - a) Costs Not addressed by the EIS/EIR by quantifying.
 - b) Reliability Not addressed by the EIS/EIR on a quantitative basis.
- c) Environmental –clean vs CO2 emissions inadequately addressed. Not quantified over the short term, over the term of the removal, nor over the long term and out years.
- d) Security Local power vs import from out of area. Not addressed. What happens in the event of a power grid collapse? What happens in the event of war?
- e) Security Trade Deficit/Dependence on foreign oil. no analysis of the impact of the requirement to export dollars to pay for the replacement of a clean source of power originating here. At minimum it represents the inability to decrease our dependence on foreign energy sources. Dependence on foreign energy sources is presently our single largest security threat.

The above all require quantification to determine where effort is to be applied.

The 5% solution yields 95% of the desired goal.

1a - Pinniped impact on fish populations

California Sea Lion Census 2007 – 238,000 Estimate by NOAA National Marine Fisheries

Current Population estimate extrapolated at 6%/yr. 1978 Census was 11,000 when the Marine Mammals Protection Act was established.

2007	238,000
2008	252,280
2009	267,417
2010	283,462
2011	300,470
2012	318,498

California Seal Population Census 2004 by NOAA National Marine Fisheries estimated West Coast Population at 31,000. Population growth per census appears to be starting to level. Assume declining growth rates at 1% per year from 2004 for extrapolation. Growth rate provided by Census was 9%/year

	Harbor Seal
Year	Population
1978	6,000
2004	31,000
2005	33,480
2006	35,824
2007	37,973
2008	39,872
2009	41,467
2010	42,711

Sea Lion/harbor seal Daily Food requirement ~ 16 kg (35 lb)/day equates to 3 ½ 10 lb fish per day = 35 lb x 365 = 12,775 lbs Estimated West coast population of pinapeds as of 2010 is approx 325,700 harbor seals and sea lions - equating to a food requirement of 4 billion lbs (2 million tons) of fish or 400 million 10lb sized fish.

Seal Pop	Pinniped Pop	Food Rqmt (lbs)	Food Rqmt(tons)	Number of 10# fish
6,000	17,000	211,225,000	105,613	21,122,500
42,700	325,700	4,046,822,500	2,023,411	404,682,250

Pinnipeds are smart – they go where they can find food. In particular they congregate at the mouth of the rivers when the salmon and steelhead runs take place and compete with the Indian Tribes for what fish return. The have moved into the Columbia River as far as the Grand Coolee Dam, have been found as far inland as Stockton, California. Recently with the collapse of the fish stocks in the San Francisco Bay Estuary the resident population of 1600+ sea lions in SF Bay relocated for better hunting grounds. With the collapse of both the Stripped Bass Population from the Pinnipeds there has been a resurgence of the delta smelt, long fin smelt and stripped bass fry.

1 b. Impact of Foreign Fish Trawlers and Fish Factories. Salmonoids range of migration is TransPacific in nature. Currently there is no management of take regarding populations originating from West Coast Spawning Areas. Drift net practices by Pacific Rim Countries result is a near complete take of Salmon Schools and steelhead when encountered by these fishing vessels. A quick look at total Pacific ocean take with National Marine Fisheries oversight indicates declining fish takes and collapses in fish stocks over the last 30 years. A rough estimate of current fish take all species by Commercial Fishing Trawlers is approximately 10% of that during the early 1970's. Current Data is not immediately available by web search. Best estimate base on trends is that the current take on the part of Commercial Fishing is similar to the impact on fish by marine mammals. The take in Alaskan

waters in 1988 was 700,000 metric tons in a study regarding incidental take of marine mammals by the National Marine Fisheries Service. Best estimate without direct input from NMFS is that this number will be on the order of 2 million tons of fish.

Environmental Quality Trends Regarding West Coast Watersheds

Establishment of the Clean Water Act has resulted in -

- 1) substantially increased clarity of rivers and streams
 - a. personal observation from having been diving in sections of the Klamath river below I-5 from 1970 to present, there is significantly less fine sedimentation and suspended clay fines. Summer visible distance has increased by several orders of magnitude. "inches to feet"
- 2) elimination of pesticides such as DDT
- 3) substantial reductions of pesticides entering the watershed
- 4) substantial reductions of phosphates entering the watershed
- 5) timber buffers on all streams/rivers prohibiting cutting w/in 50 to 100 ft this has been in place since the early 1970's for private companies/individuals. Believe this ha been s extended to publicly owned lands regarding timber harvest.
- 6) Substantially reduced timber harvest activity on the order of 90% of the 1970 numbers on an annual basis for Northern California. We have seen the closure of
 - a. Two mills in Mt. Shasta
 - b. Two mills in Yreka
 - c. 50%+Decrease in milling operations at Weed
 - d. Two mills at Hilt
 - e. Two mills in Dorris
 - f. One mill in McCloud

Remaining Milling activity in Siskiyou Count of significant size

- a) 1 mill in Yreka
- b) 1 mill in Weed
- c) 1 mill in Dorris

Salmon Runs in the 1960's and Early 1970's – local fisher's were lining both sides of the Klamath River. Our family limited out routinely during both Chinook and Steelhead runs during the 60's.

Environmental Quality Trends – No quality trends provided over the span of time from 1900 to present

Annual Timber Harvest in the Klamath Basin from 1960 to present.

Annual Cattle production - not accomplished

Annual grain production – indicator of farming intensity/soils loss – not accomplished

Annual estimate salmon catch as far back as records go

- Various runs for both salmon and steelhead. - not

accomplished

Klamath River water quality indicators - trend lines

- As far back as records go not accomplished
- TMDL records into and out of the power plant system. not

accomplished

- Temperature of water released from iron gate vs the pre-dam river temperature profiles prior to construction of the power plants. – not accomplished

What has been a constant through this period – The Power Generation Facilities on the Klamath River (Iron Gate, Copco, etc)

What has changed. - not presented.

- Explosive growth of Sea Lion and Harbor Seal Populations 20X based on National Marine Fisheries Data
- 2) Massively increased use of fishing trawlers and fish factories on the high seas by pacific rim countries from 1970 to present 10X or greater.
- 3) Decreased environmental pressure on spawning stocks from human generated activity all across the North State. Reductions and quality indexes need to be generated to quantify. But these numbers are on the order of 90% or more from the mid 60's.

Economic Impact of the Change - not presented

Current Power Rates for Siskiyou, Jackson, Klamath Counties 0.07/KWH vs 0.11/KWH from Pacific Power due to the Klamath River Hydroelectric Facilities.

Current Residential Billed Rate - May 2010 at Lake Shastina

KWH Cost unit price 1152 135 0.117188

Customers will face both the cost of the facility removal as well as increased power rates.

Alternative Clean Power - Suitability and Cost were not presented.

Wind power – I all attempts to permit wind generation in Siskiyou County have been blocked to date on the basis of "Visual pollution". Wind power although it has promise to contribute to the clean power in the county is only part of the solution to provide local energy security. Wind is not constant. There are a substantial number of days insufficient to generate power. The wind probability mapping for power suitability of wind generation indicates such installations are "marginal at best" Installed cost is \$5.2 million per 2.5Mw turbine. Cost to replace the Klamath river Power system is 160/2.5x5.2= \$322 Million dollars for 64 each 2.5Mw turbines.

Solar power – present cost \$10,000/kW or higher. Replacement of power generated by the Klamath River Power by solar alone is 160 Mw peak gen capacity = 160,000 Kw = > \$1.6 billion

Total annual Klamath river power generation =
Peak Power Output = 160 MW
Average Annual output = 80 MW to Siskiyou/Jackson/Klamath counties
Power output = 80MW*24*365/1000= 700 million KWH

Cost/k Revenue/k
Power Cap Hrs Days Conv KWH wh Cost wh Revenue
80,000,000 24 365 1,000 700,800,000 0.07 49,056,000 0.018 12,614,400

Customer cost @ \$0.07/KWH

Electric Generation from fossil fuel creates the following CO2 emissions.

955 g/kWh CO2 Coal 893 g/kWh CO2 Oil 599 g/kWh CO2 Natural gas

-		lbs CO2/yr	ton CO2/yr	gallons/oil	Barrels/Oil	Import cost @ 93/Barrel	Import cost @ 150/barrel
2.101	lb/kWh Coal	1,472,380,800	736,190				
1.9646	lb/kWh Oil	1,376,791,680	688,396	62,581,440	1,862,543	\$173,216,486	\$279,381,429
1.3178	lb/kWh Nat Gas	923,514,240	461,757				
							11-1-1-1
			49	100%			
			93	190%			
	1		279	569%			

Presently the cost of power produced by the Klamath river – assuming an average production of 80Mw

Is 49 million - local resource at \$0.07/kWH

Removal and replacement by either oil or natural gas will result in pricing at

173 Million/year + generation and distribution cost – assuming \$93/barrel of crude oil this is a 190% + increase over our current power

The bulk of this revenue will be exported overseas

279 million/year + generation and distribution cost – when prices return to \$150/barrel as we previously experienced. This is 569% increase in cost the customers served.

Again this money is exported overseas as this is a new demand on fossil fuel sources where the United States is increasingly dependent on international markets for energy.

At \$100/barrel over

\$180 million/yr

\$1.8 billion dollars over the next 10 years not indexing for inflation the cost \$18 billion dollars over the next 100 years not indexing for inflation

2010 Population Estimates

Siskiyou County 49,000, Jackson County 201,000, Klamath County 68,000 Total Population Served ~ 338,000 – estimated number of households assuming average household size of 3 = 113,000 households.

This equates to an additional household burden of ~

\$1,000/household/year for \$100 barrel oil \$2,000/household/year for \$150 barrel oil

Assuming that the change impacts the entire of each county if less that the entire then the burden proportionally increases.

1.8 billion -0.49 billion = 1.31 billion => Cost/#households = 1.31 billion/113,000 = an increased cost of 12,000/household. \sim 1,000/household/year not indexed for inflation or likely energy cost increases for fossil fuels.

Existing Hyrdoelectric Power Plants Provide

- 1 Clean Power
- 2 Renewable resource
- 3 Provides a power source locally
- 4 Power is not subject to variability of weather or availability of the sun. Available based on demand by households and business.
 - 5 Does not contribute to global warming (no CO2 Emissions)

- 6 Did not contribute to the decline of the Salmon/Steel head populations as evidenced by:
 - a. the explosive growth of the Pinnaped populations establish a normalized trend line. Establish food demand trend line for population preying on salmonids at sea. DFG needs to present NMFS data on
 - Sea Lion Population monitoring in the area from Humbolt to Coos Bay.
 - Movements and behavior of the larger groups.
 - Behavior and estimated take from the Sea Lions.
 - b. international fish trawler fish takes. Establish trend lines
 - c. US fisher fish take establish trend lines
 - c. improved water quality trends over the period of the decline
 - c. no evidence of decline as a result of the power plant construction
 - 7 Provides local jobs in the maintenance and generation of power.

Need to cite # of jobs - direct and indirect - indefinitely

Vs

No jobs in county provided by the facility removals. County resident construction companies will be unable to bond the size of the project \$100+million. Outside companies will bring in their own workers.

Loss of the jobs currently provided.

8 - Provides an economical source of energy for local residents

Cost of power on the basis plants are maintained in current configurations. Including structural seismic upgrades if needed (No ladders)

Vs cost of power incorporating fish ladders

Vs cost of power with no power plants – note the cost of removal ultimately will be paid by the rate payers/tax payer – primarily the county residents of Siskiyou, Klamath,and Jackson Counties.

- 9 Power security independent of fluctuations in the fossil fuel markets
 - Power security that is local not subject to
 - Major seismic events outside Siskiyou County
 - Winter weather interruption of power grid outside of Siskiyou County
 - Local power source allows for repair locally.
- 10 Not subject to international events.
- 11 Keeps local money here at home, in the county, in the country does not add to the balance of trade deficit
 - 12 Does not increase our dependence on foreign energy sources.
 - 13 Flood protection

Define current flood boundaries as a result of the presence of the power plants- not adequately addressed in EIS/EIR

Define the spring thaw snow melt flood event conditions – size and duration of flood event were characterized at 96 hrs vice 24 hrs.

Define areas subject to that flood event – historical research of flood events, flood crests that took place on the Klamath as a result of spring snow melt/rain events in the upper Klamath Basin

Define the damage estimate of an uncontrolled flood event.

Define who would be affected from Iron Gate to the Coast based on the largest known flood event prior to the Construction the Power System Complex.

All presently protected residences, businesses in the new flood plain band would be required to obtain flood insurance. Current FEMA policy is to pay off and not rebuild in the flood plain if a business or residence is destroyed. Cost assessment was not performed regarding FEMA outlays.

Conclusion based on sound analysis of the overall factors affecting fish populations.

- Predation Marine Mammals and Commercial Fisheries are the 95-99% portion of the equation affecting the Salmon and Pacific Fish Stock Populations. The correlation between Predation and fish stock collapse is extremely strong. Very strong impact versus rapid species decline.
- 2) Habitat Environmental Quality has Steadily Improved for fish reproduction over the past 40 years. Improving trends across the board while there has been a collapse in fish stocks indicating that habitat has not been a contributing factor to the species collapse. All indicator trends run counter to the fish stock collapse.
- Power Facilities are not the source of the fish stock collapse they have been a constant factor in the Habitat since construction. No correlation to any fish stock collapses.

Recommendation -

- (1) **Build fish ladders/or No Action Alternative:** The cost of construction of fish ladders at each of these facilities is far less expensive proposition to the 3 counties than the future cost of energy and is the overall least damaging environmental solution to our energy needs.
- 1) Cost 90-300 million versus 1.8 Billion in increased costs to the county and United States.
 - 2) It maintains our source of clean, reliable, low cost energy
 - 3) Restores salmon access to the upper Klamath basin.
 - 4) Prevents the creation of

700,000 tons/year of CO2,

7 million tons/next 10 years

70 million tons/nest 100 years

5) Conserves fossil fuels oil or equivalent in coal/natural gas

62 million gallons/year

620 million gallons/next 10 years

6.2 billion gallons/next 100 years

- 6) Maintains the recreation resource provided by the associate lakes behind the power facilities.
- (2) **Full quantification** should be required of the agencies producing their studies as was recommended by the National Science Foundation in the case of the Delta Smelt calling for the removal of the Power Plants. The ESA requires that economic factors be considered in actions to be taken as well as an estimate of the effectivess of those proposed actions under the ESA. Does the proposed action really have a productive effect?

Known factors negatively contributing to species decline due to adverse fish management policy.

- (1) Failure by NOAA/FWS to control take beyond the 200 mile limit by commercial fishers
- (2) Adverse water releases from the Trinity reservoir triggering fish movement when movement is not a normal event due to weather/late summer temperatures.
- (3) Fish kill by agencies of reproductive adult fish at the Iron Gate facility that would otherwise migrate back downriver to another stream to reproduce.

County Government is the responsible agency for the CEQA review as the construction permitting agency. As part of that review any or all of the NEPA accomplished by FERC can be called into question.

Security analysis Energy analysis Cost of alternatives Economic impact on the 3 county area of Siskiyou, Jackson and Klamath Environmental quality trend analysis
Population trend analysis
Predator trend analysis
Fish Take trend analysis by
Commercial Fishers
Tribes
Recreational anglers

Hoyt, Werner General Public December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1230_1216-1	Master Response ALT-8 Inclusion of Alternatives Solely Based on Cost.	No
GP_LT_1230_1216-2	The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR)for removal of the J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate Dams (Four Facilities) is the first step in implementation of the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA). The KHSA is an agreement to study the potential removal of four dams on the Klamath River and, should a decision be made to remove these dams, the agreement provides a path forward on undertaking this removal. The potential removal of dams can be one of, or a part of, other long-term solutions to basin challenges. The KHSA was developed by representatives of 45 organizations including Federal agencies, the States of California and Oregon, PacifiCorp, Indian Tribes, counties, irrigators, and conservation and fishing groups in order to end one of the most economically, environmentally, and culturally devastating water disputes in the western United States. The terms of the KHSA acknowledge, however, that there are many unknown consequences regarding the potential removal of these facilities and thus the agreement requires that the Secretary of the Interior undertake a series of scientific studies to determine whether dam removal would be in the public interest and would advance restoration of the salmon fishery. If the Secretary, in cooperation with the Secretary of Commerce and other Federal agencies as appropriate, determines that dam removal fulfills these criteria, the States of Oregon and California will consider whether to concur in that determination. If the governors concur, dam removal will proceed in accordance with the KHSA (Draft EIS/EIR, p. ES 1-2).	No
	The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) seeks to resolve long-running water disputes in the Klamath Basin and restore Klamath Basin water quantity and quality necessary for salmonids. The KBRA would only be implemented under an Affirmative Determination to remove the Four Facilities and with Federal authorizing legislation (Draft EIS/EIR p. ES 18).	
	The historical distributions of anadromous fish are described in the Draft EIS/EIR in Section 3.3.3.1, Aquatic Resources. The occurrence of steelhead as well as spring-run and fall-run Chinook salmon above Keno Reef is documented in the Final EIS/EIR in Section 3.3.3.1, Aquatic Resources, in Section 3.3.3.2, Physical Habitat Descriptions and in Attachment B of the Final Alternatives Report in Appendix A. Historical records reviewed by Hamilton et al. (2005) and genetic information obtained from archaeological sites analyzed by Butler et al. (2010) show conclusively that Chinook salmon spawned in the tributaries upstream of Keno Reef	

Hoyt, Werner General Public December 30, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

in the Upper Klamath Lake, including the Sprague, Williamson, and Wood Rivers. The question of whether or not anadromous fish utilized available habitat above Keno Reef was also addressed in proceedings before Administrative Law Judge Honorable Parlen L. McKenna who concluded that agencies had met their burden of proof on this issue (EIS 1.2.6.2, Federal Energy Commission Relicensing). Among other findings, Judge McKenna determined that: • Chinook salmon (both spring and fall-run) were abundant in the tributaries of the Upper Klamath Basin, including the Wood, Sprague, and Williamson rivers as well as Jenny, Fall, and Shovel Creeks (Administrative Law Judge 2006; FOF 2A-4, p.12). • Steelhead trout utilized habitat in Spencer, Shovel, Fall, Camp, and Scotch Creeks, and they were likely distributed as far upstream as Link River (Administrative Law Judge 2006; FOF 2A-5, p. 12). The comment provides no evidence to support the argument that salmon did not occur upstream of Keno Reef. This statement is factually incorrect. Regarding the lack of suitable habitat above these locations, the Administrative Law Judge found that expansive bottomland areas with abundant low-gradient channels, which are preferred salmon habitat, are more common in the Upper Klamath Basin than in the remainder of the Klamath system. Such areas are particularly extensive above Keno Dam and Upper Klamath Lake, where spring-fed streams include the Williamson and Wood Rivers, smaller springbrooks flowing into these two rivers, Sprague River, and various streams (Administrative Law Judge 2006; FOF 6.9, pg 33). The comment as written provides no evidence to support the argument that significant salmon habitat does not occur upstream of Keno Reef. This statement is factually incorrect.

GP LT 1230 1216-3

Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA.

No

Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.

The comment, as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River.

GP LT 1230 1216-4

Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of the Record.

No

GP LT 1230 1216-5

1) The comment author does not provide an example of the basic items that are missing from the EIS/EIR; therefore it is not possible to provide a response;

No

2) It is unclear what "the comment author means by "contributing factors", and why they must be quantified;

Hoyt, Werner General Public December 30, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

- 3) Chapter 6 of the Draft EIS/EIR outlines the applicable laws and regulations that are applicable to Reclamation's Klamath Project;
- 3) a) Section 3.10 presents the analysis for Greenhouse Gases/Global Climate Change. Section 3.10.2 describes the applicable regulatory requirements;
- 3) b) It is not clear what the comment author means by this comment. See response 3) d) & e) for information on replacement power;
- 3) c) The comment author does not make it clear how Reclamation's Klamath Project could affect energy security at a national, State, regional, or local level. See response 3) d) & e) for information on replacement power;
- 3) d)& e) Master Response N/CP-25;
- 4) EIS/EIRs are not required to identify sources of funding for a proposed project;
- 5) Analysis of funding for a project is outside the scope of an EIS/EIR;
- 6) EIS/EIRs are not required to identify sources of funding for a proposed project (California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines 15002 and 15003). Chapter 3.15 identifies general types of jobs that would be created under the alternatives. Appendix O includes more detail on types of jobs the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) would create, including government jobs;
- 7) a) The Draft EIS/EIR describes existing conditions at the time of the release of the Notice of Preparation (NOP), according to CEQA requirements (CEQA Guidelines Section 15125(a)). Neither CEQA nor the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) require a description of historical conditions. The Water Quality (Chapter 3.2) section of the Draft EIS/EIR analyzes the water quality conditions that would occur if Alternative 2 Full Facilities Removal of Four Dams was implemented;
- 7) b) Fish have moved north because ocean conditions are warm and counts are actually high. The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1531 ct seq. (ESA) defines "species" to include any "distinct population segment of any species of vertebrate fish or wildlife which interbreeds when mature." An ESU, or evolutionarily significant unit, is a Pacific salmon population or group of populations that is substantially

Hoyt, Werner General Public December 30, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

reproductively isolated from other nonspecific populations and that represents an important component of the evolutionary legacy of the species. The ESU policy (56 FR 58612) for Pacific salmon defines the criteria for identifying a Pacific salmon population as a distinct population segment (DPS), which can be listed under the ESA. The Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (SONCC) Coho salmon ESU includes all naturally spawned populations of coho salmon in coastal streams from the Elk River, Oregon, through the Mattole River, California. It also includes three artificial propagation programs: Cole River Hatchery in the Rogue River Basin, Trinity River and Iron Gate Hatcheries in the Klamath-Trinity River Basin. The SONCC Coho salmon ESU was listed as threatened in 1997 (62 FR 24588; May 6, 1997), and that status was reaffirmed in 2005 (Good et al. 2005) and 2011 (Ly and Ruddy 2011).

The following limiting factors are prevalent throughout the range of this ESU and affect most populations. These limiting factors include:

- Altered hydrologic function (timing and volume of water flow)
- Lack of floodplain and channel structure (including both instream structure e.g., large wood and pools, and floodplain structure, e.g., off-channel ponds).
- Riparian forest conditions (Trees next to the river or stream)
- Water Quality (especially water temperature)
- Altered sediment supply (amount of dirt that gets into streams)
- Fish Passage (barriers from structures such as culverts as well as thermal, flow, and sediment barriers)
- Impaired Estuarine/Mainstem Function (amount and condition of habitat in estuaries, and in mainstem areas of large rivers)
- Disease/Predation/Competition (resulting from invasive species, native species, and hatchery-origin fish)
- Hatchery-related Effects (detrimental genetic and ecological effects)

Ocean conditions do play a large factor in anadromous salmonid survival and productivity, as do several others factors, such as the condition of out-migrating juvenile salmonids (smolts) and freshwater habitat. Lawson (1993) used a conceptual model of declining freshwater habitat quality and cyclic ocean conditions to show that freshwater habitat is most critical during periods of depressed ocean survival, and shows how improving ocean conditions can mask declines in habitat quality. Pacific salmon

Hoyt, Werner General Public December 30, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

have evolved their metapopulation structures over millennia to deal with variations in ocean conditions. Although mechanisms are not absolutely clear, the physical template provided by naturally functioning watersheds (freshwater environment) is the ultimate source of "climate insurance" necessary for wild salmon populations to persist;

7) c) Predation by Marine Mammals.

Although ocean conditions are beyond the scope of this EIS/R, predation by marine mammals at the mouth of the Klamath River was considered. Alternative 17 (EIS/R Appendix A, 3.17) was developed specifically in response to the assertion that fish populations are depressed because of predation. This alternative would include control of seal, sea lion, and cormorant populations at the mouth of the Klamath River as an alternative to dam removal. It has been suggested that predation of anadromous salmonids by these marine species is having a major effect on the salmonid population as they return to the Klamath River to spawn. A number of seal and sea lion haul outs and sea bird colonies exist in the vicinity of the mouth of the Klamath (Figure 3-10, p. 3-27). Since the passage of the Marine Mammal Protection Act in 1972, marine mammal populations have recovered, and are considered "healthy and robust" (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] Fisheries Service 2008). Proponents of predator control claim that the recovered predator population is increasing the pressure on salmonids because of unbalanced numbers of predators compared to the still depressed salmonid population numbers. Salmon waiting to enter the Klamath for their upstream migration congregate at the mouth of the river, where the marine predators are able to feed easily on the schools of fish (EIS/R Appendix A. 3.17). Control of predation could advance restoration of salmonids since predation by marine mammals does occur however control of marine mammal populations would be very difficult to accomplish for biological reasons. While ocean conditions and predation are a factor in anadromous salmonid returns to their natal streams, so are the condition of out-migrating juvenile salmonids (smolts) and the condition of freshwater habitat. Reducing predation of salmonids at the mouth of the Klamath River would address only one factor that could affect fish and would not improve any of the upstream conditions necessary for restoration of fish in the Klamath Basin. Implementation of this alternative would not result in a free-flowing river, provide full volitional passage of fish or access to habitat, nor would the water quality and quantity objectives of the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and KBRA be accomplished (EIS/R Appendix A, Section 4.2.17). Expert Panels (Dunne et. al. 2011, Goodman et. al. 2011) convened to address

Hoyt, Werner General Public December 30, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

restoration of salmonids in the Klamath Basin did not identify marine mammal predation as a major factor that limited populations of anadromous fish in the Klamath Basin. The comment as submitted provides no evidence that control of predators would result in the restoration of salmonids in the Klamath Basin;

7) d) A response to this comment is not required under CEQA or NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (CEQA Guidelines Section 15088; NEPA Regulations 40 CFR §1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA/CEQA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decisionmakers prior to a final decision on the proposed Reclamation Klamath Project. The Lead Agencies have complied with NEPA and CEQA at all stages of the process, and gave the public the opportunity to provide input.

GP_LT_1230_1216-6

Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.

No

	Klamath Settlement Elization Process Speaker Card
nment 1 - KBRA	Please fill out this card and hand it to someone with a name tag if you would like to make a verbal comment of up to three minutes. Your verbal comments will be recorded by a court reporter. All recorded verbal comments, along with written comments, received by November 21, 2011, will become part of the official record. Verbal and written comments are weighted equally. To submit written comments, see reverse side of this card.
IIII I - KDIO	Name (please print) Spend Stoyn Nillson Representing Self / Retired Notes: There is no quantative analysis of the
	Calculation. The truth is that KBRA only
	blue fits a select few "Stake holders" Shirly the public at large pay the costs. "Please read the speaker guidelines on the back side of this card

Hoyu-Nielsen, Suerd General Public October 19, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

GP_MF_1019_095-1

Appendix P and Section 3.15 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) quantify the regional economic effects of implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). The Draft EIS/EIR does not conduct a financial analysis and therefore does not calculate net profit or a return on investment. The Benefit Cost and Regional Economic Development Technical Report (September 2011) includes a benefit cost analysis, which is further supported by additional Economic Studies and Information available on http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies. http://klamathrestoration.gov/.

The intent and expected beneficiaries of the KBRA are described in Section 1.3.2 of the EIS/EIR as follows: "As a result of the Klamath Basin issues surrounding the limited availability of water to support agricultural, tribal, environmental, and fishery needs in many years, the United States 12; the States of California and Oregon; the Klamath, Karuk, and Yurok Tribes; Klamath Project Water Users; and other Klamath Basin stakeholders (collectively the Parties) negotiated the KBRA to resolve the water conflicts among the many users, restore stressed fisheries, and identify reliable power supplies. The KBRA is intended to result in effective and durable solutions. The goals of the KBRA are to (1) restore and sustain natural fish production and provide for full participation in ocean and river harvest opportunities of fish species throughout the Klamath Basin; (2) establish more reliable water and power supplies which sustain agricultural uses, communities, and NWRs; and (3) contribute to the public welfare and the sustainability of all Klamath Basin communities."

Nο

GP_EM_1101_282

From: William Huber[SMTP:WHOYURDAD@YAHOO.COM]

Sent: Tuesday, November 01, 2011 9:06:31 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Comments on Klamath River Dam Removal

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Ms. Tanya Sommer US Bureau of Reclamation 2800 Cottage Way MP-152 Sacramento, CA 95825

Dear Ms. Sommer,

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

My recommendation is to remove ALL of the dams on the Klamath River System, including Trinity and Lewiston Dams on the Trinity River.

As former coordinator to the South Fork Trinity River Coordinated Resource Management Planning Group SFCRMP), I am no stranger to the process involved in restoration of wild salmonid populations. I was also a member of the Trinity River Adaptive Management Working Group (TAMWG) as the SFCRMP coordinator, an "interested party" to the process.

What these groups have in common with the Klamath River Basin Restoration Agreement, (aside from the obvious fact that they constitute the largest major tributary to the Klamath River), are the ability to state the problem clearly, and then bollix the entire attempt at "restoration" with some supposedly "fair" political solution.

In the case of the South Fork CRMP, we were the hand puppet of the US Forest Service, controlling 75% of the basin lands, and Sierra Pacific, controlling another 10%; perpetrators of the clearly stated problem, sediment from roads.

In the mainstem Trinity River, USBoR, is the villain. The Trinity River "restoration" project never seriously considered dam removal. In this case, they are the hand puppets of the Westlands Water District, Federal District Court Judge Wanger, and the plethora of smaller irrigation districts that continue to suck the Trinity River dry under the current Agreement, which was a result of a lawsuit that lasted over 20 years, with BoR finally "giving" the Trinity River 52% of historic flows.

The KBRA is nothing more than another elaborate puppet show, where everyone with a straw, small or large gets to draw from the Klamath River, and BoR comes up with a plan that is to "restore" the Klamath, where leaving IN the dams can still be considered an alternative. Strange! Another thing this plan has in common with the other examples, is that all of the natural resources: water, fish, wildlife, forests, and the very land they sit on gets supposed equal time and weight as electricity, logs, and potatoes! In actuality, they suck hind tit, while the pigs of capitalism push to the front. Fish are represented mostly for their commercial value, or we wouldn't even be having this discussion!

Remove the dams please, and RESTORE the Klamath River.

Sincerely, William A. Huber Klamath Facilities Removal Final EIS/EIR

recovering meeting participant

Huber, William General Public November 01, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1101_282-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_LT_1123_930

November 20,2011

Bureau of Reclamation 2800 Cottage Way Sacramento, CA 95825 fax: (916) 978-5055

DUREAU OF RECEIVED ON NOV 2 7 2011

Dear Sirs /Madams,

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Vane Herffolsen

I have just read about the proposed destruction of four dams on the Klamath River. I feel this is a completely irresponsible plan. At a time when so much attention and money is being directed toward clean energy, it is wasteful and foolish to be removing dams which create hydroelectric power. Moreover, this will adversely affect the livelihoods of farmers and ranchers who depend on a reliable source of water. The notion that the Coho salmon industry will benefit is questionable at best. The government should leave well enough alone, especially in such risky economic times.

I strongly urge you to reject the plans for removal of the dams. I predict that, should the dams be removed, this will be looked upon in the future as yet another government boondoggle.

Marlane Huffaker 847 Tully Way

Concord, CA 94518

925-681-3385

Huffaker, Marlane General Public November 23, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1123_930-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increase.	
	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	
	Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead and Chinook.	
	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	

GP MC 1018 148

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---000---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING (Directly to Court Reporter

MS. KARIN HUGHES: Karin Hughes, K-a-r-i-n H-u-g-h-e-s.

I'm a mom of two who wants to see the basin

Comment 1 - Approves Dam Removal

improve and be a great success so my kids will have the

best opportunities possible.

We should not stay our course and do the status

quo any longer. Tonight we are talking about dam removal.

Removing a few dams, of course, will not solve our huge

problems we are facing today but it would be a good first

step towards economic stability. We must diversify our

Comment 2 - Economics

economy to weather economic storms.

The Klamath Basin has seen a timber bubble, a

water bubble, and now a housing bubble burst just within

my lifetime. How many more times do we, as a community,

want to weather this? We need sustainable farming,

sustainable ranching, we need quality fisheries, we need

more eco-tourism, we need our public sector, like OIT,

Fish and Wildlife, and the Forest Service. All of these

things, together, diversify our job market, provide

economic stability, and increase our tax base, and

together, provide hope for a better future for all of us.

According to the papers this morning and in one

of your slides tonight, um, there will be a net job gain
in agriculture and temporary construction jobs and would
greatly improve the fisheries. It kind of looks like the
fish might be the biggest winner of the dam removal, but
dam removal is our first step towards quality fisheries
and sustainable agriculture.

Dam removal is the next best step for our community and our first big step to recovery and stability.

Thank you.

Hughes, Karin General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_148-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_148-2	Section 3.15.4.2 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) discusses changes in jobs as a result of the Proposed Action. The Proposed Action would both create temporary and long-term jobs and remove some long-term jobs in the region's economy. Section 3.15 states how long jobs would last under the Proposed Action. Considering all economic effects, the Proposed Action, including implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA), would result in a net increase jobs in the period during and after dam removal. These effects would occur in all economic regions defined in Section 3.15.	No
	Table 3.15-41 shows potential jobs created by dam decommissioning construction activities. Dam decommissioning would result in 1,423 jobs, including full-time and part-time jobs, for an 18-month period. These jobs would not continue into the long term. There are also jobs associated with mitigation activities after construction that would continue for approximately 10 years and generate 217 jobs (Table 3.15-44). Dam decommissioning would result in a loss of 49 jobs relative to operation and maintenance of the existing facilities.	
	The Proposed Action would result in a net increase in fishing and recreation industries which will continue over the long term; effects on specific fishing and recreational activities (positive and negative) are described on p. 3.15-56 through 3.15-61. Implementation of the KBRA would also result in positive economic effects to jobs in the region, as described on p. 3.15-66 through 3.15-79.	

GP_MC_1020_214

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR

---00o---YREKA, CALIFORNIA THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MR. DONALD HUGO: My name is Donald Hugo, D-o-n-a-l-d H-u-g-o. Comment 1 - Disapproves Dam Removal I am strongly opposed to the removal of the Comment 2 - Sediment Toxicity dams. Basically, my main concern is the toxicity that's been talked about in the sediment behind the dams and this is allowed to run downriver, it's absurd, ruining the spawning beds that we have, much less probably contaminating a lot of other areas of the river. Uh, I just heard a report, not too long ago, about the city of Grants Pass, where the dams were taken out of the -- on the Rogue River and the sediment plugged the input, intake filter to the city of Grants Pass. They brought in a company to suck the muck out and it was pumped right back into the river. I find this act totally reprehensible. I mean, we have laws to keep untreated sewage water from going into our streams. Why are we considering taking a dam out and letting this polluted sediment go downstream without first figuring out a plan to deal with making it safe before it does go down, although it probably will ruin spawning beds even if it didn't have the toxins in it. Comment 3 - Hydropower

The second thing, we are always hearing talk

about becoming less dependent on foreign oil. The last
thing we should be considering doing is taking out a
hydroelectric plant, even though by, you know, the big
picture, it's probably minuscule, but it's still providing

70,000 homes with clean power.

Comment 4 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

And then the last thing I'd like to make a

comment on, this county had a vote in the last election,

and 80 percent of the people voted not to have the dams

out. I have been told that your agency listens to

environmentalists; I submit to you that these voters, most

of them, are environmentalists of the highest calibre: In

this county, we call them farmers, ranchers, loggers,

fishermen, and gold miners.

Thank you.

Hugo, Donald General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_214-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1020_214-2	Master Response WQ-11 Comparisons With Rogue River and Downstream Sediment Effects.	No
	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.	
	Master Response WQ-1B Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	
	In this study and a prior 2004-05 study by Shannon and Wilson, Inc. (2006), metals were analyzed in reservoir sediments and did not exceed guidelines that would prevent their release downstream during and after dam removal. It is available at: http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies. The report concluded that the Klamath Reservoir sediments contain no chemicals present at levels that would preclude their release into downstream or marine environments.	
	Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	
GP_MC_1020_214-3	Comment noted.	No
GP_MC_1020_214-4	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_LT_1019_066

A Comment on the Klamath Facilities Removal Public Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report

[from EIS/EIR ABSTRACT] "This Klamath Facilities Removal Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) evaluates the potential impacts of the removal of the four PacifiCorpi dams on the Klamath River as contemplated in the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA). The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA), as well as the transfer of Keno Dam, will be treated and analyzed as a connected action." ... "Specifically, the KHSA established a process for a Secretarial Determination. This process includes studies, environmental review, and a decision by the Secretary of the Interior regarding whether removal of J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate Dams (1) will advance restoration of salmonid (salmon, steelhead, and trout) fisheries of the Klamath Basin, and (2) is in the public interest, which includes but is not limited to, consideration of potential impacts on affected local communities and Tribes." [Underlining added.]

Here now I vote for and support implementation of Klamath Facilities Removal Public Draft EIS/EIR Alternative #5, that provides for retaining and improving with fishways, both J.C. Boyle Dam and Copco II Dam, so that for all native Klamath River fish that migrate in Klamath River above Klamath River mile 180, fish passage is safely possible at and past J.C. Boyle Dam and Copco II Dam at all times, and that provides for removing both Copco I Dam and Irongate Dam, so that both Copco I Dam reservoir and Irongate Dam reservoir cease to exist, and natural Klamath River channel fish passage, is again possible safely for all native Klamath River fish that migrate in Klamath River above Klamath River mile 180, at all times where Copco I Dam and Irongate Dam are removed at.

Here now I vote against the KHSA section 6.4.1(A) decommissioning and removal of the Link

River East and West side hydropowered electricity generation facilities. Comment 3-KBRA

Here now I vote that the Klamath Facilities Removal Public Draft EIS "assumption" that "... in the EIS for alternatives where dams are not removed, the KBRA, as currently signed by the parties, would not be implemented." is erroneous and wrong. The assumption is demonstrably wrong in the case where some less than all of the dams are destroyed, per the following KBRA page 30 quotation: "7.3. Severability This Agreement is made on the understanding that each provision is a necessary part of the entire Agreement. However, if any provision of this Agreement is held to be invalid, illegal, or unenforceable by a Regulatory Agency or a court of competent jurisdiction: (I) the validity, legality and enforceability of the remaining provisions of this Agreement are not affected or impaired in any way; and (ii) the Parties shall negotiate in good faith in an attempt to agree to another provision (instead of the provision held to be invalid, illegal, or unenforceable) that is valid, legal, and enforceable and carries out the Parties' intention to the greatest lawful extent under this Agreement." [from KBRA page 30, Underlining added.]

[from EIS/BIR page ES-3] "For purposes of this analysis, the KBRA is viewed as a whole program even though some of its component parts are currently being implemented (those without a federal nexus or not subject to environmental review) or could be implemented on an individual basis without dam removal. One of the reasons the KBRA is treated as a whole for purposes of this analysis under NEPA is that the individual activities under the KBRA will be implemented, through adaptive management and in close coordination with committees comprised of stakeholders, in a manner that seeks to attain synergy and optimize benefits through a coordinated, holistic approach to restoration and water management. Implementing those KBRA activities that are not connected to facilities removal on an individual basis without the benefit of adaptive management and stakeholder input will likely not provide the same level of optimization."[Underlining added. The paragraph that immediately follows the previous paragraph is on EIS page ES-3 so: ["Consequently, for purposes of NEPA, in the EIS for alternatives where dams are not removed, the KBRA, as currently signed by the parties, would not be implemented. This is not a judgment about whether any particular measure in the KBRA will be implemented in the absence of dam removal. Rather, it is an assumption that in the absence of dam removal, the KBRA will not include all of the components present in their current form. This means that this document does not make decisions about implementing any specific program, plan, commitment, or activity under the KBRA if dams are not removed. Federal decisions on specific measures in the KBRA, including any necessary additional environmental review, will be made in a separate process. This document will be used to inform a decision related only to dam removal. In doing so, NEPA requires that we properly scope the EIS to include a discussion of connected actions. Further NEPA Section 40 CFR 1508.25 recognizes the interrelationship of scope to other statements and encourages to tier EISs, focusing on issues as they are ripe for decision."[Underlining added.]

related only to dam removal. In doing so, NEPA requires that we properly scope the EIS to include a discussion of connected actions. Further NEPA Section 40 CFR 1508.25 recognizes the interrelationship of scope to other statements and encourages to tier EISs, focusing on issues as they are ripe for decision." [Underlining added.] [from EIS/EIR page 2-84] "A Hydropower Licensee would implement this alternative and would be responsible for its long term operation and maintenance. The Hydropower Licensee would need to re-enter the FERC process to implement this alternative. Implementation of the KBRA is not included in the Fish Passage at J.C. Boyle and Copco 2, Remove Copco 1 and Iron Gate Alternative. The Fish Passage at J.C. Boyle and Copco 2, Remove Copco 1 and Iron Gate Alternative would not satisfy the KHSA; consequently, the KBRA would not be implemented (although ongoing restoration activities in the No Action/No Project Alternative may continue). For the purposes of this analysis, alternatives that would not result in full implementation of the KHSA do not include the KBRA as a connected action to the alternative. Additionally, the transfer Keno Dam to DOI would not move forward as a connected action." [Underlining added.]

[from BIS/EIR page 2-86] "2.5 Preferred Alternative

The DOI has not identified a Preferred Alternative. After receiving public comment on this Draft EIS/EIR and further consultation with cooperating agencies and other stakeholders, the DOI will either adopt one of the existing alternatives (potentially modified) or a new alternative as its Preferred Alternative. The Preferred Alternative or new alternative may be a combination of existing alternatives or an alternative within the spectrum of alternatives already analyzed."

[from EIS/EIR page 2-36] "2.4.3.8 East Side/West Side Facility Decommissioning – Programmatic Measure In the event of an affirmative Secretarial Determination, under a plan outlined in the KHSA, PacifiCorp would apply to FERC for a partial surrender of its license of the East and West Side facilities in order to decommission the generating facilities (KHSA section 6.4.1(A)). PacifiCorp would be responsible for the decommissioning and for recovering its costs through "standard ratemaking procedures" (KHSA 6.4.1(B)). Once the decommissioning was completed, the lands associated with the East and West Side facilities would be transferred to DOI. The two facilities were proposed for decommissioning in PacifiCorp"s 2004 relicensing application. Removing the two facilities would result in the loss of 3.8 megawatts (MW) of generating capacity and the removal of the generating infrastructure. The dams and associated infrastructure were built in 1921, and would require upgrading and maintenance to remain in compliance with DOI and FERC standards. The Link River Dam, which is the point of diversion for the two generating facilities, is already owned by Reclamation."

[from EIS/EIR page 1-6] "Shortnose and Lost River suckers went from a dominant species in Upper Klamath Lake, and a food source for tribal members, to an endangered species in 1988, a closed fishery, and a fish population that continues to decline." I estimate that a post 2008 Chiloquin Dam removal, shortnose and Lost River sucker recolonization of the Sprague River drainage, likely has redistributed the 2008 Upper Klamath Lake shortnose and Lost River sucker population, and likely temporarily reduced the Upper Klamath Lake shortnose and Lost River sucker population density. Per eyewitness accounts, it was estimated that a Williamson River area sucker fish die off in the immediately previous 30 years or so, possibly was due to a volume of recreational drug manufacturing chemicals having been dumped into the Spring Creek tributary of the Williamson River, as eyewitnesses observed an unusual foam-like residue floating on the Williamson River, near the same time that numerous sucker fish commenced dying in the Williamson River.

Respectfully yours,

Comment 4 - Fish

Danny Hull, B.S. Biology, A.A.S. Environmental Health Technology (Water Quality Control major)

2029 Sargent Avenue Klamath Falls, OR 97601

epost: branchfork@voterspetitions.com

October 19, 2011

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Hull, Danny General Public October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1019_066-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1019_066-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1019_066-3	There are some components of the KBRA that would occur without an Affirmative Determination on dam removal. These elements are described and analyzed in the EIS/EIR under the No Action/No Project Alternative. Furthermore, while it is technically possible that other elements of the KBRA could be implemented without an Affirmative Determination on dam removal, implementation of many of those actions would not occur because many of their provisions, in particular those related to diversion limitations and associated flows in the lower Klamath and lake levels in Upper Klamath lake, are predicated on the ecological benefits of removing Klamath dams. The KBRA components that would occur without an Affirmative Determination on dam removal are described in Chapter 2 of the EIS/EIR under the No Action/No Project Alternative.	No
GP_LT_1019_066-4	It is true that in the past 30 years there have been several large sucker die-offs; the last large one being in 1998. In fact, eutrophic conditions in Upper Klamath Lake have caused fish die-offs since the late 1800s and these have become more frequent and severe in recent years, with chubs and suckers being perhaps the hardest hit species (Perkins et al.2000, Buchanan et al. 2011a, as cited in Hamilton et al. 2011; Draft EIS/EIR p. 3.3-70). Foam on freshwater can be entirely natural in origin and is often caused by the mixing of air in water that contains organic molecules called fatty acids that decrease surface tension, just like detergents. In the Williamson River, fatty acids likely originate in wetlands like the Klamath Marsh, and from the decomposition of vegetation. The decomposition products, called "humics," give the river a tea color and are potentially beneficial because they can reduce the growth of algae (Ron Larson, USFWS, Fishery Biologist, Klamath Falls Office, personal communication email, dated Nov 1, 2011). The comment, as written, provides no evidence to support the argument that a volume of recreational drug manufacturing chemicals dumped into the Spring Creek caused a die-off of suckers.	No

GP_MC_1018_133

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---000---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING (Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. DANNY HULL: My name is Danny Hull, H-u-l-l.

Well, three minutes is not a lot, and I want to

read from what I composed here.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Um, here now, I vote for and support

implementation of Klamath facilities removal, public Draft

EIS/EIR Alternative Number 5.

facilities.

Comment 2 - Alternatives

Comment 3 - KBRA

Here now, I vote against the KHSA section

6.4.1(a), decommissioning and removal of the Link River

east and west side hydropowered electricity generation

Here now, I vote that the Klamath facilities

removal, public Draft EIS/EIR, quote, assumption that,

quote, in the EIS, for alternatives where dams are not

removed, the KBRA, as currenTly signed by the parties,

would not be implemented, is erroneous and wrong. The

assumption is demonstrably wrong in the case with some,

less than all, of the dams are destroyed, per the

following KBRA page-30 quotation.

Quote: 7.3 severability, this agreement was

made on the understanding that each provision is a

necessary part of the entire agreement. However, if any

provision of this agreement is held to be invalid,
illegal, or unenforceable by a regulatory agency or a
court of competent jurisdiction, one, the validity,
legality, and enforceability of the remaining provisions
of this agreement are not affected or impaired in any way;
and two, the parties shall negotiate in good faith in an
attempt to agree to another provision, instead of the
provision held to be invalid, illegal, or unenforceable,
that is valid, legal, and enforceable and carries out the
parties' intention to the greatest lawful extent under
this agreement.

I have read much of the KBRA and much of the
DIS, and the KBRA, I just, you know, read the specific
disclaimer to that type of situation, much that the KBRA
has implemented already, and, um, let's see, it goes -The DIS, for purposes of this analysis, the
KBRA is viewed as a whole program, even though some of its
parts are currently being implemented, (those without a
federal nexus or not subject to environmental review) and
procedures could implemented on an individual basis
without dam removal. Okay?

THE FACILITATOR: If you would wrap up, and if you do have more to say than you have time for, please feel free to leave your comments in the box and it will go

And so, um --

on the record.

MR. DANNY HULL: Do I have a little bit more

time?

THE FACILITATOR: No, you are actually out of

time.

MR. DANNY HULL: Over time? Okay, well, thank

you very much.

Hull, Danny General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_133-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_133-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_133-3	If the dams are not removed, the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) as currently established would not be implemented. Per Section 7.3 of the KBRA, alternative agreements could be negotiated. However, actions or agreements might be negotiated should the current agreement not be implemented are unknown at this time and alternative futures would be speculative and beyond the scope of this analysis.	No

GP_MC_1019_177
Partial Duplicate of GP_MC_1019_066

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM

---00o---CHILOQUIN, OREGON OCTOBER 19, 2011 ---00o---

MR. DANNY HULL: Good evening. My name is Danny

Hull, H-u-l-l. I would like to read what I have composed

first, and then I would like to talk, talk, talk.

Comment 1 - Alternatives

Okay, let's see. Here now I vote for and support

implementation of either Klamath Facilities Removal Public

Draft EIS, slash bar, EIR, Alternative No. 5 for an --

implementation of Klamath Facilities Removal Public Draft

EIS, slash bar, EIR, Alternative No. 4 with the

stipulation that per Alternative No. 4 a new salmonid

hatchery for salmonids be installed to assist, increase

and supplement annual Klamath River salmonid population

presence and migration.

Here now I vote against the Klamath Facilities

Removal Public Draft EIS assumption that, quote, in the

EIS for alternatives where dams are not removed, the KBRA

as currently signed by the parties would not be

implemented, is erroneous and wrong.

The assumption is demonstrably wrong in the case

where some less than all of the dams are destroyed per the

following KBRA, page 30 quotation, quote: 7.3

Note: Comment Duplicate of one stated by Mr. Hull in Comment No. GP_LT_1019_066-3

Severability -- quote from the KBRA -- This agreement is made on the understanding that each provision is a necessary part of the entire agreement. However, if any provision of this agreement is held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable by a regulatory agency or a court of competent jurisdiction, (1) the validity, legality and enforceability of the remaining provisions of this agreement are not affected or impaired in any way; and (2) the parties shall negotiate in good faith in an attempt to agree to another provision, parenthesis, instead of the provision held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable -valid, legal and enforceable and carries out the parties' intention to the greatest lawful extent under this agreement. And then KBRA is fine with this one exception. Where it says: However, if any provision of this agreement shall be invalid. And then it goes to the remaining provisions of this agreement are not effective. Well, that should be any provision that remains. Really, it should have "any" rather than "the" because the government in this case appears to say all KBRA is invalid as in the case where you retain a dam. It is all invalid. That gives you folks that worked on your KBRA, which I don't totally agree with, but you put a lot of work in on this and nothing if we retain it, as I read

this.

And I don't agree with that, because government can say no KBRA, you know, and therefore this clause that I just read to you, you know, would not have any remaining provisions of this agreement, are not affected or impaired in any way, you know.

It says -- the agreement is made on the understanding that each provision is a necessary part of the entire agreement. However, if any provision of this agreement is held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable by a regulatory agency or a court of competent jurisdiction, et cetera.

As I read it, the validity, legality and enforceability remaining of the provision of this agreement are not affected and/or impaired in any way.

The remaining -- 7.3 KBRA page 30 quotation, I think that should be any of the remaining or any remaining, rather than, excuse me, any remaining provisions of the agreement are not affected or impaired in any way rather than just the remaining, because I say if the government challenges this with no KBRA, it's all not up to it, you don't have much of a disclaimer about the remaining, rather than any remaining.

Because you can say: Look, we have got provisions

in here what for, if some of the dams are retained? But the government's claim in this EIS -- look it up, please, on the Internet -- that for the purpose of EIS, if a dam is retained, the KBRA, as it is written by the parties -- and I've got that here -- is not implemented and invalid. Okay, so I can read that to you if you have enough time. In EIS for alternatives where dams are not removed, the KBRA, as currently signed by the parties, would not be implemented. That is a quote from the current EIS, public ground. Okay, so I got that across.

THE FACILITATOR: Mr. Hull, your time is up.

You're welcome to leave that sheet and it will be part of

the record.

Comment 2- Alternatives

MR. DANNY HULL: Well, one quick thing. On Copco 2

today, if you build a fishway that is shaped like a right

triangle, up the center there on the downstream side which

support the dam and work as a spillway. If you look at

the proposal I have, it is not that.

I think Copco 2 is only 30 foot tall. You can

support that dam, send the fish down the middle and also,

you know, excess flow and back up the same way. It looks

like my work.

Thanks.

Hull, Danny General Public October 19, 2011

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP_LT_1019_066. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) alongside GP_LT_1019_066. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP_LT_1019_066 are listed below.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1019_177-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1019_177-2	Alternative 4 locates the fish ladder on the river-right side because there is more room on that side. Alternative 4 also includes a screen on the water intake on the river-left side, which does not leave adequate space for a functional fish ladder. Constructing a ladder down the center would not provide a good opportunity to regulate the amount of water down the fish ladder and would likely not meet criteria for attraction flows. Therefore, the best location for a fish ladder at Copco 2 is on the river-right side, as described in the Draft EIS/EIR for Alternative 4.	No

GP_LT_1120_844

2029 Sargent Avenue Klamath Falls, OR 97601

Phone: [new 11/29/2011] (541) 205-6079, [old] (541) 884-1747

epost: branchfork@voterspetitions.com

November 20, 2011

Elizabeth Vasquez Bureau of Reclamation 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento CA 95825

Phone: (916)978-5040 Email: klamathsd@usbr.gov

Dear Elizabeth Vasquez:

Comment 1a - FERC

Herewith now I vote against the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) Section 6.4.1(A) decommissioning and removal of the Link River East and West side hydropowered electricity generation facilities. [also mentioned in: Klamath Facilities Removal Public Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report, page 2-36, 2.4.3.8 East Side/West Side Facility Decommissioning - Programmatic Measure.]

Destruction of Oregon's Link River hydroelectric generation facilities, and Klamath River's J.C. Boyle Dam and Copco II Dam, would not adequately benefit either the United States of America's public welfare and public survival public interest, or the best and/or necessary Klamath River anadromous fish migration restoration and enhancement public interest. PacifiCorp owns and operates the J.C. Boyle Dam, Copco II Dam, and U.S.A. Bureau of Reclamation-regulated Link River hydroelectric generation power plants, however as demonstrated per the 10/26/2011 destruction of Washington state's White Salmon River Condit hydroelectric dam, PacifiCorp is sometimes a poor steward of the expensive to construct/expensive to substitute 24/7 clean renewable energy-powered electricity production facilities for, hydroelectric facilities that PacifiCorp owns and/or operates.

Link River regulating Dam is owned by the U.S.A. Department of the Interior (DOI), and the DOI and/or PacifiCorp rate payers should install adequate fish screens at the east and west ends of Link River Dam, so that downstream migrating fish—including juvenile salmonids—do not enter the canals that, from Link River Dam, divert water to the Link River hydroelectric generation power plants. The Link River hydroelectric generation power plants have amply paid for themselves, they produce 3.8MW maximum of power together, and they are the third generation of Link River hydroelectric generation, that was established by the immigrant pioneer founding fathers of Klamath Falls near the beginning of the 20th century. Klamath Falls was only first settled of European-ancestry immigrants in 1876.

Link River is less than 1 1/4 miles long, and is listed as being the second shortest river that is within any U.S.A. city's city limits. Klamath Falls has a very fine electrical and mechanical engineering school—i.e. Oregon Institute of Technology, or OIT—that is allowed much practical engineering demonstration from the Link River hydroelectric generation facilities. OIT is mostly supplied of electricity from OIT's on-campus geothermal powered electricity generation facilities, that are an electrical rarity.

Being a water quality biologist who has lived in the Link River area for 45 years, I tour Link River frequently, and I have never observed any fish kill that was due to the Link River hydroelectric generation power plant turbines. I have observed an approximately 40' x 6' canal spillway stranding of tui chub minnows, at the Link River west side south canal spillway that is approximately 35' from the Link River hydroelectric generation facility west side penstock.

Historically each year for several or many years now, from mid-April until mid-October, the Link River hydroelectric generation facilities have often been operated intermittently, per available water supply and Bureau of Reclamation specifications, so as to constantly provide adequate irrigation water in the Klamath Project "A" Canal, and adequate wildlife aqueous habitat in the mainstem Link River, at the expense of optional hydroelectric electricity generation; and that priority of operation should remain in practice. The east side Link River hydroelectric generation facilities have operated automatically for many years now.

The Link River hydroelectric generation facilities are a fully functional, self supporting historical Oregon clean energy production development, that is much approved and beloved of many Klamath County citizens and Oregon technophiles. I estimate that many Klamath County citizens haven't read the KHSA Section 6.4.1(A) specification for removal of the Link River hydroelectric generation facilities.

PacifiCorp should upgrade J.C. Boyle and Copco II dams with adequate anadromous fish migration fish passage fishways, or transfer ownership of those dams to the United States of America federal Government, so that the Government will both improve the dams with adequate anadromous fish migration fish passage fishways, and will operate the dams beneficially—including releasing water for fish passage enhancement if necessary—for all. PacifiCorp has indicated that if Klamath River hydroelectric dams are not sufficiently approved to be removed, then per funding that PacifiCorp has collected for dam removal from PacifiCorp ratepayers, PacifiCorp is willing to install fish passageways in the Klamath River hydroelectric dams that are not removed.

Since per a 1150 cubic feet/second moderate river-flow rate, J.C. Boyle Dam's (98 megawatts, elev. 3781 feet) 68 foot maximum dam height, 3 mile long reservoir of 3,495 acre-feet water storage, completely changes its water every 1.54 days, and Copco II Dam's (18 megawatts, elev. 2493 feet) 33 foot maximum dam height, 0.75 mile long reservoir of 73 acre-feet water storage, changes its water every hour; both reservoirs likely may be kept sufficiently cool per fish-adequate river flow; and since Copco II and J.C. Boyle dams are strong enough, and a dam center fish ladder could strengthen Copco II Dam, I now prefer retaining J.C Boyle Dam and Copco II Dam more than I prefer retaining Irongate Dam and Copco I Dam.

Herewith now I vote for and support implementation of either Klamath Facilities Removal Public Draft EIS/EIR Alternative #5, that provides for retaining and improving with fishways, both J.C. Boyle Dam and Copco II Dam, so that for all native Klamath River fish that migrate in Klamath River above Klamath River mile 180, fish passage is safely possible at and past J.C. Boyle Dam and Copco II Dam at all times, and that provides for removing both Copco I Dam and Irongate Dam, so that both Copco I Dam reservoir and Irongate Dam reservoir cease to exist, and natural Klamath River channel fish passage is again possible safely, for all native Klamath River fish that migrate in Klamath River above Klamath River mile 180, at all times where Copco I Dam and Irongate Dam are removed at; or implementation of Klamath Facilities Removal Public Draft EIS/EIR Alternative #4, with the stipulation that per Alternative #4, a new salmonid hatchery for salmonids be installed in the Upper Klamath River basin watershed, to assist, increase, and supplement annual Klamath River salmonid population presence and migration.

| Duplicate of GP LT 1019 066

Herewith now I vote that the Klamath Facilities Removal Public Draft EIS/EIR "assumption" that " . . . in the EIS for alternatives where dams are not removed, the KBRA, as currently signed by the parties, would not be implemented." is erroneous and wrong. From EIS page ES-3 the EIS/EIR "assumption" is stated so: "Consequently, for purposes of NEPA, in the EIS for alternatives where dams are not removed, the KBRA, as currently signed by the parties, would not be implemented. This is not a judgment about whether any particular measure in the KBRA will be implemented in the absence of dam removal. Rather, it is an assumption that in the absence of dam removal, the KBRA will not include all of the components present in their current form. This means that this document does not make decisions about implementing any specific program, plan, commitment, or activity under the KBRA if dams are not removed. Federal decisions on specific measures in the KBRA, including any necessary additional environmental review, will be made in a separate process. This document will be used to inform a decision related only to dam removal." [underlining added]

The assumption is demonstrably wrong in the case where some less than all of the dams are destroyed, per the following KBRA page 30 quotation: "7.3. Severability This Agreement is made on the understanding that each provision is a necessary part of the entire Agreement. However, if <u>any provision</u> of this Agreement is held to be invalid, illegal, or unenforceable by a Regulatory Agency or a court of competent jurisdiction: (I) the validity, legality and enforceability of <u>the remaining</u> provisions of this Agreement are not affected or impaired in any way; and (ii) the Parties shall negotiate in good faith in an attempt to agree to another provision (instead of the provision held to be invalid,



illegal, or unenforceable) that is valid, legal, and enforceable and carries out the Parties'intention to the greatest lawful extent under this Agreement." [from KBRA page 30, underlining added] Thus destruction of fewer Klamath River hydroelectric dams than all of the Klamath River hydroelectric dams, allows much of the KBRA as "currently signed by the parties", to be implemented, because much of the KBRA structure is then yet viable and not then invalidated, including for example the following KBRA statements from KBRA pages 1, 2-3, 5, 17, 28, 29, 32, 34, and 172 respectively:

"1.1. Parties

1.1.1. Non-Federal Parties

This "Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement for the Sustainability of Public and Trust Resources and Affected Communities," referred to throughout this document as the "Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement" or the "Agreement" is made and entered into by and among the following Non-Federal Parties who sign this Agreement within 60 days of the Effective Date."

"1.1.2. Federal Agencies as Parties

Prior to the enactment of Authorizing Legislation, neither the United States nor any of its agencies, officers, or employees shall be a Party to this Agreement, or shall be required to implement any obligation under this Agreement. The Non-Federal Parties execute the Agreement having received separate letters from the Department of the Interior, the National Marine Fisheries Service, and the Department of Agriculture, expressing their intent to take actions consistent with this Agreement to the extent such actions are consistent with the agency's existing legal authorities and appropriations are available for such purposes. Upon enactment of Authorizing Legislation that authorizes and directs federal agencies to become parties to this Agreement, the following agencies of the United States ("Federal Agency Parties") shall become Parties to this Agreement: National Marine Fisheries Service; United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; and United States Department of the Interior, including Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, and Fish and Wildlife Service.

Prior to any Federal agency becoming a Party to this Agreement as described above, whenever this Agreement attributes an action to a Federal agency, that attribution states an expectation of the Non-Federal Parties, rather than an obligation of the Federal agency under this Agreement."

"1.5. Effectiveness

1.5.1. Effective Date

This Agreement shall take effect on February 18, 2010 (Effective Date). As provided in Sections 8.2.1 and 37, each Non-Federal Party shall execute this Agreement and the Hydroelectric Settlement concurrently.

1.5.2. Performance

When this Agreement has been so executed, the Parties shall perform obligations which are performable under their existing authorities. Until Authorizing Legislation is enacted, the Parties shall not perform, or be expected to perform, any obligations which require authorizations or appropriations arising from the Authorizing Legislation.

1.6. Term of the Agreement

Except as otherwise expressly provided, the term of the Agreement as to Contractual Obligations shall be 50 years from the Effective Date."

"3.1. Obligation to Support

3.1.1. Authorizing Legislation

A. Additional Authorities

The Parties acknowledge that implementation of certain obligations under this Agreement will require additional authorizations and appropriations by the United States Congress, the California Legislature, and the Oregon Legislature. Obligations that require such additional authorization or appropriations shall become effective upon enactment of that legislation. The Non-Federal Parties intend and anticipate that such legislation will provide the federal authorizations necessary for Federal Agencies to become Parties hereto as provided in Section 1.1.2, and for the Federal Agency Parties to fully implement the federal obligations under this Agreement."

"7.2. Amendment of the Agreement

7.2.1. General

The Parties may amend this Agreement only by Consensus and in written form and only in the circumstances

specified in (A) through (E) below."

"C. Severability

After any provision is severed as provided in Section 7.3, the Parties who have not withdrawn pursuant to Section 7.5 determine that an alternative to such severed provision will preserve the bargained-for benefits of the Agreement."

"7.6.1. Termination

This Agreement shall terminate before the date provided in Section 1.6 if either of the following events occur and a cure for that event is not achieved pursuant to Section 7.6.2:

A. By December 31, 2012, federal Authorizing Legislation has not been enacted; or

B. At any time, the Parties agree by Consensus to terminate the Agreement.

7.6.2. Cure for Potential Termination Event

A Party who believes that the event described in Section 7.6.1.A has occurred, or for that or other reasons this Agreement should be terminated, shall provide a Dispute Initiation Notice under Section 6.5.1. The Parties shall use the Dispute Resolution Procedures specified in Section 6.5 to determine whether to deem the event to conform to this Agreement, or adopt a mutually agreeable amendment to the Agreement, including an amendment to the applicable deadline in Section 7.6.1.A. Such amendment shall require Consensus of the Parties. These procedures shall conclude within 90 days of the Dispute Initiation Notice."

"8.2. Relationship between Restoration Agreement and Hydroelectric Settlement

8.2.1. Concurrent Execution

As provided in Sections 1.5.1 and 37, each Non-Federal Party shall execute this Agreement and the Hydroelectric Settlement concurrently."

"37. Concurrent Execution

Each Non-Federal Party shall execute this Agreement and the Hydroelectric Settlement concurrently."

Some reasons why currently saving and fishways-improving some of the Klamath River hydroelectric dams is opposed, are: (a) PacifiCorp doesn't want to manage some of the dams equitably for all, including improving the dams with fishways, and temporarily ceasing any Klamath River hydroelectric production so as to improve fish habitat or provide water irrigation from Klamath River, partly because PacifiCorp anticipates defending itself against lawsuits that are against the dams' operation and/or reservoirs of the dams; (b) PacifiCorp doesn't want the dams sold and providing electricity generation sales competition against PacifiCorp; (c) fossil fuel suppliers want to substitute fossil fuel combustion-produced electricity generation-such as natural gas from Wyoming--for clean, renewable Klamath hydropower electricity generation; (d) the large warm water predator gamefish populations of Copco I Dam and Irongate Dam are very likely to consume many downriver migrating juvenile salmonids that may be produced from upper Klamath River Basin salmonid spawnings; (e) a bargaining strategy of "ask for too much so as to compromise on enough", with a goal of at least providing adequate anadromous fish passage throughout the Klamath River to and from the Pacific ocean; (f) subversion and discrediting of the Endangered Species Act; (g) reducing the Copco I and Irongate dams' warm water habitat that supports toxic blue-green Microcystis aeruginosa and Anabaena algaes, and that supports a warm water worm type that is both a host for two salmon parasites, and is found in Klamath River areas other than only Klamath River reservoirs; (h) financially transacting both Klamath River dams removal and electricity generation system substitution for those removed dams; (i) disagreement on what seasonal and climate-influenced Klamath River flow rates should be as pertains to fish habitat, agriculture, electricity production, wildlife habitat, and fire control. Comment 2 - Out of Scope

Also, industrial mercury amalgamation of gold, shouldn't be legally allowed to contaminate United States of America nonindustrial waters.

Thank you for your help with this voting of mine!

Respectfully yours, Danny Hull, B.S. Biology, A.A.S. Environmental Health Technology (Water Quality Control major)

Hull, Danny General Public November 20, 2011

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP_LT_1019_066. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) alongside GP_LT_1019_066. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP_LT_1019_066 are listed below.

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

No

GP LT 1120 844-1

PacifiCorp's East and West Side facilities were proposed for decommissioning in PacifiCorp's 2004 relicensing application; their decommissioning through the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) process is described in the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) (KHSA 6.4.1(B)). The Link River Dam, which is the point of diversion for the two generating facilities, is already owned by Reclamation. As noted above, the East and West Side facilities decommissioning is not dependent on an Affirmative Determination and will be carried out through application to the FERC. This application will require future environmental compliance analysis and a FERC determination (EIS/EIR, Section 1.3.1.4 p. 1-22).

The Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal, and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place. There are a range of reasonable alternatives presented in the Draft EIS/EIR; 18 alternatives are presented in the Draft EIS/EIR, 5 of which are examined in detail using the best available science. There are positive and negative aspects for each of these alternatives. The potential effect of each alternative is discussed in the EIS/EIR and will be fully considered by the Secretary, along with public input and peer reviewed science before making a final determination.

As an alternative to relicensing, numerous parties, including PacifiCorp, signed the KHSA, which looks at the possibility of decommissioning and removal of certain of the Bureau of Reclamation's (Reclamation) Klamath Project dams. Alternatives 2 or 3 of this Draft ElS/EIR examine the possibility of dam removal occurring under the aegis of the Secretarial Determination and the KHSA (EIS/EIR Section 1.3.1.1., p. 1-19). By providing an unimpeded migration corridor associated with Alternatives 2 or 3, the Proposed Action would provide the greatest possible benefit related to fish passage; hence, the highest survival (Buchanan et al. 2011a) and reproductive success for anadromous species, including the referenced coho salmon.

The comments in support of Alternatives 4 or 5 are noted and will be included as part of the record and made available to decisionmakers prior to a final decision on the Proposed Action.

GP LT 1120 844-2

Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.

No

GP_LT_1020_283

Oct. 20, 2011

Comments for EIR/EIS regarding removal of four hydro-electric dams on the Klamath River.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

andrew Harlimonn

I am opposed to removal of the dams.

Comment 2 - Costs

The cost of dam removal will be extremely expensive. Since rate payers will be paying for this cost, this will cause a large cost increase on electricity to rate payers, including homeowners and elderly. I am very concerned about how the rate payers and tax payers are going to afford this incrase in electricity costs. The actual cost of dam removal is largely believed to be in excess of \$3 billion and we will be the ones to pay the price. This is unacceptable and outrageous!

Hurlimann, Andrew General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1020_283-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1020_283-2	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate. Master Response COST-3 Cost of Power Surcharge.	No

GP_WI_1113_646

From: tahoetrouts@yahoo.com[SMTP:TAHOETROUTS@YAHOO.COM]

Sent: Sunday, November 13, 2011 6:05:40 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Bring them down...

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Vic Hutchison

Organization: The Human Race

Subject: Bring them down...

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: These dams are not needed....

Hutchison, Vic General Public November 13, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1113_646-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1018_132

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---000---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING (Directly to Court Reporter

MS. BECKY HYDE: Thank you for having us here

tonight. My name is Becky Hyde, H-y-d-e, and my family

celebrated a hundred years of ranching in this basin this

summer.

We believe settlement, not litigation and the

status quo, will create another hundred years. I want my

children to have the opportunity to ranch in this basin in

the future. Ranching is what we love to do.

"No solution" means crisis. As we start

thinking of people running for office in this basin,

looking towards our future, there needs to be some very

tough questions asked about where the solutions are, and

if there are no solutions, we need to point that out,

because it's nice to pretend like things will be okay if

we just leave the dams in, but I think we all know that

that's not what has been going on.

Comment 1 - Approval of Dam Removal

So anyway, no solution means crisis, and I

think we have had enough of that.

So our family supports these agreements and the

hard work that's been put in by everybody throughout the

basin to try to come up with solutions, and we look



Hyde, Becky General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_132-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1019_181

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM

---000---CHILOQUIN, OREGON OCTOBER 19, 2011 ---000---

MS. BECKY HYDE: Hi, I'm speaking to you guys

again. Becky Hyde, H-y-d-e, rancher, Beatty, Oregon,

Republican. Comment 1 - General/Other

I just want the Secretary of Interior to know that

as a Republican from a ranching family in this Basin, I am

ashamed. I am ashamed of the behavior of some of the way

people act in this community.

I think it's unacceptable. I think we haven't

shown a big light on it. I think there are times when

it's been worse, and I think it is not okay.

Former Chairman Allen Foreman, who just spoke, will

remember well the meeting that we had about five years ago

in Beatty at the Klamath Tribal Community Center to try to

talk to people about these very kind of issues in our

community, that we need to resolve and move on.

And folks that opposed settlement at that time came

and brought a stinking billy goat and tied it to the

Klamath Tribal Community Center.

I was ashamed to be there that night.

I have nothing else to say.

Hyde, Becky General Public October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1019_181-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_WI_1005_020

From: jarredjackman@gmail.com[SMTP:JARREDJACKMAN@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Wednesday, October 05, 2011 8:35:27 PM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River access points Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jarred Jackman Organization: individual

Subject: Klamath River access points

Comment 1 - Recreation

Body: Hello, I'm a whitewater paddler and avid outdoors person. I am a good steward of the land and practice no trace ethics whenever outdoors. Hearing about the new opportunities on the Klamath River got me very excited to visit that area again and paddle the river. I would like to advocate for good quality access to the river at the following locations in order to offer safe ways to get on and off the river for paddlers of all ability levels: Keno Dam, Highway 66 Bridge, JC Boyle Dam Site, Frain Ranch, Above Wards Canyon, Below Wards Canyon, Irongate Dam Site. I think it's important that the access sites be safe, but they needn't be over-built. Expensive bathrooms and paved lots aren't really necessary in most cases. Normally, depending on user numbers, pit toilets and gravel are just fine. Over building access points just wastes government money and brings about issues of user fees. Thank you.

Jackman, Jarred General Public October 05, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1005_020-1	Master Response REC-3 Mitigation Measure REC-1.	Yes

GP_WI_1128_916

From: typistjan@netzero.net[SMTP:TYPISTJAN@NETZERO.NET]

Sent: Monday, November 28, 2011 11:29:24 AM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Dams in CA/OR

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jan Organization:

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Subject: Dams in CA/OR

Body: It is not only wrong, it is evil to remove these dams and destroy farms and the power generated to 70,000 homes all for a tiny fish?

This does not make sense.

Jan

General Public November 28, 2011

Comment Code Comment Response Change in EIS/EIR GP_WI_1128_916-1 The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place. No conversion of farmland from agricultural use will occur, as described in Section 3.14. Master Response GEN-22 Willingness-to-Pay Survey. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increase. Many fish in the river exceed 10 pounds in body weight.

GP WI 1111 553

From: jhjaq@aol.com[SMTP:JHJAQ@AOL.COM]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 4:49:52 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Draft EIS/EIR Klamath Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: John Jaques

Organization: Klamathon Lodge

Subject: Draft EIS/EIR Klamath Dams

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: We own a home on the Klamath rive approx 3.5 miles below Iron Gate Dam. We very much support taking out the 4 dams, despite being immediately down stream. The science and studies to date appear sound. Water stored in Copco and Iron Gate resovoirs serve no purpose other than power generation from antiquated facilities, whose upgrades (and fish spawn mitigation) will cost more than removing the dams. At some point, we must begin to let nature repair itself, taking out near useless dams is a good place to start. The stronger fish runs and many more miles of natural flowing river will greatly increase the recreation usage and recreation dollars spent in the local area.

Jaques, John Klamath Lodge November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_553-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Jefcoat, Dennis General Public October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_102-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP MC 1018 149

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---000---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter

MR. DENNIS JEFCOAT: Dennis Jefcoat, that's

J-e-f-c-o-a-t, Chiloquin resident and candidate for

Klamath County Commissioner Number One.

Comment 1 - KHSA

The reason I'm running for public office is to

represent the taxpayer, who should have been the 24th

party at the table of 23, that was sadly neglected and

<u>left out.</u> Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I am opposed to the removal of the Klamath dams

Comment 3 - Economics

and the KBRA, as well. The long-term financial impact to

the county of Klamath will be disastrous. The county will

lose millions of tax dollars from the loss of the J. C.

Boyle Dam, plus the devaluation of surrounding and

affected parties. Nowhere is this addressed in the KBRA

or in any of your reports that you will destroy the tax

base of Klamath County.

J. C. Boyle Dam, alone, produces \$500,000 a

year in yearly tax revenue. There is no provision in the

DEIS to adequately compensate the county of Klamath for

this tax loss.

Our schools would go underfunded, our law

enforcement would go to bare bones, our local government

would be decimated with the loss of tax revenues generated not just from the dams but from all the affected

Comment 4 - Economics

As to that alleged 4700 jobs that some speakers

have referred to, they are short-term, at best. The

existing executive order of President Obama requires that

all government contract jobs must be filled by union

workers. This means the vast majority of our local county

citizens will get nothing out of this deal but higher

taxes, higher utility rates, and worse, continued

devaluation of their property.

Comment 5 - KHSA

I sincerely ask Secretary Salazar to reject dam

removal and stop spending our money, our tax dollars, on pork barrel projects such as the one that you are giving us now. They only benefit, at best, a few citizens, a few small groups of people, at the expense of every taxpayer out here in this county.

As I said, the 24th party to the agreement was never represented, and for that, any citizen of any consciousness must reject this, and we ask you to reject this.

Thank you.

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Jefcoat, Dennis General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change ir EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_149-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Other Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_149-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_149-3	Draft EIS/EIR p. 3.15-64 discusses the effects of reduced PacifiCorp property tax payments to Klamath County under the Proposed Action. Oregon law (State Wildlife Fund Section 496.340) requires the state to pay the current assessed value on transferred lands. The State Department of Revenue can review and revise assessed values if it is determined substantially incorrect. If Klamath County receives in-lieu payments of equal value to PacifiCorp property tax payment, there would be no net effect to county revenues under the Proposed Action relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative. As discussed on Draft EIS/EIR p. 3.15-20 and in the Dam Removal Real Estate Evaluation Report (BRI 2011), there are no private properties with views of J.C. Boyle Reservoir; therefore, private property land values at J.C. Boyle Reservoir would not be affected by the Proposed Action and alternatives. Thus, there would be no changes to property values.	No
GP_MC_1018_149-4	The Proposed Action would create both temporary and long-term jobs. Section 3.15.4.2 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) discusses the time period for jobs expected relative to each economic effect of the Proposed Action. Construction efforts for dam removal would result in temporary jobs that would last only during the 18-month construction period. Similarly, jobs related to mitigation activities, which are mostly construction, would also be temporary and stop after mitigation is complete. Jobs created in commercial fishing, ocean sport fishing, and in-river sport fishing would continue into the long term after the dams are removed. The length of time for jobs created by the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) would vary by activity and occur throughout the 15 year time period of the program. Appendix P of the Draft EIS/EIR summarizes the expected implementation time of each KBRA activity. Executive Order – Use of Project Labor Agreements for Federal Construction Projects, signed by President Obama on February 6.	No
	Construction Projects, signed by President Obama on February 6, 2009, encourages Federal agencies to "consider requiring the use of project labor agreements in connection with large-scale construction projects in order to promote economy and efficiency in Federal procurement." Section 5 of the order states that "This order does not require an executive agency to use a project labor	

Jefcoat, Dennis General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

agreement on any construction project, nor does it preclude the use of a project labor agreement in circumstances not covered by this order, including leasehold arrangements and projects receiving Federal financial assistance. This order also does not require contractors or subcontractors to enter into a project labor agreement with any particular labor organization." (http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/ExecutiveOrderUseofProjectLaborAgreementsforFederalConstructionProjects/). It cannot be determined at this time how many construction jobs would be hired through unions. The Proposed Action would also create many additional jobs not in the construction sector, such as in the fishing, recreation, and agricultural industries and through the KBRA.

Section 3.15, Socioeconomics, evaluates potential effects to utility rates of PacifiCorp customers, specifically on p. 3.15-48 for the No Action/No Project Alternative, 3.15-63 for the Proposed Action, 3.15-81 for the Partial Facilities Removal Alternative, 3.15-84 to 3.15-85 for the Fish Passage at Four Dams Alternative, and 3.15-87 for Fish Passage at J.C. Boyle and Copco 2, Remove Iron Gate and Copco 1 Alternative. PacifiCorp considers many factors in setting customer rates which in turn are subject to Oregon Public Utilities Commission (PUC) and California PUC approval: therefore, it is difficult to assess the size of potential rate effects or even the extent to which rates might increase at all under the No Action/No Project Alternative. Utility rates under the dam removal alternatives are not expected to increase above the existing surcharges as a direct result of dam removal costs. For the fish passage alternatives, customer rates would likely increase above the existing surcharges as a direct result of construction, operations and maintenance costs for fish passage facilities. The degree to which the cost could be passed to the ratepavers is not known and would be subject to Oregon and California PUCs.

Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.15, and the Dam Removal Real Estate Evaluation Report (BRI 2011), evaluates the potential effects on property values. While certain scenic, recreational, and accessibility changes following dam removal would likely decrease the value of privately owned parcels around Iron Gate and Copco 1 Reservoirs in the near term, studies of dam removal have also found that water quality and aquatic resource improvements resulting from dam removal lead to long-term increases in property values. Indeed, dam removal would have the potential to increase the value of property near and adjacent to the Klamath River downstream of Iron Gate Dam due to more robust runs of anadromous fish. The net value of the changes, and the time over which such changes might be observed in market prices, is uncertain. A literature review was conducted of studies of the

Jefcoat, Dennis General Public October 18, 2011

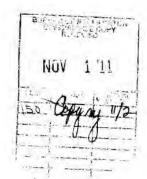
Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	impacts of previous dam removal on property values. The literature shows that property values are dictated by local circumstances and ongoing background economic trends, and predicting or measuring the direct impacts of dam removal on property values does not yield conclusive findings.	
GP_MC_1018_149-5	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Other Oppose Dam Removal.	No
	Master Response GEN-13 Range of Alternatives Considered.	

GP_LT_1101_307

October26, 2011

Elizabeth Vasquez MP150, Bureau of Reclamation 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, CA 95825

Dennis Jefcoat
Candidate for Klamath County Commissioner
PO Box 65
Chiloquin, Or 97624 Email; dnj245@yahoo.com



RE: Klamath Secretarial Determination Process Draft EIS/EIR Klamath Dam Removal

- (1) Public comments at the Chiloquin meeting held October 19, 2011
- (2) Comment on the correctness of the EIS/EIR Process

Copies to: Don Gentry, Vice Chairman Klamath Tribes

Congressman Greg Walden

Senator Jeff Merkley

Ron Wyden

Comment 1 - Opposed to Dam Removal

On October 19, 2011, I attended the EIS/EIR hearing in the City of Chiloquin, Klamath County Community Center at 6PM. I was one of about 13 speakers to address the Klamath Dam removal issue. My remarks included the following statements.

- As a Republican candidate for county commissioner, I am opposed to dam removal.
- All republican candidates for County Commissioners have publicly expressed opposition to Dam Removal.
- c. The Klamath County Board of County Commissioner incumbents, Commissioner Hukill and Switzer are opposed to Dam Removal along with Commissioner Linthicum who spoke in opposition to dam removal in the October 18th Meeting in Klamath Falls.
- The proposed local and State Republican Party platform is opposed to Dam Removal.

After I spoke, some tribal supporters/members immediately stated for the record in their individual remarks that I was a liar and that the incumbent County Commissioners approved Dam removal. In the October 25, 2011 regularly scheduled meeting of the Klamath County Board of Commissioners, Commissioners Hukill and Switzer affirmed publicly that they are opposed to Dam removal and for the KBRA.

A voice copy of this meeting is attached as evidence of misrepresented facts.

Why is this important?

Comment 2 - NEPA

Protecting my good name from slander by individual tribal supporters and members is not as important as the understanding that the entire KBRA, EIS EIR process is flawed for one simple reason.

NO ONE HAS BEEN REQUIRED IN THIS ENTIRE DECADE LONG PROCESS TO GIVE TESTIMONEY UNDER OATH TO A DUELY CONSTITUTED FEDERAL BODY WITH A FEDERAL PENALTY OF PURJURY ATTACHED FOR INTENTIONAL FALSE OR MISLEADING STATEMENTS.

Comment 3 - KHSA

The public and I suspect that avoiding truth and consequences for misrepresentation was the primary reason the KBRA/EIS/EIR agreement was conceived in secret nonpublic meetings before it was set for public hearings.

The Secretary of the Interior and congress is being asked to approve a project that may cost billions of dollars, and has the possibility of destroying the life of a major river eco system for years to come. This project may destroy the economic life of hundreds of Klamath County citizens. The conclusions for going forward cannot be based on self-serving perjured statements by people on all sides of this issue to include federal and state employees. If wrong, the damage cannot be undone for decades.

Comment 4 - NEPA

The determination process is an outrageous abuse of government power and bureaucratic process. There is no accountability for false and misleading statements by private citizens and or public employees. Without accountability, there is no truth; there is only hearsay and unfounded unreliable private opinion.

If Congress is to go forth on this proposal, I will demand as a private citizen and I will demand as a County Commissioner if elected into office that before this proposal is approved, congress itself should obtain testimony of its truthfulness and hold anyone found giving false testimony in contempt of congress.

Comment 5 - KBRA

The Klamath basin needs a negotiated KBRA agreement that works for all citizens that is based on peer reviewed science and open political negotiations between all parties. This cannot happen if false misleading information of any type for any purpose is used for the basis of conclusions for dam removal or KBRA implementation.

Sincerely

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Jefcoat, Dennis General Public November 01, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1101_307-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1101_307-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1101_307-3	Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.	No
	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations in Private.	
	Master Response GEN-16 Public Involvement.	
	The negotiations are now over and the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) and Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) are being evaluated through the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process. Both laws require meaningful public participation and disclosure of possible impacts of a range of alternatives before the Federal and State governments can implement those actions described in the KBRA and KHSA.	
GP_LT_1101_307-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1101_307-5	The KBRA does not supersede existing laws or regulations and does not exempt any actions from compliance with NEPA, CEQA, ESA, or California Endangered Species Act (CESA). As plans and programs are developed under the KBRA, they will be made in compliance with existing laws and regulations, including opportunities for public review and comment and requirements for the use of best available science.	No

GP MC 1019 178

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM

---00o---CHILOQUIN, OREGON OCTOBER 19, 2011 ---00o---

MR. DENNIS JEFCOAT: Dennis Jefcoat, J-e-f-c-o-a-t.

Chiloquin.

Last night at Klamath fairgrounds you heard on the
Republican side voices, three commissioners, who are
apparently sitting, and all of the Republican candidates
for commissioner, all say we are opposed to dam removal.

On the Democrat side, we have no Democrats sitting in office. I can't speak for them other than Kirk Oakes, who frequently runs for office, and they don't seem to make it into office. This is an important point,

politically speaking. Comment 1 - KHSA

There is 32,000 plus registered voters in this

county, over 60,000 residents, 70,000, something like

that, depending on how you want to count.

The dam removal affects less than ten percent of

that population, probably five to ten percent are

landowners, tribal members. They all have enormous

stakes.

What was left out of the equation -- and I have to commend you, by the way, for the excellent work that you did, but I've read all these 2700 pages, I have tried to,

tremendous work.

Comment 1 cont. - KHSA

But what was left out of the equation here was

those other 60,000 that have to pay for this one way or

another. The county taxpayer, the state taxpayer and the

American taxpayer.

You cannot meet in private, exclude us.

You cannot demand -- and I say us, the American

taxpayer, because I'm representing that person, me, the

taxpayer -- and tell us that we have no concerns in these

matters because you're telling us, the biologists, the

geologists, the tribes, that everybody else is going to

have to pay for this project and we say no. We are not

going to pay for it.

That is why this community, that is why the

Republican Party, that is why the Republican Party Central

Committee in this community in written documents is firmly

against it. We say no because we did not have the 24th

seat at the process while you were conducting this. You

had 23 other places but not the 24th representing the

<u>taxpayer.</u> Comment 2 - Hydropower

Now, when it comes to affordable power, my group
would say hydroelectric power is cheap and clean. But
there is good argument in here that what is being produced
is not otherwise.

What I say to PacifiCorp, if this dam is so unprofitable why not deed it over to the county of Klamath and let us run it. If it were that unprofitable they would have unloaded it a long time ago. Obviously it isn't. Comment 3 - Alternatives I think that we can redo the dams, have the fish ladders, have other means of mitigating these issues that affect their tribes. This is their heritage. It has to be looked after. There has got to be ways of doing it, and it has to be done economically. Comment 4 - NEPA The last point is some certainty. There is nothing in your 2700 pages of documents that creates some certainty to the taxpayer and the ratepayer, even to the tribes. It's all if this happens, if that happens, it may. There is a lot of "mays" in there, but there is no "shalls" and "wills". Comment 5 - Proposed Project/Action And there is no guarantee that if you tear down the dams and if all that silt goes down and wipes out the salmon for the next five or ten years, which is a possibility, maybe even a probability in this thing, what are you, the federal government, and the state government, going to do to correct the issue? There is always -- and every time there is an action, there is a reaction. Every time we try something

in society, then it did work or they don't work. If they
don't work there is nothing in your plan that says the
state and the governor is going to step in and kick in two
or three hundred million. Are the feds going to kick in
four or five hundred million to undue unforeseeable
damage?

And so you have created uncertainty. And we can have more damage from dam removal than leaving them there.

I think there are other alternatives.

Comment 6 - Other

I summarize by saying that somewhere in here the taxpayer has to be considered. We don't want to pay billions of dollars or millions of dollars for something that is not sum certain in its costs and its results.

Thank you.

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Jefcoat, Dennis General Public October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1019_178-1	Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.	No
	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	
	This Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) has been developed in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to analyze the potential impacts to the environment from the removal of the four PacifiCorp dams on the Klamath River as contemplated in the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and from the implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Act (KBRA). Together, these two agreements attempt to resolve long-standing conflicts in the Klamath Basin. Some of the conflicts and issues these agreements attempt to resolve are enumerated on Draft EIS/EIR p. ES-1 and ES-8-9. The activities leading to the development of the KHSA and the KBRA are discussed on p. ES-7-13. Both the KHSA and KBRA were negotiated and signed by a diverse array of over 40 parties with an interest in resolving Klamath Basin issues. The goal of the KHSA is found on p. 3 or the agreement and the goals of the KBRA are found on p. 4 of that agreement. See Klamathrestoration.gov for the KHSA and KBRA. The KHSA includes a public interest component with specific consideration of impacts on local communities that the Secretary of the Interior will consider as a part of his determination. The	
	views related to impacts on Klamath County are one of many criteria that will be evaluated by the Secretary of the Interior when making a decision.	
GP_MC_1019_178-2	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No
	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	
	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	
GP_MC_1019_178-3	The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes an alternative that provides fish ladders at each dam in Alternative 4, Fish Passage at Four Dams.	No
GP_MC_1019_178-4	Master Response N/CP-5 Use of "Would" or "Could."	No
	Writing an environmental document such as the EIS/EIR involves some degree of forecasting. The Lead Agencies have used their best efforts to find out and disclose all that they reasonably can in the EIS/EIR.	

Jefcoat, Dennis General Public October 19, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

Section 3.15, Socioeconomics, of the Draft EIS/EIR evaluates economic effects of the Proposed Action and alternatives. The section is primarily based on multiple economic studies posted at http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination-studies under Economic Studies and Information. Economic effects were evaluated relative to:

- · Dam decommissioning, O&M, mitigation
- · Commercial fishing
- · Reservoir recreation
- · Ocean sport fishing
- · In-river sport fishing
- · Whitewater recreation
- · Tribal economies
- KBRA Fisheries, Water Resources and Tribal Programs
- Irrigated agriculture related to KBRA actions
- Refuge recreation related to KBRA actions
- · Local government revenues, including property and sales taxes
- · Property values
- · Utility rates

GP_MC_1019_178-5

As noted in Section 15144 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) regulations, writing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) necessarily involves some degree of forecasting. While foreseeing the unforeseeable is not possible, the Lead Agencies must use their best efforts to find out and disclose all that they reasonably can. The Lead Agencies have made their best efforts to ensure the professional integrity, including scientific integrity, of the discussions and analyses in the Draft EIS/EIR. They have identified the methodologies used and have made explicit references to the scientific and other sources relied upon for conclusions in the Draft EIS/EIR.

Section 3.3 in the Draft EIS/EIR provides an analysis of the effects of each of the alternatives to Aquatic Resources. For all species analyzed, when the short-term deleterious effects occurring during reservoir drawdown in 2020 are weighed against the long-term benefits to the Klamath River, the systemic restoration considered in the Proposed Action improves biological productivity and the quality of waters, streams, wetlands, estuaries, and lakes (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-136). Habitat access depends in part on the species in question. Regarding habitat in the Project reach, while the exact miles of habitat for use by anadromous fish within is unknown, 58 miles is a reasonable estimate based on the evidence contained in the record (Administrative Law Judge 2006). Additionally, the Klamath dams are also blocking at least

No

Jefcoat, Dennis General Public October 19, 2011

Comment Code Comment Response Change in EIS/EIR 420 miles of potential river habitat for salmonids (Hamilton et al. 2011, EIS/EIR Chapter 1). Based on increased habitat availability and improved habitat quality, the effect of the Proposed Action would be beneficial for fall-run and spring-run Chinook salmon in the long term (Draft EIS/EIR, Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-100, 106). Based on increased habitat availability and improved habitat quality, the effect of the Proposed Action would be beneficial for the coho salmon from the Upper Klamath River, Mid-Klamath River, Lower Klamath River, Shasta River, Scott River, and Salmon River population units in the long term (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3-112). The EIS/EIR also includes several other mitigation measures to reduce impacts to aquatic species in Section 3.3.4. Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish. Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat. Master Response AQU-25 Habitat Upstream of Iron Gate. Master Response AQU-26 Increased Abundance for Harvest and Tribes. Master Response AQU-27 Disease. Master Response AQU-19 Chinook Expert Panel Proposed Action Better Than No Action. GP_MC_1019_178-6 Natural systems often lack definitive data about the potential risks No

and benefits of any particular action (or inaction), requiring decision makers to act based on their best professional judgment

and interpretation of incomplete and imperfect data

GP_WI_1111_526

From: jerrypcfc@sbcglobal.net[SMTP:JERRYPCFC@SBCGLOBAL.NET]

Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 2:56:34 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: klamath river

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name:

Organization:

Subject: klamath river

Body: klamath draft eis/eir I support alternative 2

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Jerry General Public November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_526-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP WI 1110 480

From: jessen@redwoodtree.net[SMTP:JESSEN@REDWOODTREE.NET]

Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2011 9:02:45 PM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath dams

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Stephen Jessen

Organization:

Subject: Klamath dams

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body:

- 1. I support the immediate removal of all dams on the Klamath River and its tributaries.
- 2. I also support the restoration of all historic wetlands and marshes in the upper Klamath basin, including Lower Klamath Lake, Tule Lake and Upper Klamath Lake.
- 3. The restoration activities must also improve conditions for salmon on the Scott and Shasta Rivers.

 Comment 2 KBRA
- 4. In addition, I demand that an absolute minimum flow of 1,300 cubic feet per second at the Iron Gate gauge be established for the dry season. The National Marine Fisheries Service has required a minimum flow at Iron Gate pursuant to biological opinions to comply with the Endangered Species Act, and therefore the Secretary should include a minimum flow for fish.
- 5. Lastly, the Secretary of Interior should ensure that more water from the Trinity River stay within the watershed so that increased water flows in the dry season assist salmon migration in the Lower Klamath River.

Comment 3 - Fish

Comment 4 - Out of Scope

Jessen, Stephen General Public November 10, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1110_480-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_WI_1110_480-2	The fisheries programs under the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) apply to the Shasta and Scott Rivers as well as the mainstem of the Klamath River. Please see Klamathrestoration.gov for a copy of the KBRA. The Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) analyzes the potential effects of these restoration activities throughout the basin programmatically.	No
GP_WI_1110_480-3	Master Response AQU – 11 NMFS BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management.	No
	The BO does not require a minimum flow of 1,300 cfs downstream of Iron Gate Dam during all months and hydrological conditions.	
GP_WI_1110_480-4	Master Response GEN-27 Interplay between Trinity River Restoration Program (TRRP) and the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA).	No

GP_WI_1111_503

From: johnjacobjewett@yahoo.com[SMTP:JOHNJACOBJEWETT@YAHOO.COM]

Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 2:13:39 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Draft EIS/EIR proposal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: John Jewett Organization:

Subject: Klamath Draft EIS/EIR proposal

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: <u>I support Alternative 2 of the Klamath Draft EIS/EIR proposal (full removal of the Iron Gate, Copco1, Copco2, and J.C. Boyle dams).</u>

These dams are decimating what used to be the west coast's third most productive steelhead and salmon fisheries, and strangling the area's economy Alternative 2 will help restore salmon runs (dramatically increasing steelhead populations), and ensure predictable water deliveries to irrigators

The dams don't make economic sense: if upgraded to modern standards they'll actually operate at a \$20 million annual loss

Even the owner (PacifiCorp) wants these privately owned dams taken out

<u>I support healthy fisheries and a healthy local economy (dam removal brings many jobs to the area) -- and I support Alternative 2.</u>

Jewett, John General Public November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in
GP_WI_1111_503-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	EIS/EIR No

GP_WI_1018_036

From: jevs@endeavourcapital.com[SMTP:JEVS@ENDEAVOURCAPITAL.COM]

Sent: Tuesday, October 18, 2011 11:02:00 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: KBRA

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: John

Organization: Sevenmile Creek Ranch

Subject: KBRA

Body: As a local ranch owner in Klamath County, I believe on balance KBRA is good for the region, a net job creator, good for fish and wildlife and a positive. While not perfect, it appears all sides have made concessions and the result is

Comment 1 - KBRA

good for a vast majority of the parties in the Klamath Basin.

Vol. III, 11.9-1133 - December 2012

John

General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1018_036-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of the Record.	No

GP_WI_1111_501

From: arajhnsn@gmail.com[SMTP:ARAJHNSN@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 10:44:14 AM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Protect the Salmon!

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Ara Johnson Organization:

Subject: Protect the Salmon!

Body: Bring down the dams on the Klamath River.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Johnson, Ara General Public November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_501-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1117_749

From: dalejson@aol.com[SMTP:DALEJSON@AOL.COM]
Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 3:03:13 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Irongate Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Dale Johnson Organization:

Subject: Irongate Dam Removal

Comment 1 - Economics

Body: <u>I do not understand why we are forcing this on a community that does not want the dams removed. It will cost the community members jobs.</u>

The feds readily admit this is a "done deal" but they have to go through the motions.

Comment 2 - Fish

There is no evidence that the fishing conditions will improve once the dams are removed but there is plenty of evidence the quality of fishing will diminish.

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Johnson, Dale General Public November 17, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1117_749-1	Section 3.15.4.2 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) discusses changes in jobs as a result of the Proposed Action. The Proposed Action would both create temporary and long-term jobs and remove some long-term jobs in the region's economy. Section 3.15 states how long jobs would last under the Proposed Action. Considering all economic effects, the Proposed Action, including implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA), would result in a net increase jobs in the period during and after dam removal. These effects would occur in all economic regions defined in Section 3.15.	No
	Table 3.15-41 shows potential jobs created of dam decommissioning construction activities. Dam decommissioning would result in 1,423 jobs, including full-time and part-time jobs, for an 18-month period. These jobs would not continue into the long term. There are also jobs associated with mitigation activities after construction that would continue for approximately 10 years and generate 217 jobs (Table 3.15-44). Dam decommissioning would result in a loss of 49 jobs relative to operation and maintenance of the existing facilities.	
	The Proposed Action would result in a net increase in fishing and recreation industries which will continue over the long term; effects on specific fishing and recreational activities (positive and negative) are described on p. 3.15-56 through 3.15-61. Implementation of the KBRA would also result in positive economic effects to jobs in the region, as described on p. 3.15-66 through 3.15-79. The regional economic effects stated within Section 3.15, including job effects, are estimates. The estimates were derived using a standard modeling framework, with the best available information.	
GP_EM_1117_749-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of the Record.	No
	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	
	Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook.	
	Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty Likelihood of Success.	
	Master Response AQU-14 Expert Panel Resident Fish.	

Johnson, Dale General Public November 17, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

Master Response AQU-26 Increased Abundance for Harvest and Tribes.

The comment as presented provides no evidence that the quality of fishing will diminish under any of the Alternatives considered.

GP_WI_1116_691

From: djohnson46@msn.com[SMTP:DJOHNSON46@MSN.COM]

Sent: Tuesday, November 15, 2011 8:29:51 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Draft EIS/EIR

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Dennis L. Johnson

Organization:

Subject: Draft EIS/EIR

Comment 1 - Other/General

Body: The Salmon population needs to be restored

Johnson, Dennis General Public November 16, 2011

Comment Code Comment Response Change in EIS/EIR GP_WI_1116_691-1 Both the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Purpose and Need and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Project Objectives include "advance restoration of the salmonid fisheries of the Klamath Basin." All action alternatives were identified to further this need. See Chapter 2 and Appendix A of the EIS/EIR for more information.

GP_EM_1116_692

.----

From: Mark Johnson[SMTP:EGGS@MYEXCEL.COM] Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 8:24:01 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd Subject: Klamath dam comment: Auto forwarded by a Rule

Mark Johnson

721 NE Memorial Drive

Grants Pass, OR 97526

"Friend of the Court"

We had dam removals forced down our throats up here on the Rogue River. People are still madder than hornets at the government and the environmental folks.

I won't go into the scientific rhetoric. The Klamath dams are old. So what? If fish passage is the issue, improve that. In the case of Savage Rapids dam here in Grants Pass... a gravity feed irrigation dam, our self reliant pumping system was replaced with electric pumps. Now, we have a couple hundrad thousand dollar electric bill to pay every year. The grid goes down, I've got no irrigation water at the house. So much for self sufficient.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

If the dams need upgrades or replacement with better systems, that is one thing. Going backwards by total removal, that is insanity.

Where is the replacement energy production to the grid? A coal plant in Utah?

Comment 2 - Hydropower

The Klamath river runs opposite most other Pacific rivers. It starts off warmer and dirtier. As the water heads down the canyon, it gets cleaner and cooler. The dams inventory water... let it cool..... and control the water flow and temp, for not only wildlife, but human use. There tends to be accumulation of silts behind the dams that often contain toxins.

Our Gold Rey dam was removed in a rush. The Army Corps never dredged out the silt behind the dam. This is the same with Savage Rapids.

The fact is: this silt has cemented the bottom of our best spawning holes in the Rogue River!!

Historic spawning gravels and deep cold water holes...such as the one at Pierce Riffle...are now half the depth, and the bottom of the river looks like some body poured concrete down there.

The government has ruined the spawning holes on the Rogue.

Comment 3 - Out of Scope

If you want to save coho, well... better take back some of the water getting pumped out of the Trinity, and stop the Russian and Korean trawlers from mugging the fish off shore in the gulf of Alaska. You could produce more coho at the hatchery, maybe reduce the king production slightly. That is an option.

Comment 4 - Alternatives



The tribes take is basically non monitored. It's their right to a portion of the fisheries. It's not their right to decimate the fishery. It's not their right to take the water rights from the white eyes, just for spite.

The govt plays one group against another. The govt encourages one group with subsidies to harvest even more fish, yet attempts to attack innocent water users up stream if they so much as harm one fingerling.

The government's behavior on this issue is bipolar - manic depressive.

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Johnson, Mark General Public November 16, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1116_692-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1116_692-2	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_EM_1116_692-3	The causes of fish population decline are described in Section 3.3, Aquatic Resources of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR). The section states that "The major activities identified as responsible for the decline of Coho salmon in Oregon and California and/or degradation of their habitat included logging, road building, grazing, mining, urbanization, stream channelization, dams, wetland loss, beaver trapping, artificial propagation, overfishing, water withdrawals, and unscreened diversions for irrigation (NOAA Fisheries Service 1997)."	No
GP_EM_1116_692-4	Master Response ALT-9 Hatcheries.	No
GP_EM_1116_692-5	State Management of Ocean Fisheries	Yes
	While the Federal Government has regulatory jurisdiction over salmon fishing regulations from three miles to two hundred miles off the coast, the jurisdiction over the area from the shore to three miles out falls with the States. Thus, the States of Oregon, Washington and California have primary jurisdiction for regulations concerning near shore ocean commercial and recreational fisheries, but generally manage based on harvest levels stipulated by the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC). The California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) confirms their annual ocean commercial fishing regulations in April of each year subsequent to recommendations from the PFMC. The California Fish and Game Commission also meets in April to establish proposed ocean recreational fishing regulations for the season.	
	River Fisheries	
	From 1934 until 1977 the State had prohibited all Indian gill net fishing on the lower 20 miles of the River. State regulation of the Indian fisheries ended in 1977 after two court cases, <i>Mattz</i> v. <i>Arnett</i> and <i>Arnett</i> v. <i>5 Gill Nets</i> . These two cases determined: first, that the old Klamath Indian Reservation had not been abandoned and that it was still "Indian Country", and as a consequence, that the State of California did not have the jurisdiction to regulate Indian fishing on the Klamath.	
	Regulation of Indian fisheries on the Hoopa Valley Reservation, which at that time included what is now the Yurok Reservation, was taken over by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1977. Through a	

Johnson, Mark General Public November 16, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

1978 Memorandum of Understanding between the Assistant Secretaries of Indian Affairs and Fish, Wildlife and Parks, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) provided yearly evaluations of the salmon runs into the River and monitored the Indian net harvest. Hoopa Valley Tribe took over monitoring programs for their Tribal fisheries on the Trinity River portion of the Reservation in 1983. On the lower 43 miles of the Klamath River the USFWS continued monitoring the Yurok fishery until 1994 when the newly authorized Yurok Tribal Council, through their Fisheries Program, took over management of their fisheries on the Yurok Reservation.

Cooperative Management

Due to an unprecedented closure of ocean fisheries in 1986, a Klamath River Salmon Management Group (KRSMG) was formed under the PFMC to discuss Klamath River Fall Chinook issues. This Group set its own precedent by bringing together, for the first time, Federal, State, Tribal, and commercial and recreational fishing representatives for the negotiation of management and allocation issues. After arduous negotiations they arrived at consensus recommendations to the PFMC for a new method of managing harvest to meet the River's spawning escapement goal. and an Agreement on how to divide the predicted harvestable salmon in 1986. It was this group which initiated Harvest Rate Management for the Klamath River fall Chinook, and the first formal allocation of a portion of the harvest to Tribal fisheries. Congress adopted the Klamath Basin Restoration Act (PL 99-662), in October, 1986. The Act created a new 11 member Klamath Fishery Management Council (KFMC) to supersede the original Management Group. The KFMC's advisory function is to make harvest management recommendations to the various management agencies including the PFMC. All recommendations passed forward to agencies or to the PFMC must be with the consensus of all members.

Both the Yurok and Hoopa Valley Tribes now have full management authority over regulation of their fisheries. Harvest levels are set according to run predictions and allocation limits and regulations for quotas, closures, and gear are developed annually by the Tribes.

The State of California, through the California Fish and Game Commission, retains full regulatory authority over the Klamath River recreational fishery. The Commission now convenes in early March of each year for a policy decision on the upcoming season's in-river recreational allocation. The expected harvest allocation is then forwarded to the KFMC and the PFMC for their consideration in setting ocean seasons.

Johnson, Mark General Public November 16, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

Monitoring Harvest and Escapement

Between 10 to 20 percent of the juvenile fish reared in hatcheries have microscopic size "Coded Wire Tags" (CWT) implanted in their snout prior to being released. They also have the small fatty adipose fin from their back clipped off, denoting them as CWT fish. When these marked fish are harvested, or return to the hatcheries as adults, the CWT's are extracted and decoded. The tags provide information on where they were reared and released, when they were released, what size they were, and how many were in the release group. Based on calculated ratios between the number of marked hatchery fish and unmarked and natural fish, biologists can then determine the contribution of a stock of fish to the total harvest and estimate overall harvest impacts on specific stocks. During the fishing season the States of California and Oregon monitor the harvest of salmon. Port samplers examine a portion of all ocean landed commercial and recreational fish and recover coded wire tags, and record length weight ratios of a portion of the catch and harvest time and area information. This data is then applied to the total sales receipts of the commercial catch and the total harvest estimates of the recreational fisheries. Post-season estimates of the total number of Klamath fall chinook harvested in the mixed-stock ocean fisheries can then be calculated.

In the River, the Hoopa Valley and Yurok Tribal fisheries' staff monitors Tribal harvests. Total harvests are calculated based on estimates or counts of total nets and average catch per net for each area, time period, and net type. During past commercial fisheries on the Yurok Reservation the total commercial harvest was counted and sampled at a single on-Reservation buying station. All harvest is sampled to collect CWT and biological information. California Department of Fish and Game monitors recreational fisheries in-river. Samplers are stationed to conduct a "creel census" at access points along the lower six miles of the River. Scale samples and CWT's are collected, and total lower-river harvest is estimated. In the upper reaches of the Klamath, monitoring of the widely dispersed and remote angler effort is cost prohibitive. Harvest estimates are based on a ratio with down-river catches based on past data.

The Trinity River harvest is monitored through creel census and mark and recapture data. Scale samples are also taken from all inriver harvests and spawned carcasses to assist in estimating the age composition of the in-river run. This analysis provides for the calculation of how many three, four, and five-year-old fish escaped ocean fisheries. One of the unfortunate aspects of salmon management is that you don't know how you're doing until it's all over. Each year ocean fisheries start in the spring or early

Johnson, Mark General Public November 16, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

summer, the in-river fisheries reach maximum effort during late summer and fall, and the final runs of the fish to their natal streams and to the hatcheries are not complete until late November or December. Finally, at that point in time, an estimate of what the total population of adult fish was for that year can be computed and compared to what was predicted. Based on hatchery returns, spawning ground surveys, and harvest data, the total distribution of the population to the harvest sectors, and natural and hatchery spawning components can be enumerated. The California Department of Fish and Game summarizes all information in a "Mega-Table" in January of each year.

Information Sharing and Negotiation

In February of each year the California Department of Fish and Game holds a Salmon Informational Meeting to inform the public of the past year's management results, and the upcoming season's estimated populations and management concerns. The KFMC also usually meets during this time frame to begin developing recommendations for harvest allocation and regulations for the PFMC. The Department of the Interior, through the Tribes, confirms at the KFMC and PFMC level, that they will be putting in place regulations and quotas for Tribal fisheries that will target 50 percent of the available harvest while protecting the escapement. The California Fish and Game Commission informs the PFMC by early March what the targeted in-river recreational fishery harvest will be based on a percentage of the overall non-tribal allocation.

Source: (Klamath Salmon: Understanding Allocation Ronnie M. Pierce February 1998 Funding Provided by the Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force United States Fish and Wildlife Service) (Cooperative Agreement # I4-48-II333-98-G002)

GP_EM_1212_1021

E VCD VCD VCD VCD VCDCOMMENTCODEC CA

From: KSDcomments KSDcomments SMTP: KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]

Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 8:52:57 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd Subject: Fwd: Klamath dams: Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> Mark Johnson <eggs@myexcel.com> 11/16/2011 7:29 AM >>>
Mark Johnson
721 NE Memorial Drive
Grants Pass, OR 97526

"Friend of the Court"

Comment 1 - FERC

We had dam removals forced down our throats up here on the Rogue River. People are still madder than hornets at the government and the environmental folks.

I won't go into the scientific rhetoric. The Klamath dams are old. So what? If fish passage is the issue, improve that. In the case of Savage Rapids dam here in Grants Pass... a gravity feed irrigation dam, our self reliant pumping system was replaced with electric pumps. Now, we have a couple hundrad thousand dollar electric bill to pay every year. The grid goes down, I've got no irrigation water at the house. So much for self sufficient.

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

If the dams need upgrades or replacement with better systems, that is one thing.
Going backwards by total removal, that is insanity. Where is the replacement

energy production to the grid? A coal plant in Utah?

Comment 3 - Hydropower

The Klamath river runs opposite most other Pacific rivers. It starts off warmer and dirtier. As the water heads down the canyon, it gets cleaner and cooler. The dams inventory water... let it cool..... and control the water flow and temp, for not only wildlife, but human use.

Comment 4 - Sediment Toxicity

There tends to be accumulation of silts behind the dams that often contain toxins. Our Gold Rey dam was removed in a rush.

Comment 5 - Sediment Transport

The Army Corps never dredged out the silt behind the dam. This is the same with Savage Rapids. The fact is: this silt has cemented the bottom of our best spawning holes in the Rogue River!! Historic spawning gravels and deep cold water holes...such as the one at Pierce Riffle...are now half the depth, and the bottom of the river looks like some body poured concrete down there.

The goverment has ruined the spawning holes on the Rogue.

Comment 6 - Fish

If you want to save coho, well... better take back some of the water getting pumped out of the Trinity, and stop the Russian and Korean trawlers from mugging the fish off shore in the gulf of Alaska. You could produce more coho at the hatchery, maybe reduce the king production slightly. That is an option.

Comment 7 - ITAs

The tribes take is basically non monitored. It's their right to a portion of the fisheries. It's not their right to decimate the fishery. It's not their right to take the water rights from the white eyes, just for spite.

The govt plays one group against another. The govt encourages one group with subsidies to harvest even more fish, yet attempts to attack innocent water users up stream if they so much as harm one fingerling.

The government's behavior on this issue is bipolar - manic depressive.

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Johnson, Mark General Public December 12, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1212_1021-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	
	Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.	
	The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) analyzes two alternatives in detail that include fishways (Alternatives 4 and 5).	
GP_EM_1212_1021-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1212_1021-3	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_EM_1212_1021-4	Master Response WQ-11 Comparisons With Rogue River and Downstream Sediment Effects.	No
	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	
GP_EM_1212_1021-5	Master Response WQ-11 Comparisons With Rogue River and Downstream Sediment Effects.	No
	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.	
	Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	
GP_EM_1212_1021-6	Master Response GEN-13 Range of Alternatives Considered.	No
	Master Response Gen-27 Interplay between Trinity River Restoration Program (TRRP) and KBRA.	
GP_EM_1212_1021-7	The tribal fishery is regulated by tribal, state and federal regulations. Additional information on regulation of fish harvest can be found in Section 3.12 and Pierce 1998.	Yes
	The EIS/EIR strives to provide a thorough, science-based review of implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) and restoration of salmon populations in the Klamath Basin. Section 11 of the KBRA describes the process for development of the Fisheries Reintroduction and Management Plan. A Fisheries Reintroduction Plan is part of Alternatives 2 and 3 under the KBRA (EIS/EIR Section 2.4.3.9, p. 2-44). While the	

Johnson, Mark General Public December 12, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

Proposed Action and Alternatives affect commercial and recreational fishing, management of fishing regulations is beyond the scope of this document.

Your comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the Secretary of the Interior prior to a final decision on the proposed project.

GP_EM_1118_784

From: Richard A. Johnson[SMTP:RICKADDRESS@COX.NET]

Sent: Saturday, November 19, 2011 1:43:22 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; Gordon Leppig

Subject: Kalamoth Damn removal

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam

Removal

I first finished the Kalamoth Damn 1964. Each year I spend some vacation time northeast of California and south Oregon. As a fisherman I've seen the decline of our environment, specifically the Pacific Salmon and Stealhead population. It is an invaluable resource as food and commercial and recreational reserves. The reclamation of the Kalamoth water makes environmental and economic sense. I strongly favor damn removal!!

Sincerely,

Richard Johnson

Johnson, Richard General Public November 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1118_784-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Other Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1110_491

From: heartwood1@msn.com[SMTP:HEARTWOOD1@MSN.COM] Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2011 6:58:56 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Removal of Dams

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Robert W Johnson

Organization:

Subject: Removal of Dams

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: Please remove the Klamath Dams. And help restore the Wild Salmon runs that use to be there.

Johnson, Robert General Public November 10, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1110_491-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_LT_1020_256

Bureau of Reclamation Elizabeth Vasquez 2800 Cottage Way Sacramento, CA 95825 October 20, 2011

Subject: Comments on Drast EIS/EIR Dam Removal on the Klamath River

The following specific comments are provided on the document:

Comment 1 - NEPA

1. The cumulative effects analysis is woefully lacking. The Trinity River flows provided the cool and clear water flows to the lower Klamath River down stream from where the two rivers join. These flows were, and still are, essential for the salmon and steelhead as they enter the Klamath River from the ocean. The removal of up to 50% of the Trinity flows from the Klamath system and transferring them by way of a tunnel to the Sacramento River system had and continues to have a profound affect on the ability to restore fish species, provide clean and cool water, and maintain essential flows. The cumulative effects analysis must contain a full analysis of the effects of this water transfer. As written, this is currently a fatal flaw in the Draft EIS/EIR. It is not possible to make up for these flows with water from the upper Klamath River.

Comment 2 - Sediment Transport

2. The statements regarding sediment loads after dam removal are not accurate and do not reflect the actual studies. I have taken the time to read the studies. Your statement, "Sediment would be washed down the river when dams are removed, impacting water quality down stream for two to three months, potentially killing some coho salmon smolts and steelhead in the river.", is misleading. The reports noted that in year one after removal flows would carve a channel through the sediment with a minimum two to three month affect. However, the reports also noted that as flows increase in future years due to the fact that precipitation varies year to year, that the channels will widen or shift around in the remaining sediment bed. In fact sediment transport down stream after dam removal could have serious effects for up to 20 years. As each successive dam is removed, a new wave of sediment will move down river. The statements in the Draft EIS/EIR do not adequately reflect the reports. There needs to be a full analysis with a display of the "worst case" scenario so that people can clearly see the potential for long term loss of salmon and steelhead smolts in the river and the effects of sediment deposits covering spawning grounds. One study actually stated that the results being forecasted were "dubious at best".

3. There is already a working fish ladder on the John C. Boyle dam located in Oregon. This ladder is actively used by redband rainbow trout moving up river to spawn in both Spencer Creck and the canyon area beyond the reservoir. It clearly shows that fish ladders are a very viable option on the two small dams.

SCANNED

Comment 3 - FERC

Comment 4 - Alterantives

The following is added as a suggestion:

Develop an alternative that looks at the removal of one dam, Iron Gate, only. Once the dam is removed, a multi-year study would be put into place to monitor the actual effects of such dam removal. Based on the results, any further dam removal consideration would be based on actual facts, not speculation. Removing the entire series of dams based on speculation and highly varied opinions is not a sound decision.

Summary:

Comment 5 - NEPA

I am not for or opposed to dam removal. The analysis presented in the Draft EIS/EIR is not sufficient for anyone to make a sound decision. In reading through the document and supporting studies, I found a lot of speculation on effects, along with a lot of disagreement on the potential effects.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Rodney D. Johnson

616 Conger Avé.

Klamath Falls, OR 97601

Comment Author

Johnson, Rodney

Agency/Assoc. Submittal Date	General Public October 20, 2011	
Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1020_256-1	The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) does not propose to divert any additional water from the Trinity River to the Sacramento River system and therefore it does not analyze the direct, indirect, or cumulative effects of such a diversion. It is assumed that the comment author is referring to the Trinity River Diversion, which was authorized by an act of Congress in 1955 and completed in 1964 by Reclamation. The Trinity River Diversion is an approved and ongoing activity; therefore it is analyzed in the EIS/EIR as part of baseline or existing conditions for the Lower Klamath River.	No
GP_LT_1020_256-2	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish. Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	No
GP_LT_1020_256-3	The comment states that fish ladders are a viable option for resident trout on smaller dams, and thus infers that fish ladders on the smaller dams would be a viable option for Chinook salmon and steelhead that may access the upper river. While we agree that effective fish ladders can provide safe, timely, and effective fish passage, and that J.C. Boyle Dam has an existing fishway for migration of rainbow/redband trout, the current fish screen and ladder at the dam do not meet current State and Federal fish passage criteria and impair upstream migration, and their effectiveness has greatly declined in the years since installation in 1959 (Administrative Law Judge at p. 27, FOF 3-9 and 3-10). Consequently, the Services prescribed fishways at the Bureau of Reclamation's (Reclamation) Klamath Project facilities designed to meet current criteria and ensure safe, timely, and effective passage for anadromous species, as well as resident trout.	No
GP_LT_1020_256-4	Appendix A of the Draft EIS/EIR includes a wide range of alternatives representing diverse viewpoints and needs based on internal and public scoping. The alternatives that moved forward for more detailed analysis in this EIS/EIR are those that best meet the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) purpose and need and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) objectives, minimize negative effects, are feasible, and represent a range of reasonable alternatives (see Appendix A for more information). The comment author suggests an alternative that would remove Iron Gate Dam first, then use data collected from dam removal to determine if and how to remove other facilities. This alternative is similar to Alternative 7 - Sequenced Removal of Four Dams (analyzed in Appendix A). Under this alternative, sequencing dam removal over three to five years would lengthen the amount of time that high concentrations of suspended sediment would be in the Klamath River. Under the Proposed Action, the sediment	No

Johnson, Rodney General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

release could result in adverse effects to salmonids, but the salmonids are predicted to have a strong recovery because they would not have an entire year-class exposed to multiple months of high suspended sediments. Extending the sediment release over multiple years would impact both adults, as they migrate upstream, and their progeny, when they migrate downstream in the subsequent year(s). Impacts to focal fish species would be greater because the sediment would affect multiple life-stages of fish over multiple years (Stillwater Sciences 2011).

Alternative 7 was not be carried forward for more detailed analysis in the EIS/EIR because it would not avoid or lessen the significant environmental effects of the Proposed Action and may increase effects to fish associated with sediment release from the reservoirs over multiple years.

GP_LT_1020_256-5

Writing an environmental document such as the EIS/EIR involves some degree of forecasting. The Lead Agencies have used their best efforts to find out and disclose all that they reasonably can in the EIS/EIR.

Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.

No

GP_WI_1114_670

From: littleredshrub@gmail.com[SMTP:LITTLEREDSHRUB@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Monday, November 14, 2011 6:27:42 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Un-dam ASAP

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Holly Johnston

Organization:

Subject: Un-dam ASAP

Comment 1 - Alternatives

Body: The dams on the Klamath need to be removed as soon as possible. If they are not, the salmon may not last long enough for the river to be un-dammed. I urge this organization to call for an earlier year of dam removal than 2020. As it is, the salmon may not last that long.

Johnston, Holly General Public November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1114_670-1	Master Response ALT-3 Elimination of Alternative 13 - Federal Takeover of the Klamath Hydroelectric Project from Detailed Study.	No

GP_EM_1116_719

From: Rosslyn Jones[SMTP:ROSSLYNWJONES@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 11:53:57 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Comment against dam removal

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Real Estate

To abrogate private property rights for the sake of Non-Native fish species is criminal. Moreover it stinks of Agenda21!

Jones, Rosslyn General Public November 16, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

GP_EM_1116_719-1

The fish species that would benefit from removal of the Four Facilities (as analyzed in Section 3.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR) include native anadromous species. The reservoirs currently provide habitat for non-native species (also listed and analyzed in Section 3.3), which would be lost if the dams are removed. During Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) relicensing of the Four Facilities, the Department of Commerce (DOC) and the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) issued mandatory fishways and passage for native fish at each of the Four Facilities. All parties to the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) (including PacifiCorp) concluded that agreement under the KHSA and dam removal, as envisioned under the KHSA, was the more cost-effective solution for ratepayers compared to relicensing the Four Facilities and complying with the DOC and DOI mandatory terms and conditions and prescriptions. More about this is described in Chapter 1 of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) and in the Secretarial Overview Determination Report.

Master Response RE-4 Takings.

No

GP_WI_1229_1197

From: mrpepe001@hotmail.com[SMTP:MRPEPE001@HOTMAIL.COM]

Sent: Thursday, December 29, 2011 11:09:37 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath dams

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jose

Organization: not corporate America

Subject: Klamath dams

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: Everyone off the Klamath rivers should be able to enjoy the healthy protein rich Salmon again. Plus there is greener n cleaner ways to produce energy nowadays. Stop being selfish n greedy old private land owning Americans that took over every thing with the US military. Dnt deny it.

Comment Author

Jose

Agency/Assoc. Submittal Date

General Public December 29, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1229_1197-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_WI_1108_403

From: marla_joy@suddenlink.net[SMTP:MARLA_JOY@SUDDENLINK.NET]

Sent: Tuesday, November 08, 2011 5:18:59 PM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam removal

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Marla Joy Organization:

Subject: Dam removal

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: <u>I support Alternative 2</u>, <u>full removal of the dams</u>. Thank you for your

attention to this matter, Sincerely, Marla Joy

Joy, Marla General Public November 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1108_403-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP MC 1026 323

KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR HEARING OCTOBER 26, 2011 PUBLIC TESTIMONY ARCATA, CALIFORNIA

MS. KALT: Hello. My name is Jennifer Kalt, and
I live in McKinleyville.

MS. JONES: Could you spell your name?

MS. KALT: K-a-l-t. Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I'm here to express strong support for dam

removal for all four dams, whether it's full facilities

or partial facilities removal. I believe that removal of

the dams will make huge strides towards addressing the

water quality impacts from toxic algae, nutrients,

temperature, and all the other problems that are

affecting the fish.

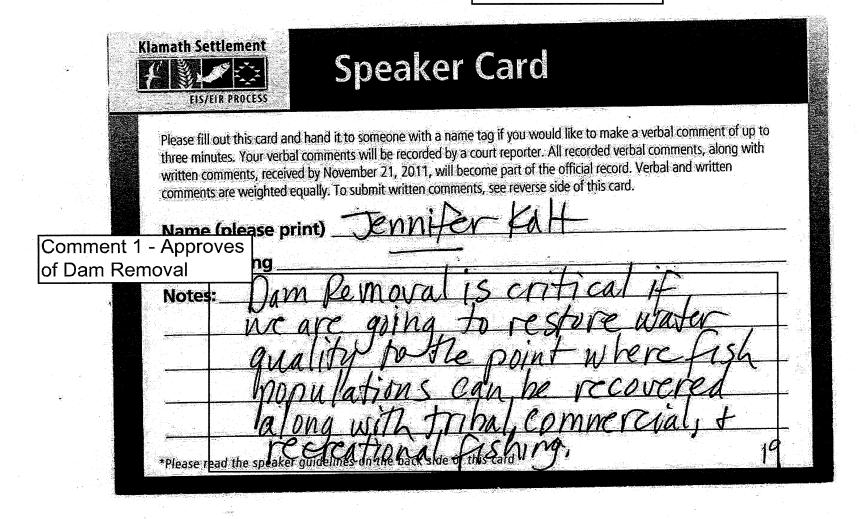
I do have some concerns that there may not be enough water for fish in the driest years, especially Coho. And I will be submitting written comments, which I will get into more detail about all that.

Thank you.

Kalt, Jennifer General Public October 26, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1026_323-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MF_1025_241



Kalt, Jennifer General Public October 25, 2011

 Comment Code
 Comment Response
 Change in EIS/EIR

 GP_MF_1025_241-1
 Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.
 No

elyed by November 21,	2011, will become pa	ort of the official recor	d. Verbal and written	
the section of the se			787) K	
Se/F				
o-Settlem	ients_			پکې خدستنې

	Common American Common Com	and the state of t		
	erbal comments will be releved by November 21, and equally. To submit with print)	erbal comments will be recorded by a court releved by November 21, 2011, will become particle equally. To submit written comments, see print)	erbal comments will be recorded by a court reporter. All recorded we eived by November 21, 2011, will become part of the official recorded equally. To submit written comments, see reverse side of this car print) Steve Kandwa Self	SelF

Knadra, Steve General Public October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_105-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1018_157

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---000---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING (Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. STEVE KANDRA: My name is Steve Kandra,

K-a-n-d-r-a. I'm a project farmer from Merrill, Tule

Lake, Siskiyou County.

I would like to thank everybody for the opportunity

to comment on the Klamath Hydro Project Environmental

Impact Statement and Report.

I'm a Klamath Irrigation Project farmer. The

Kandra family is now celebrating its 100 years of farming

in the Klamath Basin. On the family farm there are rows

of implements, vehicles and tractors built in the 1940's,

'50s, and '60s. Many of those machines are serviceable,

but the cost of maintaining them is prohibitive. The

machines are energy inefficient and in many cases are more

hazardous to the operator and observers than more recent

technologies. The old machines are reminders of glorious

times past. To succeed we have adapted and innovated.

The debate this evening is about PacifiCorp's hydro

Comment 1 - Economics

project on the Klamath River. I would prefer the

discussion be about how to provide irrigators water supply

certainty, affordable energy to pump with, and protection

from regulations caused by fisheries in distress.

The hydro project does not store water for

irrigation; operate for flood control; provide agriculture

with affordable power rates or provide any environment

protection to farmers and ranchers.

For PacifiCorp's hydro project there is no key

Comment 2 - Hydropower

things just as they are options. There will be change,

and that change will be paid for by the ratepayers.

PacifiCorp has stated very publicly that it is in

the best interest of its customers and the company to

consider decommissioning the hydro project.

In a manual for living that is found in most homes,

a very great man gave us two commandments: Respect God

and his creation; treat your neighbor as you would like to

be treated yourself.

I pray that concrete and iron dams are not

ideological icons to be revered above the creations of

God. Our neighborhood is made up of more than just folks

that look and think like me. Our neighbors are made up of

many cultures and heritages, none more important than the

other in the Lord's eyes.

This is not a fish versus people conflict. It is

an opportunity for farmers, ranchers, property owners and

fishermen to work together for a common solution.

Comment Autho
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Kandra, Steve General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1018_343-1	Master Response N/CP-22 How KBRA Was Analyzed.	No
	Master Response AQU-11 NMFS BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management.	
	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	
	Master Response WSWR-1 Effects to Agricultural Water Supply.	
	Section 3.15 analyzes the estimated changes to the agricultural sector. The analysis includes, based on implementation of the KBRA are discussed in Section 3.15. Over the period of analysis, employment in the agricultural sector is anticipated to be an important part of the regional economy. Some KBRA actions would change agricultural water supply, on-farm pumping costs, and water acquisitions in Reclamation's Klamath Project area, which would affect irrigated agriculture and farm revenues (see p. 3.15-50 and 3.15-71). Additional details on the methodology and results of the economic analysis are in Reclamation 2011 and the Irrigated Agriculture Economics Technical Report (Reclamation 2011b). Appendix P of the Draft EIS/EIR is a detailed analysis of the estimated regional economic effects of the KBRA.	
	Agricultural impacts are a function of hydrology modeling estimates. Future hydrologic conditions, including agricultural water supply, are discussed in the technical report entitled "Hydrology, Hydraulics and Sediment Transport Studies for the Secretary's Determination on Klamath River Dam Removal and Basin Restoration," which can be found on www.klamathrestoration.gov.	
GP_MC_1018_157-2	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No

Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.

GP_LT_1026_342

October 26, 2011

To Whome it may concern,

Re: Removal of Klamath River Dams, Salmon and wetland restoration

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I am a resident of Humboldt County California. The health of the Klamath River and species of fish that depend on it are in a critical state. It is apparent that the removal of the 4 dams on this river is needed immediately, and the wetlands marshes and tributaries of the Klamath River need to be restored. An approach to whole system management needs to be considered to restore health to the entire system. Commercial farming and the dams have poisoned the water and are killing threatened and endangered species and destroying communities and native peoples way of life and food source. The farming and irrigation of the National Wildlife Refuges (NWR) is a crime and needs to be phased out. All other farming needs to use organic methods and stop the use of pesticides and chemicals entering the watershed.

Pacificorp is responsible for these crimes of poisoning our water, destroying habitat, diving communities, and degrading cultural heritages. They need to pay for the complete removal of the dams, restoration of the wetlands, marshes and NWR, and pay the irrigators and farmers for their relocation process. It is a crime for the taxpayers to pay for Pacificorps destruction. Please insure for the immediate and complete removal of the 4 dams, restoration of the wetlands and National Wildlife Refuges. Adequate water flows for our Coho, Steelhead, Chinook, Shortnose, and Lost River Suker fishes are a floor of 1,000-1,3000 cubic feet per second during the dry season. These fish are expected to be extinct in the next few years. The expected dam removal of 2020 may be too late. Please enact the Clean Water Act, Tribal Indian Treaty Rights, The Endangered and Threatened Species Act, and remove the dams as soon as humanly possible to restore the Klamath River.

Sincerely,

Kelly Karaba Arcata, Ca 95521

Karaba, Kelly General Public October 26, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1026_342-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_WI_1118_773

From: kellykaraba@hotmail.com[SMTP:KELLYKARABA@HOTMAIL.COM]

Sent: Friday, November 18, 2011 1:37:14 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Re: Removal of Klamath River Dams, Salmon and wetland

restoration

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: kelly karaba

Organization:

Subject: Re: Removal of Klamath River Dams, Salmon and wetland restoration

Body: To Whome it may concern,

Comment 1a - Approves of Dam Removal

Re: Removal of Klamath River Dams, Salmon and wetland restoration

I am a resident of Humboldt County California. The health of the Klamath River and species of fish that depend on it are in a critical state. It is apparent that the removal of the 4 dams on this river is needed immediately, and the wetlands marshes and tributaries of the Klamath River need to be restored. An approach to whole system management needs to be considered to restore health to the entire system.

Comment 2 - Out of Scope

Commercial farming and the dams have poisoned the water and are killing threatened and endangered species and destroying communities and native peoples way of life and food source. The farming and irrigation of the National Wildlife Refuges (NWR) is a crime and needs to be phased out. All other farming needs to use organic methods and stop the use of pesticides and chemicals entering the

watershed. Comment 3 - I gpgtcnlQvj gt

Pacificorp is responsible for these crimes of poisoning our water, destroying habitat, diving communities, and degrading cultural heritages. They need to pay for the complete removal of the dams, restoration of the wetlands, marshes and NWR, and pay the irrigators and farmers for their relocation process. It is a crime for the taxpayers to pay for Pacificorps destruction.

Comment 1b - Approves of Dam Removal

Please insure for the immediate and complete removal of the 4 dams, restoration

of the wetlands and National Wildlife Refuges.

Comment 4 - Hydrology

Adequate water flows for our Coho, Steelhead, Chinook, Shortnose, and Lost River Suker fishes are a floor of 1,000-1,3000 cubic feet per second during the dry season. These fish are expected to be extinct in the next few years. The expected dam removal of 2020 may be too late.

Please enact the Clean Water Act, Tribal Indian Treaty Rights, The Endangered and Threatened Species Act, and remove the dams as soon as humanly possible to restore the Klamath River. ▼

Comment 1c - Approves of Dam Removal

Please also account the following comments:

Duplicate of GP_WI_1110_480

- 1. I support the immediate removal of all dams on the Klamath River and its $^{\prime\prime}$ tributaries.
- 2. I also support the restoration of all historic wetlands and marshes in the upper Klamath basin, including Lower Klamath Lake, Tule Lake and Upper Klamath Lake.
- 3. The restoration activities must also improve conditions for salmon on the Scott and Shasta Rivers.
- 4. In addition, I demand that an absolute minimum flow of 1,300 cubic feet per second at the Iron Gate gauge be established for the dry season. The National Marine Fisheries Service has required a minimum flow at Iron Gate pursuant to biological opinions to comply with the Endangered Species Act, and therefore the Secretary should include a minimum flow for fish.
- 5. Lastly, the Secretary of Interior should ensure that more water from the Trinity River stay within the watershed so that increased water flows in the dry season assist salmon migration in the Lower Klamath River.

Sincerely,

Kelly Karaba Arcata, Ca 95521

Karaba, Kelly General Public November 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1118_773-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_WI_1118_773-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_WI_1118_773-3	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_WI_1118_773-4	Removing the dams sooner than 2020 is similar to Alternative 13 – Federal Takeover of the Project, which is discussed in Appendix A of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR). Under this alternative, the Federal government would take control of the dams under the authority of the Federal Power Act. The intent of the Federal Takeover Alternative would be to fast track the removal of the Four Facilities (similar to the intent of the comment author). However, analysis of this alternative found that the Federal requirements for action (including environmental compliance, Congressional approval and funding, California approval and funding, Oregon approval, development of dam removal plans consistent with the Federal Principles and Guidelines on Water Resources on Water and Land Related Resources Implementation Studies, hiring and indemnifying a Dam Removal Entity (DRE) and their contractors, completion of Endangered Species Act and Clean Water Act compliance including the necessary biological assessments, 401 and 404 permits, transfer of dam ownership under normal processes, and development of mitigation) would take a long time and not substantially expedite the timeframe included in the Proposed Action. Other ongoing dam decommissioning projects in the region	No

Other ongoing dam decommissioning projects in the region including the Elwha River Restoration Project and the Condit Dam Removal Project, both of which are smaller in total scope than removal of the four Klamath Hydroelectric Facility Dams, have required similar time frames from initial agreement to remove the dam to actual decommissioning. In the case of the Elwha River Restoration Project, the Federal government purchased the dams from the owner Fort James Corporation in 2000 and dam removal was not initiated until 2011 (American Rivers 2011). In the case of the Condit Dam Removal Project, agreement between the owner PacifiCorp and 22 other parties on dam removal was reached in 1999 with the commencement of dam removal, following 12 years of studies, permit filings and stakeholder negotiations, beginning in 2011 (PacifiCorp 2011). As demonstrated by these smaller dam decommissioning projects, including the Elwha River Restoration Project where the Federal government took ownership of the dams, the expedited removal of the dams would not likely be possible and therefore was not included in the alternatives analyzed in more detail in the Draft EIS/EIR.

GP_WI_1118_789

From: kmgillick@hotmail.com[SMTP:KMGILLICK@HOTMAIL.COM]

Sent: Saturday, November 19, 2011 8:28:47 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Remove the dams

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Karina Organization:

Subject: Remove the dams

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam

Removal

Body: $\underline{\text{I strongly support the full removal of all four PacifiCorp dams on the } \underline{\text{Klamath River.}}$

Karina

General Public November 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1118_789-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1120_809

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam

Removal

From: bailebear@comcast.net[SMTP:BAILEBEAR@COMCAST.NET]

Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 1:13:25 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dams

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Carol Kato Organization:

Subject: Klamath Dams

Body: Protect the watersheds and remove the dams.

Vol. III, 11.9-1184 - December 2012

Kato, Carol General Public November 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1120_809-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1121_862

From: Michael[SMTP:MKEISACKER@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 7:48:04 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: World Peace and saving the Environment Auto forwarded by a Rule

<u>Please do Not destroy the dams, there was a reason why they built them, and you have more reason not to change the environment again.</u> Thank You for your

consideration.

Respectively, Michael R Keisacker

Sent from my Phone

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Keisacker, Michael General Public November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1121_862-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1111_504 From: Leslie Kemp[SMTP:LESLIEKEMP@HOTMAIL.COM] Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 2:13:30 PM To: ksdcomments@dfg.ca.gov; BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd Subject: Klamath Dams Comment 1 -KHSA Auto forwarded by a Rule The low water flow of the Klamath river and its tributaries is cause for concern for the survival of the Salmon. We need immediate relief which can be obtained by the removal of the dams. I support immediate removal instead of postponement until 2020 as currently proposed. Along with this project we need to see restoration of all historic wetlands and marshes in the upper Klamath basin and Klamath Lake, to include the lower Klamath Lake and Tule Lake. Comment 2 - Terrestrial/Wildlife The restoration activities must also improve conditions for salmon on the Scott and Shasta Rivers. Comment 3 - KBRA We also need to see an absolute minimum flow of 1,300 cubic feet per second at the Iron Gate gauge be established for the dry season. The National Marine Fisheries Service has required a minimum flow at Iron Gate pursuant to biological opinions to comply with the Endangered Species Act, and therefore the Secretary should include a minimum flow for fish. Comment 4 - Hydrology The Secretary of Interior should ensure that more water from the Trinity River stay within the watershed so that increased water flows in the dry season are available to assist salmon migration in the Lower Klamath River. Comment 5 - Out of Scope Sincerely, Leslie Kemp

Kemp, Leslie General Public November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1111_504-1	Master Response ALT-3 Elimination of Alternative 13 - Federal Takeover of the Klamath Hydroelectric Project from Detailed Survey.	No
GP_EM_1111_504-2	As described in Section 3.5, implementation of programs under the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) would increase the amount of water in the Klamath River and maintain the elevation of Upper Klamath Lake. Water allocations and delivery obligations would also be established for the Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) and Tule Lake NWR. Increased certainty of water deliveries and lake elevations would benefit wetland restoration in the NWRs. In addition, under KBRA, lease land farming would continue at Lower Klamath and Tule Lake, and 20 percent of the net lease revenues would be available for habitat enhancement. The KBRA also includes several projects on Upper Klamath Lake that could potentially restore wetlands (see KBRA Section 18.2). The Fisheries Restoration Plan (KBRA Section 10) is intended to	No
	include a program of habitat restoration projects that could include wetland restoration as appropriate. See Klamathrestoration.gov for a copy of the KBRA.	
GP_EM_1111_504-3	The fisheries programs under the KBRA apply to the Shasta and Scott Rivers as well as the mainstem of the Klamath River. Please see Klamathrestoration.gov for a copy of the KBRA. The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) analyzes the potential effects of these restoration activities throughout the basin programmatically.	No
GP_EM_1111_504-4	Master Response AQU-11 NMFS BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management.	No
	The comment as presented provides no evidence that minimum flow of 1,300 cfs is necessary for protection of fishery resources in dry years.	
GP_EM_1111_504-5	Master Response GEN-27 Interplay between Trinity River Restoration Program (TRRP) and KBRA.	No

GP_WI_1107_381

From: shellyskennedy@yahoo.com[SMTP:SHELLYSKENNEDY@YAHOO.COM]

Sent: Monday, November 07, 2011 1:56:44 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River hydroelectric dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Shelly Kennedy

Organization: Klamath Property Owners

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath River hydroelectric dams_

Body: Please keep these dams. They are needed for energy. The river and recreation will be ruined if these dams are destroyed. Look at the blight on the White Salmon River - millions of tons of silt, along with millions of cubic yards of water, scoured out the river bed, destroyed wildlife in and along the river, and made it unusable for recreational kayakers. Taking out these dams, which supply clean, renewable energy to several states, will raise energy costs for everyone. Taking out these dams has much less discernible value than keeping them in and on line. The dam operators should be allowed permit exceptions to continue operating.

Kennedy, Shelly General Public November 07, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1107_381-1	The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place.	No
	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increase.	
	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	
	Master Response FERC-1 FERC Process Status.	

GP_MC_1018_140

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---000---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter

MR. WILLIAM D. KENNEDY: My name is William D. Kennedy, K-e-n-n-e-d-y.

I ranch here in Klamath Falls. I belong to

several local, state and national organizations.

Today I do not represent those organizations, and

today those organizations do not represent me.

Comment 1 - NEPA

I'm here to have a couple of comments about

the draft EIS. Number one, it is a draft. It must

be edited. Number two, it is illegitimate. It's

based on purchased science with predetermined

conclusions, political science. What it amounts to

is a pretty big biological experiment.

Comment 2 - Economics

In the draft, the economic concerns don't

Comment 3 - NEPA

seem to have any basis to them. I think it is quite

large. I have a -- I don't have two binders -- it

would be nice if it was, time to comment on them was

extended. Comment 4 - General/Other

So it is basically a biological experiment.

I'm more concerned about the social experiment. The

social experiment that is going on should be alarming

and disturbing to everyone here in this room.

The social engineering of this direction that

uses smoking mirrors of consensus and designated
quorums has been deliberate while deceptive. This is
what's frightening. Deception, coercion, threats to
our liberty and civil rights.

This certainly has fractured our communities.

In conclusion, I point out the status quo

does not exist in natural resources. Thank you.

Kennedy, William General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_140-1	The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is a draft document; it will be revised based on public comments and any changes to the Draft EIS/EIR, as well as responses to public comments, will be presented in the Final EIS/EIR.	No
	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	
GP_MC_1018_140-2	Section 3.15 discusses potential economic effects of the Proposed Action and alternatives. The economic effects are related to physical effects to environmental resources discussed in other sections of the Draft EIS/EIR, including Section 3.2 Water Quality, Section 3.3 Aquatic Resources, Section 3.8 Water Supply Water Rights, and Section 3.14 Recreation. Each section in Chapter 3 of the Draft EIS/EIR includes references that support the analyses and conclusions.	No
GP_MC_1018_140-3	Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period.	No
GP_MC_1018_140-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_MC_1020_185

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR ---000--YREKA, CALIFORNIA THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MR. BART KENT: Thank you, my name is Bart Kent, B-a-r-t K-e-n-t.

Um, I have had property up at Copco Lake for

about 20 years, and I am also a recently retired real

estate appraiser in the state of California and an expert

witness for 21 years. Comment 1 - Real Estate

I have been going over the real estate

evaluation report that is in the EIS report and I have got

some serious, serious concerns with it which I'll have to

touch on very lightly.

The effective date for this report is April of

2008. Up at Copco, we began experiencing severe decline

in our property values about the time it was announced

that the dams would not be relicensed. That is February

of 2006, so the effective date is way off on it.

The second problem, most importantly, in this

report, it does not estimate the loss of value for the

improvements on the property. It's a gross oversight in

the report, um, and frankly, I think you need another

appraisal report.

There are other problems with it, but with the

time restraints, I'll stick to those two.

Comment 2 - Costs Finally, I want to move to the cost involved for this proposed dam removal. The cost has been stated at about three hundred million for the removal of the four dams. It's important to note that the removal of the four dams is tied to the Klamath's Restoration Agreement. That cost is 1.4 billion dollars, as we speak right now. It does not include litigation, does not include any reimbursement to the property owners who have been suffering so badly, for instance, at Copco. So, um, one of the purposes of these meetings is to discuss if this dam removal is in the best interests of the public. I would like you to take the message back to Salazar that the dam removal at 1.4 billion dollars during this economic time that we are in, the taxpayers and the ratepayers having to pick up the cost of that, with also our national debt included, and an EIS report which, in itself, says that the results are not guaranteed if these dams are pulled out, please take the message back Comment 3 - Alternatives to him that this is not in the best interests of the public, and to please seriously consider a more common-sense approach, such as the fish passages.

Thank you very much.

Kent, Bart General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_185-1	Master Response RE-1C and E Real Estate Evaluation Report.	No
	Master Response RE-2B Changes in Property Values.	
GP_MC_1020_185-2	Cost will be considered by the Secretary of the Interior when making the determination on whether or not to remove the four Klamath Facilities on the Klamath River. More detailed information on the costs of implementing the proposed project are presented in the Klamath Dam Removal Overview Report for the Secretary of the Interior, An Assessment of Science and Technical Information, available to the public at the following website: http://klamathrestoration.gov/ .	No
	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	
GP_MC_1020_185-3	The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) analyzes fish passage at the Four Facilities in Alternative 4, Fish Passage at Four Dams.	No



Comment Form GP_MF_1020_284

Please mail your comments to:	All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by November 21, 2011.
Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez	(Please print legibly)
Bureau of Reclamation	Woodan W. Value of
2800 Cottage Way Sacramento, CA 95825	Name BART KENT
OR	Name: BAAT KEWI
Mr. Gordon Leppig	Organization:
California Dept. of Fish and Game	Control (1990) the control of the co
Northern Region, 619 Second Street	Title:
Eureka, CA 95501	Address: COPCO LAKE
Email: KlamathSD@usbr.gov	Email: RENT AIRROISAL & CHARTER. NET
W Comment 1 - Opposes D	Comments:
^{KI} Removal	PLEASE DO NOT TAKE OUT
Fáx: (916) 978-5055	
	DIENE CO TA THE
THE FOUR I	DAMS. PLEASE GO TO THE
ALTERNATIVE	PLAN OF FISH PASSAGES.
Comment 2	- Costs 7/1/1
AT A CO	ST OF 14 Billion 1/415
DANTECT IS	NOT IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST.
THE COUT TO	RATE PAYERS & TAX PAYERS IX
To live H	ALSO THE RESULTS ARE
TOO MUCH.	STIONABLE. AS THE EIS/EIN
- CENT - T	Wis MAY NOT WORK. Comment 3 - NEPA
9/1/63	LUES AROUND COPCO LAKE
<u> </u>	DEASTICLY EFFECTED BY
HAVE BEEN	Density A Physical
THE Possibil	Dril FITOTE ADIANISE
I I AM A NEI	MED NEW COST
of 20+	YEARS
Comment 4 Deal Catal	ou submit personal information. If you decide to do so, please note that this information may be made publicly available Int to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to d
Comment 4 - Real Estate	nt to withhold your personal identifying ittionnation from poolic resorts.

Kent, Bart General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1020_284-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MF_1020_284-2	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No
GP_MF_1020_284-3	Master Response N/CP-5 Use of "Would" or "Could."	No
	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	
GP MF 1020 284-4	Master Response RE-2B Changes in Property Values.	No

GP_WI_1006_021

From: kentappraisal@charter.net[SMTP:KENTAPPRAISAL@CHARTER.NET]

Sent: Thursday, October 06, 2011 10:31:30 AM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: EIS/EIR comments

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Bart Kent

Organization: private citizen

Subject: EIS/EIR comments

Body: Enclosed are my comments regarding the draft EIS/EIR:

Comment 1 - Cost Estimate

The estimate of cost for dam removal is misleading. The total cost for this project is estimated to be 1.4 billion. Not the 400+/- million which is quoted in the report.

I am a recently retired California Real Estate Appraiser. <u>I believe the appraisal used to determine property value loss due to dam removal has some serious flaws and oversights.</u>

Comment 2 - Real Estate

The effective date of this appraisal should be February 2006. This is when the license for the dams expired. As a property owner on Copco Lake, this is when we began to experience the decline of values due to dam removal. There was much press on the dam removal at this time and the market began to penalize the homes on Copco Lake at this time.

The appraisal does not include site on the parcels affected by dam removal. It only estimates loss of value for vacant land. As an appraiser I believe this is a serious mistake in this appraisal.

Comment 3 - Real Estate

The loss of value for Copco properties was based on the hypothetical condition that the river had been completely restored. No one knows how long this may take and if it will happen. This could take years!! Values should be estimated as of the day after the dams are removed.

Comment 4 - Real Estate

Kent, Bart General Public October 06, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1006_021-1	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No
GP_WI_1006_021-2	Master Response RE-1E Real Estate Evaluation Report.	No
GP_WI_1006_021-3	Master Response RE-1C Real Estate Evaluation Report.	No
GP_WI_1006_021-4	Master Response RE-1B Real Estate Evaluation Report.	No

GP_WI_1202_957

From: marckiefer@comcast.net[SMTP:MARCKIEFER@COMCAST.NET]

Sent: Thursday, December 01, 2011 9:48:35 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dams

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Marc Kiefer Organization:

Subject: Klamath Dams

Body: Dear Sir,

The four dams on the Klamath River need & should be removed as soon as possible.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Please do so. Thank you Marc Kiefer

Kiefer, Marc General Public December 02, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1202_957-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1018_122

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---000---STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING

(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. BOB KING: My name is Bob King, K-i-n-g.

Set your clock so I can talk more than one and a

third minutes. Last time you took it away from me.

Listen, I want to see the hand of everybody who has read

this agreement.

Okay. There is a few of them, most over here.

But, anyway, those are over 200 pages, looked like the

same thing that wrote healthcare for our government.

Anyway, I will tell you what.

Comment 1 - Hydropower

I would like to tell you what the agreement has

done for us. The first place, it has raised our taxes

from \$20 an acre on the farms to \$46 an acre. We are

paying for it.

On top of that we are paying for three or four

offices with people to run the offices and the attorneys

for the offices out of our tax money.

On top of that our tax money is setting our water

users who we got to get rid of. They have to vote them

out. Our water users are the ones that put this through.

They told us they put it through but it hasn't happened

yet.

Like they said awhile ago, this is not a done deal. Comment 2 - KHSA This is up to our congressmen and senators if it goes through. I hope it don't because that's strictly -- took a kindergarten kid to put this threat in this thing or something. Because they didn't know what they were doing. It's just not right. Like our healthcare bill, there are things in there that -- I won't guarantee it -- on top of that, they started off in 2001, the government decided we needed the environmentalist, we needed a new fishery. They put in a new fishery. They revoked our head gates, which we did not need. They spent \$20 million up there on saving the fish, and we still got just as many fish coming in our irrigation water as we ever had. Comment 3 - Economics Anyway, this is serious business. I have farmed for 86 years. For 86 years I have been paying my Social Security. Now they are trying to take it away from me, along with my water and my life. It is gone. All I have been able to save is Social Security, so to speak, plus what I have on the ground, and now they Comment 4 - Recreation want that. I call them a bunch of leeches. You'd think our commercial fisherman, you know what

they are? They are a bunch of lawyers -- a few lawyers,

not a bunch, a few.

And in January there was only one that had a license. The rest of them had a commercial fishing license. That tells you what a commercial fisherman is, huh?

Anyway, thank you very much. I will get out of here before I get more upset. And I thank you for not taking the phone away from us.

King, Bob General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_122-1	Comment noted.	No
	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	
GP_MC_1018_122-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Other Oppose Dam Removal.	No
	Master Response GEN-13 Range of Alternatives Considered.	
	Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.	
GP_MC_1018_122-3	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_122-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP MC_1018 124

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---000---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING (Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. MIKE KING: My name is Mike King, K-i-n-g. Anyway, I'm requesting if we can get an Comment 1 - NEPA extension of the time line to review the reports. There's no way that a bunch of farmers, or people that are working, in 60 days can go through a 1,864-page report. It's impossible to do that in 60 days and still work all week, and we are in full harvest. It's unfair, for all the farmers who are in harvest right now, to only give them 30 days (sic). So I am requesting now, and I will request in writing also, that I would like to extend this. Comment 2 - Fish And second of all, this study that you guys did, it doesn't do anything to help the problems that we had here in the Klamath Basin. Our problems here in the Klamath Basin stem from the Endangered Species Act. Under the KBRA, there is not one word mentioned to fix any of the Endangered Species Act that caused our problems in 2001. No one takes that into consideration. Comment 3 - Hydropower Dam removal is another thing. Those dams belong to PacifiCorp that you want to remove. PacifiCorp is owned by Warren Buffett. The state of Oregon and the

state of California are charging us to take out the

richest man in the world's dams? That doesn't make a lot
of sense. On top of that, he's going to sell us the
expensive green power, and dirty power from cogeneration
plants. This whole thing is completely political, and I
have written my Congressmen and I have called for a full
Congressional investigation of the whole damned thing.
Thank you very much.

King, Mike General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_124-1	Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period.	No
GP_MC_1018_124-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_124-3	Comment noted.	No
	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	

GP_WI_1121_856

From: mkingequipt@yahoo.com[SMTP:MKINGEQUIPT@YAHOO.COM]

Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 6:06:13 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: eir/eis public comment Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Mike King

Organization: on project farmer

Subject: eir/eis public comment

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Body: The Klamath dam removal Has been slanted toward removal because of political reasons and the following Link http://youtu.be/n 4M OnTI30 proves it and as am I alternative #1 is the only choice

King, Mike General Public November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1121_856-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1230_1206 From: mkingequipt@yahoo.com[SMTP:MKINGEQUIPT@YAHOO.COM] Sent: Friday, December 30, 2011 2:56:57 PM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com Subject: Web Inquiry: Public Comment Period for the Draft EIS/EIR Auto forwarded by a Rule Name: Mike King Organization: Home Comment 1 - NEPA/CEQA Subject: Public Comment Period for the Draft EIS/EIR Body: The public comment period for the EIS/EIR was way too short for an 1800 page plus document. I am requesting three more months for review, as this is a permanent decision that will affect our farm forever. Comment 2 - Out of Scope My biggest complaint is when the facilitator at a Department of Interior public input meeting interrupted my Father during his three minutes of having the floor, not once but twice, then shut the microphone off so no one could hear him. You can see it was a crime against my fathers first amendment rights on this you tube link, http://youtu.be/n 4M 0nTI3Q. Comment 3 - Water Rights/Supply Then, there in not any information to take into consideration the patent deed to our water on our farm which is an appendature to our property deeds. Comment 4 - Hydropower Also, the removal of the cleanest and cheapest form of power is just going to fill the pockets of Warren Buffet, who owns Pacific Power by selling us expensive solar power and transporting it from another state. I choose no action on Dam removal. Comment 5 - Disapproves Dam Removal

King, Mike General Public December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1230_1206-1	Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period.	No
GP_WI_1230_1206-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_WI_1230_1206-3	The patent deeds are within the Tulelake Irrigation District, which receives water from Reclamation's Klamath Project. The analysis of effects to water supply and water rights is at a detailed level related to dam removal in the Proposed Action, but the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA)-related impacts are addressed at a more general level. Potential effects to Reclamation's Klamath Project would be associated with the KBRA rather than dam removal, and these effects are analyzed only generally. The analysis considered effects to all Klamath Project irrigators rather than assessing impacts on a district level.	No
GP_WI_1230_1206-4	Comment noted.	No
	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	

01/01/2010 03:15 FAX	1	GP FX 0928 011
E	Elizabeth Vasquez, MP150	September 27, 2011
	Bureau of Reclamation	
	Bureau of Reclamation 2800 Cottage Way Sacremento, CA 95825	
	RE: Druft Environmental Impact Stai	tement Environmental
E	Impact Report (Draft EIS/EIR) on I	Klamath River dam removal.
-	6 14 15 6 1 1 1 8 1 1 1	(\$)\(\tau\)?
omment 1 - NEPA	Dear Klamath Secretarial Determinati	
ocess	This fax is sent to formal	ly request an extension
	of review time. 33 days be	fore a public hearing
5	date on such a large docume	1
-	It contains over 1500 pages a	
	are over 9½ inches thick. Al	
	comment time on Interim Mea	the state of the s
	Request for review until Ma	
	6 months. This time would be y	preatly appreciatted.
	I believe a project of this gra	andeur deserves adequate
	review time by private citi.	
	consideration of my request is	
-	1	
	۲۰	
	Sincer	27
	Office	try lay
-9	Lynda	King-Clegg x302 phone + fax R 97622 [541]353 2238
	PO 80 Bly 0	x302 phone + fax R 97622 (541)353 2238
	~ .7	Q 47,555 E255
-	C.C.: Dennis D. Lynch, Pro	param Manager
-3	C.C.: Dennis D. Lynch, Pro Klamath Secretarial	Determination.
	as a section of the second file second () is	
	d .	

King-Clegg, Lynda General Public September 28, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_FX_0928_011-1	Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period.	No

To: The Department of the Interior Oct, 17, 2011 through the Bureau of Reclamation and the California Department of Fish and Game	7.
California Department of Fish and Game	
	-
RE: Draft EIS/EIR on Klamath River dam (s) removal	and the second s
	-
Elizabeth Vasquez	-
MP150, Bureau of Reclamation	<u></u>
2800 Cottage Way	
2800 Cottage Way Sacremento CA 95825	nieni.
and	
Gordon Leppiq	
Gordon Leppig California Department of Fish and Game	
619 Second Street	ettere r
Eureka, CA 95501	
and	
Dennis D. Lynch	indone :
Program Manager	
Program Manager Klamath Secretarial Determination	
Dear Ms. Vasquez, Mr. Leppig and Mr. Lynch	Januarius.
and associated departments,	- Marriera - Marriera
Comment 1 - NEPA	
On September 27, 2011 I faxed you a formal	ا معینی معینیت
request for more time to review these	-
two huge books. Will I receive more time?	
TWO TIVES	
	pagament against

	Page Z
	In California, north of Santa Barbara, there is
	a lake named Cachuma, Cachuma's Water used
	to minch the small communities above Janta
	12 horse Many most at that water goes south
•	Same of the small towns wells were shull
	off due to FPA rules. Some water was re-
	placed with Trinity River water. What change
	1 to this small town of Hismail
3	tribe used to play bingo, grew to one of the largest money making casinos.
	the largest money making casinos.
	The state of the s
	Casinos need lots of electricity and water.
Comment	12 - Fish
	Since 2001 Klamath County residents repeatedly
•	tall authorities the cold water came to the
	11 th River from the Trinity KIVER. The
	Fish problem occurs from parasites who flourish
2	in warm water.
Commer	nt 3 - Disapproves of Dam Removal
	Upper Klamath River and it's dams should
	be left alone. Please reliscence trepair
	The dams and cause no harm to the remain-
	der of the system.
	Sincerely,
	Tyda K, King-Llegs
	Lynda King - (1999 BABOX 302 Bly OR 97622
	7,0.201 30 2 2019

King-Clegg, Lynda General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1018_049-1	Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period.	No
GP_LT_1018_049-2	Master Response AQU-27 Disease.	No
	Master Response AQU-28 FERC Conclusions for Disease.	
	Master Response AQU-19 Chinook Expert Panel Proposed	
	Action Better Than No Action.	
	Temperature variation is also discussed in Section 3.3.4.3 (Aquatic Resources) Effects Determinations (p. 3.3-87 to 3.3-88). As discussed, the elimination of the thermal lag caused by the two largest reservoirs (Copco I and Iron Gate) would cause water	

(Aquatic Resources) Effects Determinations (p. 3.3-87 to 3.3-88). As discussed, the elimination of the thermal lag caused by the two largest reservoirs (Copco I and Iron Gate) would cause water temperatures to have higher natural diel temperature variations and become more in sync with historical migration and spawning periods for Klamath River, warming earlier in the spring, and cooling earlier in the fall compared to existing conditions (Stillwater Sciences 2009b; Hamilton et al. 2011). Lastly, the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) briefly addresses daily water temperature variability with respect to potential recreation (i.e., sport fishing) impacts in Section 3.20.3.5 (p. 3.20-28 to 3.20-29).

To better present the effects of water temperature variation on aquatic species in the Klamath River, the Draft EIS/EIR has been revised in Section 3.3.4.3 (p. 3.3-88) to include the following additional explanation of diel temperature variation under the Proposed Action:

"The elimination of the thermal lag would also cause water temperatures to have natural diel variations similar to what would have occurred historically in the Klamath River. The highest temperatures experienced by aquatic species will increase, which could increase physiological stress, reduce growth rates, and increase susceptibility to disease. However, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (2007) states that the increase in average and maximum daily temperatures may be compensated for by lower temperatures at night, which National Research Council (NRC) (2004) concludes may allow rearing fish to move out of temperature refugia to forage at night, allowing growth to occur even when ambient temperatures are above optimal. Salmonids in the Klamath River have been observed to use cooler hours to migrate between thermal refugia (Belchik 2003), and the cooler cold hours and cooler cold days (during the warm season) under the Proposed Action would be a benefit for fish. Increased nighttime cooling of water temperatures is important to salmonids in warm systems, providing regular thermal relief, time for repair of

King-Clegg, Lynda General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

proteins damaged by thermal stress, and significant bioenergetic benefits that help fish persist under marginal conditions (Schrank 2003, NRC 2004). In addition, Dunsmoor and Huntington (2006) suggest that lower nighttime temperatures with dam removal would allow fish to leave thermal refugia in the Klamath River to forage and thereby allow more effective use of the available refugia habitat. Overall, the Proposed Action reductions in minimum daily temperatures below those under existing conditions would benefit salmonids in the Klamath River mainstem, helping them to tolerate the warmer periods of the year when dwelling in the mainstem, but also allowing feeding excursions when confined to refugia during the warmer times of the day."

The Draft EIS/EIR acknowledges that parasites and disease are harmful to fish however warm water is only one of several issues associated with this topic.

Parasites have on occasion proven to be devastating to salmonids in the mainstem Klamath, particularly in the Lower Klamath downstream of Iron Gate Dam (IGD). High parasite prevalence in the lower Klamath River is considered to be a combined effect of high spore input from heavily infected, spawned adult salmon that congregate downstream of IGD and Iron Gate Hatchery (IGH) and the proximity to dense populations of polychaetes (Bartholomew et al. 2007). The highest rates of infection occur in the Klamath River downstream of IGD (Stocking and Bartholomew 2007; Bartholomew and Foott 2010) (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.2).

Water temperatures in the Klamath, including the Trinity River are described in Section 3.2.3.2 – Water Temperature. The effects of the 5 alternatives on water temperature are documented in Section 3.2.4.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR.

The No Action/No Project Alternative was most likely to perpetuate the current C. shasta and P.minibicornis problems and other disease issues because it perpetuates the factors that contribute to high infection rates (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3).

GP LT 1018 049-3

Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.

No

GP_MC_1018_139

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---000---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING (Directly to Court Reporter)

MS. LINDA KING-CLEGG: Hi. I'm Linda

King-Clegg, K-i-n-g hyphen C-l-e-g-g.

These are the books that we are all supposed

to have. We've had less than 30 days to come here

and talk about it. This is just going to be a

partial. I just began. I still work and everything.

Comment 1 - Other/General

I'm kind of busy. I'm going to look at them all. It

sounds like they start off illegal.

On the first day, I faxed you a formal

Comment 2 - NEPA

request for more time to review these two huge books.

Well, I received more time.

Comment 3 - Out of Scope

In California, north of Santa Barbara, there

is a lake named Cachuma. Cachuma's water used to

quench for a small community east, above Santa

Barbara. Now most of that water goes south.

Some of the small town's wells were shut off

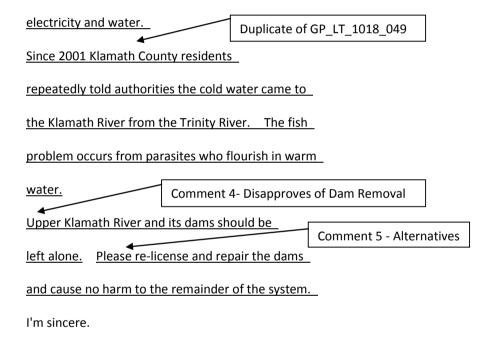
due to the EPA rules. Some water was replaced with

Trinity River water.

What change has occurred in this small town,

a small tribe used to play bingo, grew to one of the

largest money-making casinos. Casinos need lots of



Comment AuthorKing-Clegg, LyndaAgency/Assoc.General PublicSubmittal DateOctober 18, 2011

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP_MC_1018_139. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) alongside GP_MC_1018_139. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP_MC_1018_139 are listed below.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_139-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_139-2	Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period.	No
GP_MC_1018_139-3	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_139-4	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_139-5	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_MF_1

King-Clegg, Lynda General Public October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_090-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

03/14/2010 08:59 FAX Klamath Settlement GP MF 1230 1230

Ø001/001

Comment Form

Please mail your comments to:

Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez Bureau of Reclamation 2800 Cottage Way

EIS/EIR PROCESS

All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by November 21, 2011.

(Please print legibly)

Title:

extended to Dec 30, 2011.

Sacramento, CA 95825

Lynda King-lilegg

Mr. Gordon Leppig Organization: California Dept. of Fish and Game

Northern Region, 619 Second Street

Eureka, CA 95501

Email:

Klamath5D@usbr.gov

Website:

of Dam Removal

KlamathRestoration.gov

Address: P.O. BOX 302 BLY OR 97622

Comment 1 - NEPA/CEQA

Comment 2a - Disapproves

communes: The Secretarial Determination is partially based on whether multiple dam removal is in public interest. I respect

fully request a public vote asking if the public thinks de-

struction of hydro-electric dams is in their best interest. I am against dam The Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement and Klamath Basin Restaution Agreement for the Sustainability of Public and Trust Resources and Affected Communities are not the answer to the lawsuits our government faces, These two documents should be viewed as are terrorist attacks upon the Kajaki Dam; which the U.S., British and NATO troops have been trying to protect and repair to help produce electricity. The EIS/EIR of destroying the dams does warn of death of fish and wildlife, loss of agriculture, loss of recreation, decrease in money for schools and so far has been quite costly to us all. Please heed this warning and keep the River Dams producing clean energy

Comment 2b - Disapproves of Dam Removal

. Incerely, Lynda King-Clegg

Public Disclosure: It is not required that you submit personal information. If you decide to do so, please note that this information may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

King-Clegg, Lynda General Public December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1230_1230-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	
GP_MF_1230_1230-2	The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place.	No
	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increase.	

GP_EM_1120_814

From: Judith Kinker[SMTP:JUDITHKINKER@HOTMAIL.COM]

Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 3:44:56 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd Subject: Removal of dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

To: Elizabeth Vasquez

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

 $\underline{\text{I}}$ am writing to express my support for alternative 2, removal of the four dams and restoration of the $\underline{\text{Klamath River}}$.

The dams have caused far too much damage to the ecology of the river and to the Native American tribes.

Judith Kinker

Kinker, Judith General Public November 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1120_814-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP LT 1005 018

Leo W. Kivela

13524 Tarpon Dr. ~ Montague, CA 96064-9453 Home Phone 530 475-3384 e-mail elkay@snowcrest.net

September 29, 2011

Elizabeth Vasquez MP150, Bureau of Reclamation 2800 Cottage Way Sacramento, CA 95825



KLAMATH RIVER DAM REMOVAL

Dear Ms. Velasquez,

I received the Executive Summary, Klamath Facilities Removal Public Draft, Environmental Inpact Statement / Environmental Impact report a few days ago. This is a joke, right? There is nothing definitive in it that really covers what will happen when the dams are removed. Virtually every impact that is covered is modified with the word "could". Which tells me the writers do not have a clue as to what will really happen, and I am supposed to believe something as important as this project is going to be decided on pages of ifs and maybes. My God! Have we all gone insane? This is obviously a multi-million dollar experiment that we can ill afford. Anyone that reads this has to come to the conclusion the dams must not be removed. One simply should not enter into a project of this importance based on non-information of the type this report is full of Comment 1 - Disapproval of Dam Removal

So, now I am going to take you to a place few people see anymore. It is called the "Big Picture". This will be accomplished by pointing out indisputable realities. It seems there are very few people that can do this anymore. Also known as connecting the dots. So, here we go:

First.- The KHSA seems to mitigate the water shortages faced by the various water users. In reality Dam Removal will not add one drop of water to the system. So, if these shortages can be mitigated by Dam Removal, they can also be mitigated without the removal. Comment 2 - Water Supply/Water Rights

Second.- Water Quality. There is a report thet states 80% of the Klamath's water quality problems originate in the headwaters, Upper Klamath Lake. A huge Marsh, three feet deep on average. So, at best there would be very little effect on the River's water quality. Comment 3 - Water Quality

Third,- Renewable Energy. While there is no dispute there is no vast amount of electricity produced by these four dams, there is a reasonable amount produced. It is a renewable source not dependent on fossil fuels, which we are all aware we should be getting away from. In reality, a clean source that works 24/7, not only when the sun shines or the wind blows. From this respect alone Dam Removal is absolutely STUPID! This could and in all probability should

be expanded. Comment 5 - Fish Comment 4 - Hydropower

Fourth.- The 2002 fish kill. My understanding is this was caused by a toxin that was released into the system by the extremely low water levels in 2001 due to the drought. I suppose Mother Nature is at Fault here. Odd, no mention of this. Oh yeah, leave that out, then the report favors Dam Removal. Problem is the statement then becomes a half truth, or a lie, depending on ones perspective. Classification PR

SCANNED

Project Control No. Folder I.D. Date Input & Initials Fifth.- The BIG ONE, diminishing Salmon Runs. The dams have been here since 1918. The last one, Iron Gate in 1962. Along with the hatchery established to mitigate the damage to fish runs by the dams. Now, I reside about a mile south of Iron Gate Dam. I have been here 33 years. It has been the last 15 to 20 years the fish runs have been decreasing. Now this is where you have to start expanding your vision. Through this time there have been many erroneous statements made, starting with blaming the dams for the decrease in runs. Fact, were the Dams the cause the Klamath would be the only river with decreasing runs. The reality here is virtually all Northern California and Southern Oregon rivers have the same problem. Think about this, these dams have no effect on the other rivers, yet they have the same problem. In varying degrees. About this time the health benefits of salmon were discovered and the "food police" started telling us to "Eat more salmon, it is good for you. But it has to be "WILD SALMON", farm raised salmon is inferior, not near as healthy". Somewhere along the way hatchery fish got lumped into this unhealthy group. This even though they come from the same stocks as the "wild salmon". While they eat a different diet than their hatchery brethren, once the hatchery fish are released the diet becomes the same. The other difference, they, the hatchery fish, come back to the hatchery to spawn. As the population increased our love of Salmon increased proportionately. And we have reached the point where demand exceeds supply. Too simple a reason? Why then years when ocean salmon fishing is restricted do salmon runs increase?

I have heard the theory that the salmon are moving to Alaska, which on the surface seems viable, as they have some huge salmon runs. This due to ocean warming. However, they fish for them when they enter the rivers. My understanding is there is no ocean season. And the season is short and very restricted. Understanding the life cycle of the salmon it becomes very clear the only reason they do not return to our rivers is they are not there. I am sure you are aware of the salmon life cycle, however, I have to brush on it to make this point. They hatch, grow in the rivers or hatchery until they are big enough to swim out to the ocean. After 4 or 5 years in the ocean they return to the place they were born to spawn and die. They do not arbitrarily decide the water in this particular river is not good enough, they enter the river and swim upstream, provided they are there. It is imprinted in them at birth. They have no other choice. The fact that there are less and less of them coming up the rivers simply means they have disappeared between the time they entered the ocean and the time of return. They are simply being eaten by us and other predators. Also they don't know from 12 mile limits, so the ones that venture out too far get caught by the foreign fisheries. If am sure if one of these trawlers catches a salmon in their nets they throw them back, also there is the pressure of the Indian "gill nets" placed in the rivers at or near the mouth that the fish have to navigate in order to survive.

Sixth.- Increased spawning area. Probably about 25 miles of river. I have to question the validity of the statement of salmon being in Upper Klamath Lake ever. There is the Keno Reef they would have to have gotten by, along with the fact I have observed the spawning on Bogus Creek, about a mile from here. These fish are pretty well used up when they get here. I have to question the argument they used to swim all the way to the lake. From what I have observed that seems very unlikely. Over the years I have lived here I have been told by the "Old Timers" salmon never went much beyond Iron Gate and the river used to "stink" from rotting fish.

Seventh- Flood Control. While these dams provide minimal flood control, once removed there would be none.

Comment 6 - Fish

Eighth.- Water temperature. The Klamath is a warm water river and should the dams be removed could very well become warmer, not colder as reported. All of this report is conjecture.

Comment 9 - Water Quality

Ninth.- Recreation. The boating and water sports provided at present will disappear, to be replaced with?

whith, Recreation. The boating and water sports provided at present with disappear, to be replaced with

Touth Day Fish and Bary What does the ESA say shout their loss of hebitat?

Tenth.-Pan Fish and Bass. What does the ESA say about their loss of habitat? Comment 11 - Fish

Eleventh. Blue Green Algae. Is the toxicity of this over rated? My family has swam and boated in both Iron Gate and Copco with never any ill effects. We have also swam and inner tubed in the Klamath River. My understanding is it is sold in Health Food Stores. Also it could be used to produce ethanol. Would harvesting it be justified? As part of the "Big Picture" I have to address the stupidity of using a food source to produce ethanol. Corn. Dumb.

Twelveth- Property Values. If dams are removed can do nothing but decrease.

Thirteenth.- Aesthetics. At present the lakes are nice to look at. This becomes a matter of personal preference. I am sure the pro dam removal folks see in their minds eye a lazy river meandering through beautiful vegetation. The reality here is 3 fairly large mud holes and one small one that will be an eyesore for quite a while.

Comment 14: Scenic Quality

Comment 10 - Recreation

Fourteenth.- Fire Suppression. At present the lakes are a water source for helicopters to aid in fire suppression in the area. That will be gone.

Comment 15: General/Other

Finally, I have no axe to grind here. I live up near the top of a ridge above the river. If I go up the hill from the house, I have river view property. If the dams are removed I still will have river view property. Being seventy years old I may well be dead by the time they get removed, so in that respect there is no matter to me. It just strikes me as a immense waste of time and money. While time is wasted on this the endangered salmon keep getting more endangered. It is long past time to start addressing the real problem. While there are still some salmon left. Quit using them as smoke and mirrors to sell an agenda that will not benefit them. I am very concerned that by the time this all comes to fruition there will be virtually no salmon left. Then it will have been all for nothing. There has been hundreds of thousands spent on improving water quality not only in the Klamath but other rivers along with improving spawning beds and it has not helped one damned bit. So now we want to spend millions to remove these dams, only to find out there will be no fish left to benefit. What do we do when we find this has been a horrible mistake? Spend millions to put the dams and hydro-electric facilities back? I am by no means a genius, but I have been watching and studying this ever since the controversy began. To put it simply, irregardless of anything else that has been done to date, the only thing that has had any effect on salmon runs has been the restrictions on ocean fishing. I am loath to accuse these environmental "experts" of using this issue to facilitate the dam removal, but it certainly appears to be the case. And the sad part of this is they are assisting the demise of the salmonid population by keeping attention diverted away from the true cause of their decreasing numbers. Irregardless of any of the rhetoric spouted by these "experts" there is one inescapable reality here. The purest water and even gold plated spawning beds will do no good when there are no fish left to use them. The problem has to be in the ocean. Nothing else makes any sense. I keep hoping someone in the group of powers that be wakes up and starts in the right direction. If this report is an indication of the intelligence of the people involved in this, the salmon are doomed. It seems we, including our President have become masters of talking and saying nothing. This report, while having pretty pictures, in reality answers no questions. There is really nothing useful in it to help determine what effect dam removal will really have. After all it could rain tomorrow, or not, but in all probability it will rain somewhere. I don't know what I was expecting, but I had hoped there would be something in it that made sense. I keep hoping someone will wake up and see what I see. To me this is insanity in its purest form. Spend millions curing a problem that does not exist, while the existing problem goes untreated. My God! THIS IS DUMB!!!!

Leo W. Kivela

Los W. Kas

Kivela, Leo General Public October 05, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1005_018-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1005_018-2	The Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) is not intended to mitigate for water shortages. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) does not indicate that removal of the Four Facilities would reduce water shortages. The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes impacts to water supplies and water rights in Section 3.8.	No
	Because the Four Facilities do not provide other water supply for municipal and agricultural use, removal would not directly affect agricultural or municipal water supply. The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes the potential for indirect effects from removal, such as sedimentation of diversion pumps downstream from Iron Gate Dam or changes in surface water flows (p. 3.8-14 through 3.8-17). These impacts were found to be less than significant.	
	The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) would improve the reliability of water deliveries through several programs (see p. 3.8-18 through 3.8-24).	
GP_LT_1005_018-3	Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.	No
GP_LT_1005_018-4	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No
	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	
GP_LT_1005_018-5	The 2002 fish kill in the lower Klamath is noted in the Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.3, Diseases and Parasites. In the last week of August and first week of September, 2002, an estimated 33,000 adult salmon and steelhead died in the lower 40 miles of the Klamath River. The fish kill of 2002 in the lower Klamath is unprecedented in magnitude. Based on a review of available literature and historical records, this is the largest known prespawning adult salmonid die-off recorded on the Klamath River and possibly the Pacific Coast (USFWS 2003). The immediate cause of death was massive infection by two common pathogens, Ichthyophthirius multifis (Ich) and Flavobacterium columnare (columnaris) that are widely distributed and generally become lethal to fish under stress, particularly if crowding occurs (NRC 2004, p. 9).	No
	Ich and columnaris occur episodically and under different circumstances than the myxozoan parasites Ceratomyxa shasta (C. shasta) and Parvicapsula minibicornis (P. minibicornis) that chronically affect salmonids in the Klamath River. The effects of	

Kivela, Leo General Public October 05, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

Ich and columnaris are generally not as harmful as the myxozoan parasites (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.3, p. 3.3-36), although the 2002 fish kill in the lower Klamath provided dramatic evidence of the ability of Ich and columnaris to cause significant salmon mortality.

Subsequent reviews of the 2002 fish kill by California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) (2004), NRC (2003) and U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) (2003) determined several factors contributed to the epizootic of Ich and columnaris. An above average number Chinook salmon entered the Klamath River during this period. Klamath River flows in September 2002 were among the lowest recorded in the last half-century (CDFG 2004, p. 36). Low flow can cause crowding of the fish in their holding areas as they await favorable conditions for upstream migration and can be associated with high water temperature and with lower than normal concentrations of dissolved oxygen (NRC 2003. p. 279). Low river discharges apparently did not provide suitable attraction flows for migrating adult salmon resulting in large number of fish congregating in the warm water of the lower Klamath River (USFWS, 2003). Fish passage may have been impeded by low flows, contributing to the crowding of fish (CDFG 2004, p. III). The National Regulatory Council (NRC) did not rule out low flows as a contributing factor but hypothesized high water temperatures may have also inhibited the fish from moving upstream (NRC 2003, p. 281-3). Whether inhibited by low flows or high temperatures or both, fish in the lower Klamath stopped migrating upstream resulting in crowded, stressful conditions and possibly longer residence times in a confined reach of the river.

The low flows and river volumes combined with the above average run of salmon, resulted in high fish densities in a relatively short segment of the river that had warm temperatures typical of late summer. The high densities of stressed fish in warm water facilitated the epizootic of the Ich and columnaris pathogens causing the deaths of over 33,000 adult salmon and steelhead (CDFG, 2004; USFWS 2003). As noted in the CDFG review, algal toxins were ruled out as a cause of mortality.

Projected KBRA flows for the river are consistent with recommendations by California Department of Fish and Game to avoid flows and conditions that occurred when the 2002 adult fish die-off took place (Section 17.4 (p. 5), KBRA Operations, Reclamation 2012d). In the lower Klamath River below Iron Gate Dam, over the long term, dam removal and KBRA flows would alter the hydrograph so that the duration, timing, and magnitude of

Kivela, Leo General Public October 05, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

flows would be more similar to the unregulated conditions under which the native fish community evolved (Hetrick et al. 2009; Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-91).

GP_LT_1005_018-6

No

Although ocean conditions are beyond the scope of this Draft EIS/EIR, predation by marine mammals at the mouth of the Klamath River was considered. Alternative 17 (Draft EIS/EIR Appendix A, 3.17) was developed specifically in response to the assertion that fish populations are depressed because of predation. This alternative would include control of seal, sea lion, and cormorant populations at the mouth of the Klamath River as an alternative to dam removal. It has been suggested that predation of anadromous salmonids by these marine species is having a major effect on the salmonid population as they return to the Klamath River to spawn. A number of seal and sea lion haul outs and sea bird colonies exist in the vicinity of the mouth of the Klamath (Figure 3-10, p. 3-27). Since the passage of the Marine Mammal Protection Act in 1972, marine mammal populations have recovered, and are considered "healthy and robust" (NOAA Fisheries Service 2008). Proponents of predator control claim that the recovered predator population is increasing the pressure on salmonids because of unbalanced numbers of predators compared to the still depressed salmonid population numbers. Salmon waiting to enter the Klamath for their upstream migration congregate at the mouth of the river, where the marine predators are able to feed easily on the schools of fish (Draft EIS/EIR Appendix A, 3.17).

Control of predation could advance restoration of salmonids since predation by marine mammals does occur however control of marine mammal populations would be very difficult to accomplish for biological reasons. While ocean conditions and predation are a factor in anadromous salmonid returns to their natal streams, so are the condition of out-migrating juvenile salmonids (smolts) and the condition of freshwater habitat. Reducing predation of salmonids at the mouth of the Klamath River would address only one factor that could affect fish and would not improve any of the upstream conditions necessary for restoration of fish in the Klamath Basin. Implementation of this alternative would not result in a free-flowing river, provide full volitional passage of fish or access to habitat, nor would the water quality and quantity objectives of the KHSA and KBRA be accomplished (Draft EIS/EIR Appendix A, Section 4.2.17). Expert Panels (Dunne et al. 2011. Goodman et al. 2011) convened to address restoration of salmonids in the Klamath Basin did not identify marine mammal predation as a major factor that limited populations of anadromous fish in the Klamath Basin.

Kivela, Leo General Public October 05. 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

No

With respect to human consumption, recreational and commercial fishing for salmon are tightly regulated on an annual basis by State, Federal and Tribal fishery managers. Annual catch limits are set based on annual population surveys.

The comment as submitted provides no evidence that control of predators or further restrictions on catch would result in the restoration of salmonids in the Klamath Basin.

GP LT 1005 018-7

Historical distributions of anadromous fish are described in the Draft EIS/EIR in Section 3.3.3.1, Aquatic Resources. Historical records reviewed by Hamilton et al. (2005) and information obtained from archaeological sites analyzed by Butler et al. (2010) indicate that prior to the construction of Copco 1 Dam, Chinook salmon and steelhead spawned in the tributaries upstream of Upper Klamath Lake, including the Sprague, Williamson, and Wood rivers.

The question regarding the historical distribution of salmon and steelhead in or above Upper Klamath Lake was also addressed in proceedings before Administrative Law Judge Honorable Parlen L. McKenna who concluded that agencies had met their burden of proof on this issue (EIS 1.2.6.2, Federal Energy Commission Relicensing). Among other findings, Judge McKenna determined (Administrative Law Judge 2006) that:

- While the precise geographic distribution is uncertain, historical records and Tribal accounts demonstrate that anadromous fish (Chinook salmon, coho salmon, and steelhead trout) migrated past the present site of Iron Gate Dam, which provided a viable ecosystem and habitat for those stocks of fish (Findings Of Fact (FOF) 2A-3, p. 12).
- Chinook salmon (both spring and fall-run) were abundant in the tributaries of the Upper Klamath Basin, including Jenny, Fall, and Shovel Creeks, as well as the Wood, Sprague, and Williamson rivers (FOF 2A-4, p. 12).
- Steelhead trout utilized habitat in Spencer, Shovel, Fall, Camp, and Scotch creeks, and they were likely distributed as far upstream as Link River (FOF 2A-5, p. 12). Butler et al. (2010) provides evidence that steelhead were found in tributaries upstream from Upper Klamath Lake.

The comment, as written, provides no evidence to support the

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Kivela, Leo General Public October 05, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	argument that salmon did not occur in or upstream of Upper Klamath Lake.	
GP_LT_1005_018-8	As stated in the Draft EIS/EIR, p. 3.6-18, "Approximately 98 percent of the active surface water storage along the Klamath River is provided by Upper Klamath Lake behind Link River Dam. Keno, J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2 and Iron Gate Dams provide approximately 2 percent of the active storage on the river." The Proposed Action would not adversely affect available storage in Upper Klamath Lake.	No
	The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes impacts to flood control from removing the Four Facilities in Section 3.6, Flood Hydrology. Table 3.6-9 shows the contribution of the Four Facilities to reducing flood flows on the Klamath River system. Changes in flood flows downstream of the Four Facilities will be mitigated through Mitigation Measures H-1 (updating the flood forecasting and warning systems) and H-2 (relocating or elevating structures that could be affected by flood flows).	
GP_LT_1005_018-9	FINAL EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.1.1. (p. 3.2-36) and Appendix D.1 (p. D-1 to D-8) provide a detailed review of the numeric models developed to analyze the effects of each project alternative on Klamath River water temperatures. The models used in the analysis are capable of providing water temperatures for multiple locations between Link River Dam and the Klamath River Estuary on a daily basis. Model output for the Proposed Action is described in FINAL EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.3.2.1 (p. 3.2-76 to 3.2-83). While model output indicates that, compared to existing conditions, there are times and locations where water temperatures would be warmer if the dams were removed (i.e., summer/fall in J.C. Boyle bypass reach, springtime in Hydropower Reach and downstream of Iron Gate Dam), there are also times and locations where water temperatures would become cooler in the absence of the dams (i.e., summer/fall in J.C. Boyle peaking reach, Hydropower Reach, and downstream of Iron Gate Dam).	No
GP_LT_1005_018-10	Master Response REC-2 Recreational Use at Restored River.	No
	Master Response REC-3 Mitigation Measure REC-1.	
GP_LT_1005_018-11	The Endangered Species Act (ESA) does not address loss of habitat for pan fish and bass because they are not listed under ESA as threatened or endangered species. Additionally, habitat for largemouth bass and other non-native introduced fish occurs in other nearby waterbodies (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.20.3).	No
	The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes 4 action alternatives and the No	

Comment Author

Kivela, Leo

Agency/Assoc. Submittal Date	General Public October 05, 2011	
Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Action/No Project Alternative (Alternative 1). In Alternatives 1, 4 and 5 the reservoirs are retained providing habitat for largemouth bass and maintaining reservoir-based fishing. Under Alternatives 2 and 3, the reservoirs would be drained removing habitat for largemouth bass and other reservoir-dependent fish.	
	The Secretary of the Interior will consider the environmental consequences described in Chapter 3 before selecting an alternative to implement. The Secretary may also choose the No Action/No Project Alternative.	
GP_LT_1005_018-12	Master Response ALG-1. Cyanobacteria and Algal Toxins.	No
GP_LT_1005_018-13	Master Response RE-1E Real Estate Evaluation Report.	No
GP_LT_1005_018-14	The EIS/EIR recognizes that during drawdown, the bottom of the reservoir area will be exposed. However, the Proposed Action includes activities to revegetate and restore the exposed areas. Monitoring and maintenance of the newly established vegetation will be performed to address establishment of vegetation.	No
	Master Response RE-5 Reservoir Area Management Plan.	
GP_LT_1005_018-15	Master Response GEN-21 Access to Water for Fire Suppression.	No

GP_WI_1112_577

From: jkkoene@mac.com[SMTP:JKKOENE@MAC.COM]

Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 10:31:44 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Salmon Fishery

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: JOhn Koene Organization:

Subject: Salmon Fishery

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: <u>It's about time you cleanup the problems with the dams on the Klamath river get off your butts an get it done</u>

Vol. III, 11.9-1239 - December 2012

Koene, John General Public November 12, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1112_577-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP MC 1026 320

KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL
DRAFT EIS/EIR HEARING
OCTOBER 26, 2011
PUBLIC TESTIMONY
ARCATA, CALIFORNIA

MS. KOKE: My name is Nancy Koke, K-o-k-e. And

all I want to say is I just support, as a citizen, the

Alternative 2. That's it. I love the water.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Koke, Nancy
General Public
October 26, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1026_320-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1121_843 From: Doug Korcek PT[SMTP:DOUG@SISQTEL.NET] Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 8:32:02 AM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd Subject: Opposition to Klamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule Ms. Vasquez Department of Interior Dear Ms. Vasquez Comment 1 - Algae I have been a resident of Siskiyou County for over thirty-one years. I have raised three children in this county, and taught all of them to water ski in Iron Gate lake. As infants they swam, and played in the water, often being sprayed with water while being pulled behind our boat. In the twenty-seven years of water skiing, none of us have ever had any illnesses from the lake water. Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal I am one of the 80% of Siskiyou County residents who voted against the removal of the Klamath Dams. I have been following this debate for over four years and am convinced more now than ever that removal of the dams has nothing to do with improving the fish count. Why the big rush to push this through? Why was the date of signing this bill moved to an earlier date? These established dams provide clean renewable affordable energy. The water in the lakes, provide water for fire suppression, recreation, farming, in addition to sustaining an established ecosystem. Comment 3 - Real Estate Removing the dams will lower the property value of lake, and river residents. The claim that dam removal will provide over 4000 jobs is false, but will actually have the reverse effect. Comment 4 - Economics Comment 5 - KHSA The people who have the most to lose by the removal of these dams, are not being heard, nor are viable alternatives being considered. The people and agencies who have the least to loose, and who will not be liable for the ensuing economic disaster have the greatest voice, power, and for the most part do not even live in this area. The decision to remove the dams was made way before the public had a chance to research and be part of the collaboration process that is required by law. Comment 6 - NEPA Secretary Salazar's document is nearly 2000 pages long. More time is needed for public review. Removal of the Klamath dams cannot and will not provide additional water, it only takes water away from irrigated agriculture. This is another attempt to shut down thousands of acres of the productive farm lane, and destroy the way of life for the people who live in this area.

<u>Claiming dam removal is based on the, "best available science", is a lie. The Stillwater Report is a prime example.</u> Not to mention that it was funded by American Rivers. David Gallo's study was paid for by

Comment 7 - NEPA



<u>Cal Trout and Prosper. These groups and or their Directors are signatories to both the KHSA and DBRA.</u>
This is a major conflict of interest.

Using River Design as the lead in modeling and consulting aspects in the so called, "science", seems to follow the government direction of using those with a proven track record for failure in their field.

River Design provided modeling and consulting in both recent dam removal projects on the Rogue

River. I am sure you are aware of the problems they have created.

The Klamath River is warmer than the Rogue River, and mistakes on it will be disasters.

Comment 8 - Sediment Transport

There is over 22 million cubic yards of sediment, behind these dams that will be flushed down the river. What about the EPA's daily limit loads? By your own laws, this is illegal. But again no one will be held liable. This is not the type of, "Change", we the people want.

We like our home the way it is.

Comment 9 - Water Quality

Secretary Salazar's "expert panel", claims dam removal will boost salmon populations in parts of the upper basin by 10%, only if all the other water quality problems are solved first.

This would require reversing, the effects of natural occurring phosphorus that is prevalent in the entire

upper basin. Comment 10 - Alternatives

There are too many other options available to improve fish counts that need to be tried first. For example:

-Increasing the level of young Coho into the river.

-Changing the practice of releasing young Coho fingerlings into the river shortly

after predatorial steel head have been released.

-Require the Indian tribes who currently use modern nets to catch fish in the river,

to use the techniques their ancestors use. I believe this will allow them to continue

with their cultural heritage experience much better.

-control the population of Sea Lions at the mouth of the Klamath river.

There are better options to boost the fish count. This year the Salmon River in Northern California is having a, "record year", return of Chinook salmon. How can that be? Well one obvious explanation is

the York Indians are not using their gill nets in the river this season.

Comment 11 - Costs

Rate payers will be responsible for the cost of dam removal, and be paying, "300% increase in their electricity cost when dams are removed. This will also increase our dependence on fossil fuels.

I am STRONGLY OPPOSED TO REMOVAL OF THE KLAMATH DAMS, and am requesting this

correspondence be kept on record.

Comment 12 - GHG/Climate Change

Respectfully, Doug Korcek 122 Scott River Road Comment 13 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Fort Jones Calif.

Korcek, Doug General Public November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1121_843-1	Master Response ALG-1 Cyanobacteria and Algal Toxins.	No
GP_EM_1121_843-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1121_843-3	Master Response RE-1E Real Estate Evaluation Report.	No
	Master Response RE-2A Changes in Property Values.	
GP_EM_1121_843-4	Section 3.15.4.2 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) discusses changes in jobs as a result of the Proposed Action. The Proposed Action would both create temporary and long-term jobs and remove some long-term jobs in the region's economy. Section 3.15 states how long jobs would last under the Proposed Action. Considering all economic effects, the Proposed Action, including implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA), would result in a net increase jobs in the period during and after dam removal. These effects would occur in all economic regions defined in Section 3.15.	No
	Table 3.15-41 shows potential jobs created of dam decommissioning construction activities. Dam decommissioning would result in 1,423 jobs, including full-time and part-time jobs, for an 18-month period. These jobs would not continue into the long term. There are also jobs associated with mitigation activities after construction that would continue for approximately 10 years and generate 217 jobs (Table 3.15-44). Dam decommissioning would result in a loss of 49 jobs relative to operation and maintenance of the existing facilities.	
	The Proposed Action would result in a net increase in fishing and recreation industries which will continue over the long term; effects on specific fishing and recreational activities (positive and negative) are described on p. 3.15-56 through 3.15-61. Implementation of the KBRA would also result in positive economic effects to jobs in the region, as described on p. 3.15-66 through 3.15-79. The regional economic effects stated within Section 3.15, including job effects, are estimates. The estimates were derived using a standard modeling framework, with the best available information.	
GP_EM_1121_843-5	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Other Oppose Dam Removal.	No
	Master Response GEN-13 Range of Alternatives Considered.	
	Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.	

Korcek, Doug General Public November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.	
	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	
GP_EM_1121_843-6	Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period.	No
GP_EM_1121_843-7	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No
GP_EM_1121_843-8	Master Response AQU-1A Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.	No
	Master Response WQ-10 Permitting Sediment Release.	
GP_EM_1121_843-9	Concern #1: Secretary Salazar's "Expert Panel" claims dam removal will boost salmon populations in parts of the upper basin by 10%, only if all the other water quality problems are solved first.	No
	Master Response AQU-6A Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook.	
	Concern #2: This would require reversing, the effects of natural occurring phosphorus that is prevalent in the entire upper basin.	
	Master Response WQ-5 Upper Basin Geology and Land Use Implications for Water Quality.	
	Master Response AQU-34A Trap and Haul/Keno Water Quality.	
	Master Response WQ-4C and D Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.	
GP_EM_1121_843-10	Anadromous fish in the Klamath Basin have declined from historical populations levels (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.1, Table 3.3-1, p. 3.3-4). The Proposed Action is intended to benefit all salmonids, not just coho salmon. Under current conditions, the ability of the mainstem Klamath River to support the rearing and migration of anadromous species is reduced by periodic high water temperatures during summer, poor water quality (low Dissolved Oxygen[DO] and high pH; see Sections 3.2.3.5 and 3.2.3.6), and disease outbreaks during the spring and early summer. Dam removal and associated KBRA actions will accelerate Klamath River water quality improvements (Dunne et al. 2011) and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) water quality benefits.	No

Korcek, Doug General Public November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	The dams are also blocking up to 420 miles of potential river habitat for salmonids (Hamilton et. al. 2011, EIS/EIR Chapter 1). Modifying hatchery operations, fishing practices, and predation would not address the other issues noted above that are causing anadromous fish populations to decline.	
	Expert Panels (Goodman et al. 2011, Dunne et al. 2011) convened to assess fisheries in the Klamath Basin concluded that full implementation of the KBRA would increase probability of successfully restoring coho, Chinook, and steelhead runs. The Chinook Expert Panel does not advise long-term hatchery supplementation if the objective is self-maintained, ecologically adapted, runs of spring Chinook salmon (Goodman et al. 2011, p. 26).	
	Appendix A, Final Alternatives Report, from the Draft EIS/EIR describes the alternatives considered during development of the document. Alternative 17, Predator Control, considered the possibility of controlling seal, sea lion, and cormorant populations at the mouth of the Klamath River as an alternative to dam removal. This alternative did not move forward for more detailed analysis in the EIS/EIR because it would not meet the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) purpose and need or most of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) objectives. Moreover, it would be difficult to permit because of biological concerns.	
	The question of fishing methods used by tribes is beyond the scope of this document.	
GP_EM_1121_843-11	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No
	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	
GP_EM_1121_843-12	Master Response GHG-1: Green Power.	No
GP_EM_1121_843-13	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

10/12/2011 19:32

3232271546

STEPHEN KOSHY

PAGE 01/01

GP_LT_1012_029

Stephen Koshy

4122 Glenalbyn Drive. Apt # 108, Los Angeles, CA - 90055 Tel. 323-227-1546. E mail: stephen_koshy@sbcglobal.net

Formerly:

Director,

The Central Water Commission, The Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India. 1977 - 86

Member,

PEOPLES ACTION for DEVELOPMENT INDIA. Ministry of Agriculture, Govt of India. 1983 - 86.

Member,

Annual Working group for Nation's Irrigation Sector, (For each state in India) The Planning Commission, Govt of India, 1981 - 86.

Member Secretary, Government's Committee to divert east flowing rivers of Kerala and Kamataka states toward the west Govt of India, 1983 - 86.

Head of Office,

Preparing a Master Plan of Hydro - electric projects in the Himalayan Nation of Bhutan. 1974 - 1977.

Member,

Government of India's team to prepare an integrated development plan for the Nation of Bhutan. 1975 - 77.

Scholar,

The United Nations Development Program AUSTRALIA 1971 - 73.

Thesis: 'INDIA's AGRICULTURE POLICY: - A NEW STRATEGY." School Administration. University of Southern California. U.S.A. 1979 - 81.

Graduate Studies:

University of Kerala, INDIA 1950 - 56. University of Queensland, AUSTRALIA 1971 - 73. University of Southern California U.S.A 1979-81 institute of Economic

Growth, INDIA - 1982. Administrative

College of INDIA - 1983

Staff

October 12, 2011

To:

Elizabeth Vasquez Bureau of Reclamation 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento CA 95825

Ref:

Klamath Facilities Removal - Draft Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR)

Dear Ms. Vasquez,

Comment 1 - General/Other

I request a copy of the printed volumes and to please waive the costs. I obtained the CD Rom and printed out a few hundred pages.

I have serious comments, especially on the feasibility of the proposed action to renyove the Iron Gate Earthen dam as described. The printed volumes would be helpful to sequence and cross reference my comments.

My technical background is briefly described on the margin. I am not affiliated to any environmental or political group. My comments will be purely technical.

Sincerely.

Stephen Koshy

10.12.

4122 Glenalbyn Drive, Apt 108 Los Angeles, CA -90065

2011

Vol. III, 11.9-1248 - December 2012

Koshy, Stephen General Public October 12, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR

GP_LT_1012_029-1

A complete hard copy of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) was sent to the indicated address on October 26, 2011. We thank you for your interest in the Draft EIS/EIR.

11/17/2011 20:41

3232271546

STEPHEN KOSHY

PAGE 01/04

GP_LT_1118_794

Stephen Koshy

4122 Glenalbyn Drive. Apt # 108, Los Angeles Tel. 323-227-1546. E mail: stephen_koshy@

152 / 11/18 Ingeles, CA 90065

NOV 1 8 2011

Formerly:

Director,

The Central Water Commission, The Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India. 1977 - 86

Member, PEOPLES ACTION for DEVELOPMENT INDIA, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt of India. 1983 - 86.

Member,

Annual Working group for Nation's Impation Sector, (For each state in India) The Planning Commission, Govt of India, 1981 - 86.

Member Secretary.

Government's Committee to divert east flowing rivers of Kerala and Kamataka states toward the west. Govt of India, 1983 - 86.

Head of Office.

Preparing a Master Plan of Hydro - electric projects in the Hirnalayan Nation of Bhutan. 1974 - 1977.

Member,

Government of India's team to prepare an integrated development plan for the Nation of Bhutan. 1975 - 77.

Scholar,

The United Nations Development Program AUSTRALIA 1971 - 73.

Thesis: "INDIA'S
AGRICULTURE POLICY:
- A NEW STRATEGY."
School of Public
Administration, University
of Southern Calfornia,
U.S.A. 1979-81.

Graduate Studies:

University of Kerala. INDIA. 1950 - 56.

University of Queensland, AUSTRALIA 1971 - 73.

University of Southern California U.S.A. 1979-81

Institute of Economic Growth, INDIA - 1982.

Administrative Staff ollege of INDIA, - 1983

November 18, 2011

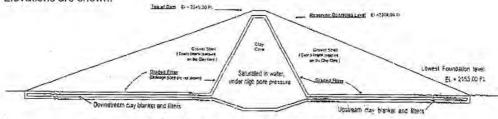
To: Elizabeth Vasquez
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way,
Sacramento, CA - 95825

Subject: Klamath Facilities Removal - Final Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Impact Report, Sept 2011 (EIS/EIR) - Comments.

Comment 1(entire doc.) - KHSA

The "proposed action" to remove the Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle earth dams, is not safe or doable. These dams have "clay" in the middle, saturated in water for decades. Any attempt to breach a dam, with its clay in such condition will be dangerous. The dam will collapse catastrophically. I will justify my assertion, provide its scientific proof and also explain a few technical terms to assist non technical people.

1.0. The Scientific Proof: Below is an earth dam's general cross section. Iron Gate's Elevations are shown.



The earth dam's Cross Section - Iron Gate's Elevations are shown

The earth dams have three sections.

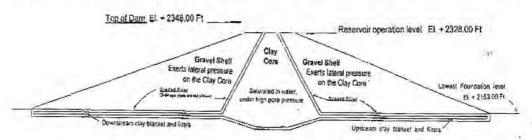
- An inner "Clay Core" to prevent reservoir water from leaking through.
- "Filters" on both sides of the "Clay Core." They prevent clay particles from escaping.
 They also safely confine the clay below the weight of the dry earth on top.
- An outer "Gravel shell" that exents lateral pressure on (in other words, squeezes) the wet "Clay Core." The "Gravel shell" gives stability to the dam.
- 1.1. <u>During dam construction</u>, the clay is compacted "stone hard" with low moisture content, to resist the Gravel shell's pressure. Below are a few characteristics of clay.
 - Individual clay particles are less than 2 microns in size, with microscopic space in between. Clay attains high strength on compaction with low moisture content, by expelling voids and interlocking its particles. Clay's strength decreases with water.

Clay's strength decreases when it changes from a "confided" to an unconfined state.

5 1170718-2 0 1178/2011 J.1 Klamath Facilities Removal Stephen Koshy's Comments dated Nov 18, 2011. Page 2 of 4

The clay's pore pressure is kept low during construction, by optimizing its moisture content, by limiting the compacting rollers' weight and by constant monitoring. It is safe to fill the reservoir, only after centining the clay under the weight of the dry earth on top.

- 1.2. <u>During dams' operation</u>, water enters under pressure into the microscopic space between clay particles, saturating the clay and causing pore pressure (*pressure of water between its microscopic clay particles*). This pore pressure is eventually in hydrostatic equilibrium with the outside water pressure. This is a high 174 ft of water pressure for the Iron gate dam.
- 1.3. After reservoir draw down, clay will take years to dissipate its pore pressure and to dry, consistent with its low permeability. This is due to the "viscosity" of water and the microscopic pore space in between the microscopic clay particles. It will be dangerous to try to remove the dam, with its clay in such condition. The dam will collapse catastrophically.
- 1.4. Prior to breaching, the wet clay core is "confined". It is designed to resist the Gravel shell's pressure and the dam is safe.



The earth dam's Cross Section during breaching.

- 1.5. During the "proposed action" to remove the Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle earth dams, the wet clay core will become "unconfined." It will yield to the Grayel shell's pressure and the dam will collapse catastrophically.
- 1.6. Consequences of catastrophic collapse. The lives of machinery operators on the dams' top and of people below, will be in peril. Expensive models could predict the debris' shape after the collapse. The debris will envelope the diversion tunnel's "inlet" and "outlet". The reservoir levels will rebuild. Water will pressure its way through and over the collapsed debris. Expensive overhead cable ways will be hastily required to remove the debris, bucket by bucket. The future of Salmon will be adversely impacted.
- 2.0. Other issues: The earth dams' catastrophic collapse is the main issue. It makes other issues moot. However, I may mention a few more errors and omissions, both technological and administrative:
- 2.1. <u>Stability of slopes</u>. The earth dam's carefully graded "Gravel shell" is designed to withstand draw down, but the slopes aren't. Ground water levels have risen and will take years to come down to original levels. The side slopes are saturated with high pore pressure. The 174 fl deep reservoir will draw down in 58 days. The clays within the slopes could be similar to the fine sediment load, with low resistance and fail. The EIS/EIR failed to investigate slope stability during draw down.

World renowned Prof. A.W. Skempton's 4th Rankine Memorial lecture, in 1964 (Long term Stability of Slopes, *Geotechnique* 14, 75-102) and State of the Art Report 1969 (7th Int. Conf. Soil Mech. Found. Eng., Mexico,) are classics on the subject.

20

11/17/2011 20:41

3232271546

STEPHEN KOSHY

PAGE 03/04

Klamath Facilities Removal Stephen Koshy's Comments dated Nov 18, 2011. Page 3 of 4

- 2.2. The sediment behind the dams. The EIS/EIR considers the sediment till Year 2002. It omits 18 years of sediment till 2020, when it proposes dam removal.
- 2.3. The rate of draw down. The EIS/EIR proposes an arbitrary draw down rate of 3 ft per day, It is not supported by any calculations or any experimental draw down.
- 2.4. <u>Preparation and review</u>. The management assigned a concrete specialist to prepare the Chapter on earth dam removal and a hydrology specialist to review it. The earth dam design and geo-technical sections have not applied their insight to avoid this costly error.
- 3.0. <u>Conclusion</u>: The "proposed action" to remove the Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle earth dams, is not safe or doable. While trying to remove these earth dams, their wet clay core will become "unconfined", they will yield to their outer Gravel shell's pressure and the dams will collapse catastrophically. For the sake of brevity, I mute further comments.

The fatal error of catastrophic collapse, invalidates all those Alternatives that involve earth dam removal. The Alternative Four involving cutting a fish passage through the Iron Gate dams' saturated clay core is also not safe or doable for the same reason.

The EIS/EIR would contravene the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA), the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) as well as many more statutes under the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), etc.

The significant impact of the earth dams' catastrophic collapse, can not be avoided or mitigated. The Facilities Removal would not be completed within the State Cost Cap, since the collapsed debris cannot be left below running water in the river bed. Expensive overhead cable ways or other contrivances will be hastily required to remove the debris. The entire expense would be counter productive.

It is critical to inform Honorable Jerry Brown, Honorable Kitzhaber, Honorable Ken Salazar and concerned others in a timely manner, since a determination is due by March 31, 2012. Their Honors may please review my analysis, if necessary, with help from those without any conflict of interest and also enquire as to how the EIS/EIR's fatal error was allowed to happen.

4.0 <u>Recommendation</u>. My purpose is not merely to say that something has been wrong, but that something can be done about it. The DOI/BOR engineers can review the topography of the 4 dams and reservoirs, consider the data and innovate a new hydro-system passage.

The new hydro-system passage should provide the bulk of the Juveniles and the adult spawners a safe passage. This is an engineering problem and demands an engineering solution. The dams are to stay, the farmers to get irrigation water, hydro power to be retained and the Salmon to recover. I believe it is possible.

5.0 My experience in the subject: The United Nations trained me in the University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia during 16 months in 1971-73 on "Stability of Slopes and Earth dam design." Dr. Peter James, an authority on the subject was my Mentor. Dr. James had researched under (Late) world renowned Prof. Sir, A.W. Skempton, of the Imperial College of London. The Commonwealth of Education and Science, Australia arranged extensive training visits to major projects in Australia for several months. I had the rare privilege to obtain valuable insights from their senior engineers.

105

Klamath Facilities Removal Stephen Koshy's Comments dated Nov 18, 2011. Page 4 of 4

As Deputy Director, Earth Dams Directorate, Central Water Commission in India in 1963-64, I coordinated the designs and specification drawings for four major earth dams, later constructed in India: the Tawa, Bargi, Barna and Hsdeo. I've investigated major earth dams in the Indian Himalayas that were later constructed. This background has helped this effort.

My information about the Klamath Removal project is very recent, initially from newspaper reports. The DOI sent me the Executive Summary in early October and the full Report on 28th October. I am a late comer to this issue. However, I have analyzed the data and information in the EIS/EIR.

I find from the EIS/EIR that the DOI held seven public scoping meetings, and received written, verbal and electronic inputs to identify the alternatives. It is evident that no one alerted the DOI of the danger of even trying to remove the earth dam, with its clay core saturated in water and under high pore pressure. My analysis is purely technical. I have consulted no one. I have no political affiliation or membership in any environmental organization. Thanks for the opportunity to send some of my comments.

I again request to convey the result of my analysis to Honorable Jerry Brown, Honorable Kitzhaber, Honorable Ken Salazar and concerned others in a timely manner, since their determination and concurrence is due by March 31, 2012.

6.0. Acknowledgments I acknowledge the United Nations Development Program, the University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia, Dr. Peter James, my Mentor, and the Commonwealth of Education and Science, Australia, whose far sight is now helping the United States on this issue.

I acknowledge my professors at the School of Public Administration, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, who taught me Public Policy and placed high expectations on me with their long past testimonials. I acknowledge my extensive experience in India and the patience, love and faith that my four children in the United States have put in me. All of them have made this effort possible. I give them thanks.

Please contact me, if you need any more comments or assistance on this issue.

Respectfully submitted,

Stephen Koshy

Koshy, Stephen General Public November 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1118_794-1	Response to this comment and comment GP_LT_1221_1109 has been provided in the attached Technical Memorandum (KM-8311-1) Removal of Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle Earth Dams on the Klamath River (Reclamation 2012).	No

GP_LT_1221_1109

Stephen Koshy

4122 Glenatbyn Drive. Apt # 108, Los Angeles. CA - 90065 Tel. and Fax. 323-227-1546. E mail: stephen_koshy@sbcglobal.net

Formerly:

Director,

The Central Water Commission, The Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India. 1977 - 86

Member,

PEOPLES ACTION for DEVELOPMENT INDIA, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt of India. 1983 - 86.

Member,

Annual Working group for Nation's Imagation Sector, (For each state in India) The Planning Commission, Govt of India, 1981 - 86.

Member Secretary,

Government's Committee to divert west flowing rivers of Kerala and Kamataka states toward the east. Govt of India. 1983 - 86.

Head of Office.

Preparing a Master Plan of Hydro - ejectric projects in the Himalayan Nation of Bhutan, 1974 - 1977.

Member,

Government of India's team to prepare an integrated development plan for the Nation of Bhutan. 1975 - 77.

Scholar,

The United Nations Development Program AUSTRALIA 1971 - 73.

Thesis: 'INDIA's
AGRICULTURE POLICY:
- A NEW STRATEGY.'
School of Public
Administration, University
of Southern California,
U.S.A. 1979 - 81.

Graduate Studies:

University of Kerala, INDIA. 1950 - 56. University of Queenstand,

AUSTRALIA 1971 - 73.

University of Southern California U.S.A. 1979-81

Institute of Economic Growth, INDIA - 1982.

Administrative Staff College of INDIA - 1983

December 21, 2011

To: Thomas Hepler. P.E.

Team Leader, Waterways and Concrete Dam Group

Bureau of Reclamation Denver, Colorado.

Subject: Klamath Facilities Removal - Final Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Impact Report, Sept 2011 (EIS/EIR) - Additional Comments.

Comment 1 - KHSA

2.12

My earlier comments on Nov 18th provided scientific proof that the proposed action to remove the Iron Gate dam and J.C. Boyle earth dam, is not safe or doable. The dams would collapse catastrophically.

The dams' catastrophic collapse made other issues moot. However, I raised a few more errors and omissions in the EIS/EIR; such as the slopes' stability, sediment release, draw down rate and technical specializations of preparer and reviewer. I am informed that geo-technical specialists were involved in creating the EIS/EIR. My additional comments reinforce my earlier comments (attached.)

1.0. The dam's catastrophic collapse. This event is certain to happen, not just a probability. The dam's clay core is saturated in water under pressure for 58 years and has high pore pressure (pressure of water between the microscopic clay particles.) The dam's instrumentation would reveal the pore pressures at different elevations.

The outer gravel shells exert lateral pressure on the clay core. Prior to "proposed action" to remove the dam, the clay is safely "confined" between filters and the weight of earth from top. The "confined" clay will not yield to the gravel shells' lateral pressure, and the dam is safe.

The "proposed action" to remove the dam, will remove the confining earth on top and will "un-confine" the clay, which will certainly yield to the gravel shells' pressure, and the dam will certainly collapse catastrophically.

2.0 Other issues.

2.1. <u>Stability of slopes</u>. EIS/EIR has meager information about the engineering geology of reservoir areas. The PanGeo (2008) study is "preliminary" about "current" conditions. There is no evaluation of the effect of 174 ft draw down on slope stability.

Chapter 3, para 3.11.3.5 mentions potential landslides: "relatively steep slopes, underlain by tuff. wave action at the shoreline of the reservoir has eroded sand and volcaniclastic tuff beneath daitomite beds and has resulted in the calving of daitomite into reservoir creating vertical exposures as high as 20 ft in the diatomite." "the (fine grained) red volcaniclastic material underlying the hill slopes may be vulnerable to rapid erosion if subjected to concentrated water flows."

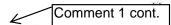
12/20/2011 21:02

3232271546

STEPHEN KOSHY

PAGE 02/06

Klamath Facilities Removal Stephen Koshy's additional Comments dated Dec 21, 2011. Page 2 of 2



护

Chapter 3, Figure 3.11-2 identifies existing potential landslide areas in the Iron Gate and in the Copco 1 Reservoir areas. EIS/EIR has enough information to suggest the certainty of slope failures on draw down, but failed to investigate them. The slope failures will add to the sediment release'

- 2.2. The sediment behind dams. EIS/EIR must rectify its omission of 18 years' sediment from 2002 to 2020, and also add the estimated sediment from slope failures. It will change Appendix E.
- 2.3. <u>Administrative issues</u>. Honorable Jerry Brown, Honorable Kitzhaber, and Honorable Ken Salazar need to make legislation and a determination by March 31, 2012. Time is therefore of essence. It is critical to inform their Honors and concerned others in a timely manner.

The BOR Deputy Commissioner Operations; the Directors for Operations, Technical Resources and Technical Services Center, the Regional Director, the Engineering and Geo-technical Services Divisions and Group leader, may please concurrently review my analytical comments to assist the Special Advisor to Chief of Staff, the Honorable Commissioner and the Honorable Secretary.

- 3.0. <u>Social and Public information issues</u>. It is critical to inform the stake holders, the public and concerned others in a timely manner, since many are eagerly expecting a positive determination by March 31, 2012. Our President's declared policy demands transparency, responsibility and adherence to scientific evidence.
- 4.0. <u>Conclusion</u>: My earlier comments are attached with its Conclusions, Recommendations, My experience in the subject and Acknowledgments. These continue to apply.

As my earlier comments said, the dams are to stay and the Salmon to recover. BOR engineers can review the topography of the 4 dams and reservoirs, consider the data and innovate a new hydrosystem passage to provide the bulk of the Juveniles and the adult spawners a safe passage. This is an engineering problem and demands an engineering solution. I think it is possible:

Again, my analysis is purely technical. I have consulted no one. I have no political affiliation or membership in any organization. Thank you for the opportunity to send my additional comments.

Please contact me, if you need any more comments or assistance on this issue. Please acknowledge and reply.

Respectfully submitted,

Stephen Koshy

Attached: My earlier comments dated Nov 18,

(Attachement)
Duplicate of
GP_LT_1118_794

4122 Glenalbyn Drive Apt # 108, Los Angeles, CA - 90065 Tel. 323-227-1546. Email: stephen_koshy@sbcglobal.net

Formerly:

Director,

The Central Water Commission, The Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India. 1977 - 86

Member, PEOPLES ACTION for DEVELOPMENT INDIA, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt of India, 1983 - 86.

Member.

Annual Working group for Nation's Irrigation Sector, (For each state in India) The Planning Commission, Govt of India, 1981 - 86.

Member Secretary, Government's Committee to divert east flowing rivers of Kerala and Kamataka states toward the west Govt of India. 1983 - 86.

Head of Office, Preparing a Master Plan of Hydro - electric projects in the Himalayan Nation of Bhutan. 1974 - 1977.

Member,

Government of India's team to prepare an integrated development plan for the Nation of Bhutan. 1975 - 77.

Scholar,

The United Nations Development Program AUSTRALIA 1971 - 73.

Thesis: 'INDIA's
AGRICULTURE POLICY:
- A NEW STRATEGY."
School of Public
Administration, University
Of Southern Caffornia.
U.S.A. 1979-81.

Graduate Studies:

University of Cucensland, AUSTRAL A 1971-73. University of Southern California U.S.A. 1979-81 Institute of Economic Growth, INDIA -1982. Administrative Staff ollege

of INDIA - 1983

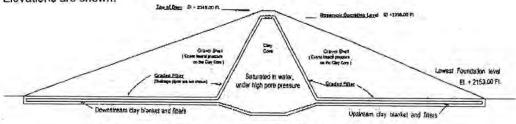
November 18, 2011

To: Thomas Hepler, P.E.
Team Leader, Waterways and Concrete Dam Group
Bureau of Reclamation
Denver, Colorado.

Subject: Klamath Facilities Removal - Final Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Impact Report, Sept 2011 (EIS/EIR) - Comments.

The "proposed action" to remove the Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle earth dams, is not safe or doable. These dams have "clay" in the middle, saturated in water for decades. Any attempt to breach a dam, with its clay in such condition will be dangerous. The dam will collapse catastrophically. I will justify my assertion, provide its scientific proof and also explain a few technical terms to assist non technical people.

1.0. The Scientific Proof. Below is an earth dam's general cross section. Iron Gate's Elevations are shown.



The earth dam's Cross Section - Iron Gate's Elevations are shown.

The earth dams have three sections.

- An inner "Clay Core" to prevent reservoir water from leaking through.
- "Filters" on both sides of the "Clay Core." They prevent clay particles from escaping.
 They also safely confine the clay below the weight of the dry earth on top.
- An outer "Gravel shell" that exerts lateral pressure on (in other words, squeezes) the wet "Clay Core." The "Gravel shell" gives stability to the dam.
- 1.1. <u>During dam construction</u>, the clay is compacted "stone hard" with low moisture content, to resist the Gravel shell's pressure. Below are a few characteristics of clay.
 - Individual clay particles are less than 2 microns in size, with microscopic space in between. Clay attains high strength on compaction with low moisture content, by expelling voids and interlocking its particles. Clay's strength decreases with water.
 - Clay becomes weaker and softer with more water and its particles slide more easily
 over each other. Clay gradually becomes "plastic-like", then "liquid like." The Swedish
 scientist Atterberg defined the "plastic" and "liquid" limits that are universally accepted.
 - Clay's strength decreases when it changes from a "confined" to an "unconfined" state.

12/20/2011 21:02

3232271546

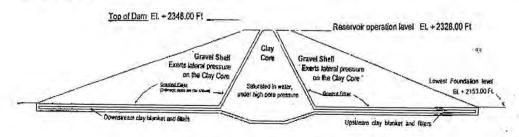
STEPHEN KOSHY

PAGE 04/05

Klamath Facilities Removal Stephen Koshy's Comments dated Nov 18, 2011. Page 2 of 4

The day's pore pressure is kept low during construction, by optimizing its moisture content, by limiting the compacting rollers' weight and by constant monitoring. It is safe to fill the reservoir, only after confining the clay under the weight of the dry earth on top.

- 1.2. <u>During dams' operation</u>, water enters under pressure into the microscopic space between clay particles, saturating the clay and causing pore pressure (*pressure of water between its microscopic clay particles*). This pore pressure is eventually in hydrostatic equilibrium with the outside water pressure. This is a high 174 ft of water pressure for the Iron gate dam.
- 1.3. After reservoir draw down, clay will take years to dissipate its pore pressure and to dry, consistent with its low permeability. This is due to the "viscosity" of water and the *microscopic* pore space in between the *microscopic* clay particles. It will be dangerous to try to remove the dam, with its clay in such condition. The dam will collapse catastrophically.
- 1.4. <u>Prior to breaching</u>, the wet clay core is "confined". It is designed to resist the Gravel shell's pressure and the dam is safe.



The earth dam's Cross Section during breaching.

- 1.5. <u>During the "proposed action" to remove the Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle earth dams</u>, the wet clay core will become "unconfined." It will yield to the Gravel shell's pressure and the dam will collapse catastrophically.
- 1.6. <u>Consequences of catastrophic collapse</u>. The lives of machinery operators on the dams' top and of people below, will be in peril. Expensive models could predict the debris' shape after the collapse. The debris will envelope the diversion tunnel's "inlet" and "outlet". The reservoir levels will rebuild. Water will pressure its way through and over the collapsed debris. Expensive overhead cable ways will be hastily required to remove the debris, bucket by bucket. The future of Salmon will be adversely impacted.
- 2.0. Other issues: The earth dams' catastrophic collapse is the main issue. It makes other issues moot. However, I may mention a few more errors and omissions, both technological and administrative:
- 2.1. <u>Stability of slopes</u>. The earth dam's carefully graded "Gravel shell" is designed to withstand draw down, but the slopes aren't. Ground water levels have risen and will take years to come down to original levels. The side slopes are saturated with high pore pressure. The 174 ft deep reservoir will draw down in 58 days. The clays within the slopes could be similar to the fine sediment load, with low resistance and fail. The EIS/EIR failed to investigate slope stability during draw down.

World renowned Prof. A.W. Skempton's 4th Rankine Memorial lecture, in 1964 (Long term Stability of Slopes, *Geotechnique* 14, 75-102) and State of the Art Report 1969 (7th Int. Conf. Soil Mech. Found. Eng., Mexico,) are classics on the subject.

PAGE 05/06

Klamath Facilities Removal Slephen Koshy's Comments dated Nov 18, 2011. Page 3 of 4

- 2.2. The sediment behind the dams. The EIS/EIR considers the sediment till Year 2002. It omits 18 years of sediment till 2020, when it proposes dam removal.
- 2.3. The rate of draw down. The EIS/EIR proposes an arbitrary draw down rate of 3 ft per day, it is not supported by any calculations or any experimental draw down.
- 2.4. <u>Preparation and review</u>. The management assigned a concrete specialist to prepare the Chapter on earth dam removal and a hydrology specialist to review it. The earth dam design and geo-technical sections have not applied their insight to avoid this costly error.
- 3.0. <u>Conclusion</u>: The "proposed action" to remove the Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle earth dams, is not safe or doable. While trying to remove these earth dams, their wet clay core will become "unconfined", they will yield to their outer Gravel shell's pressure and the dams will collapse catastrophically. For the sake of brevity, I mute further comments.

The fatal error of catastrophic collapse, invalidates all those Alternatives that involve earth dam removal. The Alternative Four involving cutting a fish passage through the Iron Gate dams' saturated day core is also not safe or doable for the same reason.

The EIS/EIR would contravene the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA), the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) as well as many more statutes under the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), etc.

The significant impact of the earth dams' catastrophic collapse, can not be avoided or mitigated. The Facilities Removal would not be completed within the State Cost Cap, since the collapsed debris cannot be left below running water in the river bed. Expensive overhead cable ways or other contrivances will be hastily required to remove the debris. The entire expense would be counter productive.

It is critical to inform Honorable Jefry Brown, Honorable Kitzhaber, Honorable Ken Salazar and concerned others in a timely manner, since a determination is due by March 31, 2012. Their Honors may please review my analysis, if necessary, with help from those without any conflict of interest and also enquire as to how the EIS/EIR's fatal error was allowed to happen.

4.0 <u>Recommendation</u>. My purpose is not merely to say that something has been wrong, but that something can be done about it. The DOI/BOR engineers can review the topography of the 4 dams and reservoirs, consider the data and innovate a new hydro-system passage.

The new hydro-system passage should provide the bulk of the Juveniles and the adult spawners a safe passage. This is an engineering problem and demands an engineering solution. The dams are to stay, the farmers to get irrigation water, hydro power to be retained and the Salmon to recover. I believe it is possible.

5.0 My experience in the subject: The United Nations trained me in the University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia during 16 months in 1971-73 on "Stability of Slopes and Earth dam design." Dr. Peter James, an authority on the subject was my Mentor. Dr. James had researched under (Late) world renowned Prof. Sir, A.W. Skempton, of the Imperial College of London. The Commonwealth of Education and Science, Australia arranged extensive training visits to major projects in Australia for several months. I had the rare privilege to obtain valuable insights from their senior engineers.

12/20/2011 21:02

3232271546

STEPHEN KOSHY

PAGE 06/06

Klamath Facilities Removal Stephen Koshy's Comments dated Nov 18, 2011. Page 4 of 4

As Deputy Director, Earth Dams Directorate, Central Water Commission in India in 1963-64, I coordinated the designs and specification drawings for four major earth dams, later constructed in India: the Tawa, Bargi, Barna and Hsdeo, I've investigated major earth dams in the Indian Himalayas that were later constructed. This background has helped this effort.

My information about the Klamath Removal project is very recent, initially from newspaper reports. The DOI sent me the Executive Summary in early October and the full Report on 28th October. I am a late comer to this issue. However, I have analyzed the data and information in the EIS/EIR.

I find from the EIS/EIR that the DOI held seven public scoping meetings, and received written, verbal and electronic inputs to identify the alternatives, it is evident that no one alerted the DOI of the danger of even trying to remove the earth dam, with its clay core saturated in water and under high pore pressure. My analysis is purely technical. I have consulted no one. I have no political affiliation or membership in any environmental organization. Thanks for the opportunity to send some of my comments.

I again request to convey the result of my analysis to Honorable Jerry Brown, Honorable Kitzhaber, Honorable Ken Salazar and concerned others in a timely manner, since their determination and concurrence is due by March 31, 2012.

6.0. <u>Acknowledgments</u> I acknowledge the United Nations Development Program, the University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia, Dr. Peter James, my Mentor, and the Commonwealth of Education and Science, Australia, whose far sight is now helping the United States on this issue.

I acknowledge my professors at the School of Public Administration, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, who taught me Public Policy and placed high expectations on me with their long past testimonials. I acknowledge my extensive experience in India and the patience, love and faith that my four children in the United States have put in me. All of them have made this effort possible. I give them thanks:

Please contact me, if you need any more comments or assistance on this issue.

Respectfully submitted,

Stephen Koshy

Comment AuthorKoshy, StephenAgency/Assoc.General PublicSubmittal DateDecember 21, 2011

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP_LT_1118_794. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this EIS/EIR alongside GP_LT_1118_794. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP_LT_1118_794 are listed below.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1221_1109-1	Response to this comment and comment GP_LT_1118_794 has been provided in the attached Technical Memorandum (KM-8311-1) Removal of Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle Earth Dams on the Klamath River (Reclamation 2012h).	No



Technical Memorandum No. KM-8311-1

Removal of Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle Earth Dams on the Klamath River

Klamath River Project, California Mid-Pacific Region



U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Reclamation Technical Service Center Denver, Colorado

Mission Statements

The mission of the Department of the Interior is to protect and provide access to our Nation's natural and cultural heritage and honor our trust responsibilities to Indian Tribes and our commitments to island communities.

The mission of the Bureau of Reclamation is to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public.

Technical Memorandum No. KL-8311-1

Removal of Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle Earth Dams on the Klamath River

Klamath River Project, California Mid-Pacific Region

Waterways and Concrete Dams Group, 86-68130

Ranfall Kaznihali	4/13/12 Date
Prepared: Randy Kuzhiakowski, P.E.	Dafe [/]
Geotechnical Engineer	
Geotechnical Engineering Group 3, 86-68313	
Technical Approval: Michael Gobla, P.E. Manager, Geotechnical Engineering Group 3, 86-68313	$\frac{4/13/2012}{Date}$
Peer Review: Dennis Hanneman, P.E. Manager, Geotechnical Engineering Group 1, 86-68311	4/13/2017 Date
Concurrence: William Engemoen, P.E. Technical Service Center, Risk Advisory Team, 86-68300 Concurrence: Tom Hepley P.E.	4/13/12/ Date
Other to the templation of templation of the templation of templat	Dato

Civil Engineer

I. Introduction

The letter written by Mr. Stephen Koshy is the third in a series of letters with the subject of the removal of Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle dams. It is dated March 23, 2012. The first two letters were sent directly to the Bureau of Reclamation and responses were prepared for both, however public review comment responses were never released. This third letter, similar in content to the first two letters, was sent to the members of the County of Siskiyou Board of Supervisors in Yreka, California (the county where Iron Gate Dam exists).

This technical memorandum addresses each of Mr. Koshy's concerns, all of which lead him to the conclusion that the Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle earth dams will fail catastrophically if removal work is initiated. Reclamation is not in agreement with this conclusion. The responses were prepared by geotechnical engineer Randy Kuzniakowski, P.E., and reviewed by geotechnical engineers Michael Gobla, P.E., Dennis Hanneman, P.E., and William Engemoen, P.E.

II. Responses

Mr. Koshy's Review Comment: Paragraph 1.1. "During dam construction, the clay is compacted "stone hard" with low moisture content, to resist the Gravel shell's pressure. Clay attains high strength on compaction with low moisture content by expelling the voids and interlocking its particles. Clay's strength decreases with more water."

Reclamation's Response: The impervious materials for the core at both Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle dams were obtained from local borrow materials, and it is Reclamation's understanding that they are primarily composed of silt and sandy silt. The behavior of these core materials would not be identical to clay, particularly at J.C. Boyle Dam with the higher sand content. A generic "clay" is referenced above and numerous times in the review comments, and should more correctly be described by the term "impervious core" to avoid confusion.

The core at Iron Gate was compacted to 98 percent of standard proctor density, and would have been within a few percent of the optimum moisture content to achieve this degree of compaction. "Stone hard" is probably not a good descriptor because the compacted soils would be stiff, but not nearly as hard as stone. It would be more correct to say the core is well compacted.

Furthermore, the claim that clay (core) strength decreases with "more water" (implying reservoir saturation) is not accurate. As the water (pore) pressures within a soil increase for a given confining stress, it is true that the effective stress (or strength) of a soil will decrease. However, pore pressures within a core are typically greatest during the dam construction phase when the moist soils are compacted to high density and the void spaces in the soil that hold the water are compressed. These high pressures dissipate with time and the pore pressures within the core that develop due to steady state reservoir operations will typically be lower.

Mr. Koshy's Review Comment: Paragraph 1.2. "During dams' operation, water under pressure enters the microscopic space in between clay particles, saturating the clay and causing pore pressure (pressure of water between its microscopic clay particles). This pore pressure is

eventually in hydrostatic equilibrium with the outside water pressure. This is a high 174 ft of water pressure for the Iron Gate Dam."

Reclamation Response: As stated in the previous response, the core materials probably do not classify as "clay," although the process of saturating the embankment materials described above is correct. It should be noted that the pore water pressure varies with depth. The maximum 174 feet of water pressure would only be expected at the upstream portion of the bottom of the dam, not throughout the core. Well constructed embankment cores, such as at Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle dams, provide significant head loss (reduction in pore pressures) during reservoir operation as the seepage slowly works its way downstream through the very small pore spaces in the soil. Thus, the vast majority of the core at these two dams will not have pore pressures anywhere near 174 feet of water pressure.

Mr. Koshy's Review Comment: "Below are a few more characteristics of clay.

- Individual clay particles are less than 2 microns in size, with microscopic space in between.
- Clay becomes weaker and softer with more water and its particles slide more easily over each other. Clay gradually becomes "plastic-like" and then "liquid-like". The Swedish scientist Atterberg defined the "plastic" and "liquid" limits that are universally accepted.
- Clay's strength decreases when it changes from a "confined" state (i.e., restrained on all sides, so that it will not yield to external pressure or be squeezed out) to an "unconfined" state (i.e., not restrained on all sides so that it will yield to external pressure and be squeezed out)."

Reclamation Response: The core materials of the subject dams do not generally classify as clay. The silt and sandy silt core materials at the dams derive their shear strength largely from frictional resistance, which is typically described in terms of friction angle (phi). The friction angle will remain essentially constant both before and during dam removal activities. Stability considerations during reservoir drawdown when undrained loading conditions are possible are discussed later under the Reclamation Response to Paragraph 2.3.

In well compacted soils there is limited void space available to accept water; therefore, the soil does not experience a major strength loss upon saturation. The saturated moisture content of well compacted soils is typically well below the liquid limit, particularly for clay soils. Thus, well compacted embankment cores do not exhibit fluid-like behavior.

Mr. Koshy's Review Comment: "The clay's pore pressure is kept low during construction by optimizing its moisture content, by limiting the compacting rollers' weight, and by constant monitoring. It is safe to fill the reservoir, only after "confining" the clay under the weight of the dry earth on top."

<u>Reclamation Response</u>: An attempt is made to minimize excess pore pressure during construction for "end of construction" stability concerns. As more fill is placed, the soils in the lower part of the embankment consolidate, which reduces the void space and increases pore pressures. If excess pore pressures get high enough, it could cause instability of the embankment. Often the pore pressures during construction are monitored, especially for large

dams, and construction can be temporarily halted to allow dissipation if excess pore pressures become too high. The concern for pore pressure buildup leading to instability is often greatest during construction, and the stability gradually increases after construction because excess pore pressures slowly dissipate to reservoir (seepage) induced pressures that are lower than construction pore pressures.

There is no need to confine the core "under the weight of the dry earth on top." The core materials will be stable upon removal of the overlying embankment. Removal of the upper embankment will actually increase the stability by reducing the forces tending to cause slope instability.

Mr. Koshy's Review Comment: Paragraph 1.3. After reservoir draw down, clay will take years to dissipate its pore pressure and to dry, consistent with its low permeability. If the clay's permeability is of the order of 10 to the power -8 (i.e., 10⁻⁸) the pore pressure dissipates only at the rate of a few inches per year. This is due to the "viscosity" of water and the microscopic pore space in between the microscopic clay particles.

Reclamation Response: First, the cores at the two dams in question do not appear to consist of clay. Rather, they are believed to consist of silt and sandy silt materials, which will have a higher permeability than clay, and therefore will dissipate pore pressures more quickly.

Second, pore water pressure in an embankment is caused by the pressure exerted by the overlying soil and water. Lower portions of the embankment experience greater pore pressure than the upper portions of the embankment.

During initial reservoir drawdown, the pore water pressure in the core of an embankment dam could remain at an elevated pressure and dissipate slowly. The reason for this behavior is that a tall column of saturated soil is still present in the embankment and the pressure of the water is still acting to produce elevated pore water pressure in the lower portions of the embankment soil. As the water drains out of the core, the phreatic surface (upper boundary of saturation within the core) lowers, and a corresponding reduction in the pore pressure is experienced. If the water drains slowly from a low permeability soil, the corresponding pore water pressure dissipates slowly as well.

If on the other hand, one excavates and removes a layer of soil from the top of an embankment, the pore water pressure in the underlying soil is immediately reduced. The reduction in the pore water pressure is unrelated to the drainage characteristics of the soil. If weight is removed from the column of soil, pore pressure must decline. The change is immediate and is not a function of soil permeability. It does not matter if the soil being removed is dry, partially saturated, or fully saturated, the underlying saturated soil will experience a sudden reduction in pore water pressure when weight is reduced.

In the first case, pore pressures decrease due to the drainage of water from the soil, and in the second case, both water and soil weight (pressure) are removed by physical excavation. By excavating the embankment from the top down, the pore water pressure is kept at a safe level within the embankment and thus stability of the remaining portion of the embankment is enhanced.

Mr. Koshy's Review Comment: Paragraph 1.4. "Prior to breaching, clay core is "confined" (i.e., restrained on all sides, so that it will not yield to external pressure or be squeezed out). It is designed to resist the Gravel shell's pressure and the dam is safe."

Reclamation Response: This description does not present the true concept of the design of an embankment dam. It is worth pointing out that there are a large number of homogeneous dams comprised solely of clay soils (with no supporting shells). These dams do not suffer catastrophic failure once the reservoir saturates portions of the dam.

Frequently an earth dam will be designed as a zoned embankment with a relatively thin core (compared to a homogeneous dam) for a number of reasons, including; a short supply of impervious materials for the core, or the desire to provide upstream and downstream "shells" of coarser grained soils (sands, gravels, cobbles) to promote drainage and lowering of the phreatic surface and provide an unsaturated, strong "buttress" to the core. In these cases, the shells are not "confining" the core but rather "supporting" it. There is no validity to the concept that the core would "squeeze out" if the shells were not there. Instead, the clay core would simply be more likely to experience a slope failure because it was constructed with over-steepened side slopes.

Mr. Koshy's Review Comment: Paragraph 1.5. "During the "proposed action" the wet clay core will become "unconfined" (i.e., not restrained on all sides so that it will yield to external pressure and be squeezed out). It will yield to the Gravel shell's pressure and the dam will collapse catastrophically."

Reclamation Response: We disagree with this comment and note that no actual engineering analysis is provided. During removal of the embankments, the core material will never be laterally unconfined. The proposed removal method will be from the crest down, and the supporting gravel shells will be kept at the same level as the excavation of the core during the removal process. As stated previously, the gravel shells provide support for the core, maintaining stability of the structure. As the embankment soils are removed from the crest down, the total vertical stress in the remaining embankment is reduced, so the lateral pressure between the shells and the impervious core is also reduced. In fact, a reduction in height of the dams would only increase the stability of the remaining embankments due to reduced pore pressures and reduced driving forces, as discussed in the Reclamation Responses to Paragraphs 1.2 and 1.3 above.

The core materials are engineered fill and were well compacted when placed. Although the core materials will be saturated in the lower part of the embankment, the soil will be stiff, have significant shear strength, and will be able to maintain its structure. Mr. Koshy's described failure mode would require the soil to be of a soft consistency to "squeeze out," and this is certainly not the case. Saturated soil does not necessarily mean soft soil.

Finally, it is worth noting that embankment dams, including some constructed partially or totally with clay soils, have been breached by Reclamation and others, without incident. In other cases, the protective shells have been removed as part of dam modifications, exposing the embankment

core, again without incident. We are aware of no catastrophic failures that have occurred with past embankment dam breachings.

Mr. Koshy's Review Comment: "A general cross section of an earth dam, during breaching, (with the Iron Gate's Elevations) is on page 2 of my enclosed letter dated November 18, 2011 to the Bureau of Reclamation."

Reclamation Response: The general cross section provided in the letter is not representative of the zoning or geometry for either Iron Gate or J.C. Boyle dams. Although specific details cannot be provided due to security requirements, the two dams do not have upstream and downstream horizontal clay blankets under the shells of the dam as shown in Mr. Koshy's cross section.

Mr. Koshy's Review Comment: Paragraph 1.6. "Consequences of catastrophic collapse. The dam will collapse catastrophically. It will be a disaster of epic proportions. The lives of machinery operators on the dam's top and of people below, will be in peril.

Expensive models could predict the debris' specific shape after the dams' collapse. The debris will certainly envelope the diversion tunnel's "inlet" and "outlet". The reservoir levels will rebuild. Water will pressure its way through and over the collapsed debris. Expensive overhead cable ways will be hastily required to remove the debris, bucket by bucket. The future of Salmon will be adversely impacted."

Reclamation Response: It can be assured that all measures will be taken to prevent a catastrophic collapse of the dam. A critical failure mode for the dam will be during drawdown of the reservoir, generally called the "rapid drawdown" stability case. This is because as the reservoir is drawn down, the pore pressures in the core remain elevated for a period of time, and the support of the upstream slope by the weight of the reservoir is reduced. Conservative stability analyses for this case have been performed for both Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle dams, and the results show that instability for this case is not a concern at either structure.

Mr. Koshy's Review Comment: Paragraph 2.0. and Paragraph 2.1. "Other issues: The earth dams' catastrophic collapse is the main issue. It makes other issues moot. However, I mentioned a few more errors and omissions to the BOR, both technological and administrative:

Stability of slopes. The earth dam's carefully graded "Gravel shell" is designed to withstand draw down, but the slopes aren't. Ground water levels have risen and will take years to come down to original levels. The side slopes are saturated with high pore pressure. The 174 ft deep reservoir will draw down in 58 days. The clays within the slopes could be similar to the fine sediment load, with low resistance and fail. The EIS/EIR failed to investigate slope stability during draw down."

Reclamation Response: The potential instability of the natural slopes around the reservoir rim as a result of reservoir drawdown was a concern during the development of the proposed removal plan, and this was qualitatively addressed for the EIS/EIR. No formal stability analyses were performed. The topography around Iron Gate reservoir consists of moderate to steep slopes, primarily with no to thin residual soil layers covering rock that originated from volcanic events. There is no infrastructure development around the reservoir rim, so it was assumed that

limited instability could be tolerated. Instability of some of the steeper natural slopes is likely; however, the sliding is expected to be very shallow and inconsequential. The topography around J.C. Boyle reservoir is shallow to moderately steep slopes. There is also no infrastructure development around the reservoir rim, so it was also assumed limited instability can be tolerated. Limited sliding of the slopes around the reservoir rim would not cause overtopping or otherwise failure of the dam. Debris from such sliding could be removed as the dam is removed or after the dam is removed as non-emergency work.

If the proposed dam removal project is approved, additional analyses will be performed at that time to ensure the proposed reservoir drawdown rates do not cause unacceptable instability around the rims of the reservoirs. During construction, a monitoring program would also be implemented to evaluate the stability of the slopes around the reservoirs, and drawdown rates could be adjusted if actual conditions vary from those expected.

Regarding the stability of the embankments during drawdown of the reservoir, please refer to Reclamation's response to paragraph 1.6 and 2.3.

Mr. Koshy's Review Comment: "World renowned Prof. A.W. Skempton's 4th Rankine Memorial lecture, in 1964 (Long Term Stability of Slopes, Geotechnique 14, 75-102) and State of the Art Report 1969 (7th Int. Conf. Soil Mech. Found. Eng., Mexico,) are classics on the subject."

Reclamation Response: The papers cited are excellent references when evaluating the long term stability of clay slopes. The controlling case for instability caused by a rapid drawdown of the reservoirs, however, would be an undrained, or short term, condition. As time progresses and drainage from the surrounding hillsides occur, stability of the slopes would increase for long term conditions.

Mr. Koshy's Review Comment: Paragraph 2.2. "The sediment behind the dams. The EIS/EIR considers the sediment till Year 2002. It omits 18 years of sediment till 2020, when it proposes dam removal."

Reclamation Response: This additional volume of sediment has been estimated for the analyses that were performed. The design team estimated the volume of sediment from samples taken in the four reservoirs between 2006 and 2009 to be 13.1 million cubic yards. The volume of sediment that would be behind the dams at the year 2020 was projected based on the current sediment volume, and it was estimated that an additional 1.9 million cubic yards of sediment would be deposited. For analysis purposes then it was estimated that a total of 15 million cubic yards of sediment would be in place at the year 2020.

Mr. Koshy's Review Comment: Paragraph 2.3. "The rate of draw down. The EIS/EIR proposes an arbitrary draw down rate of 3 ft per day, it is not supported by any calculations or any experimental draw down."

Reclamation Response: As stated previously, stability of the dams during drawdown of the reservoir was of utmost concern to the design team. Though not discussed in the EIS/EIR, rapid drawdown analyses for both Iron Gate and J. C. Boyle dams have been performed. The Iron Gate Dam stability analysis was performed by PanGEO in 2008 as part of a geotechnical report

for the proposed dam removal project. The analysis assumed an immediate drawdown of the full reservoir, which allowed no time for pore pressures in the dam to dissipate (even in the free draining shells). This is a very conservative assumption considering the upstream shell will drain rapidly. The J. C. Boyle Dam stability analysis was performed by Reclamation in 2011; however, the results are not published. This analysis also assumed an immediate drawdown of the full reservoir. Both analyses showed adequate factors of safety against embankment instability for these conservative assumptions. Thus, the proposed drawdown rates in the EIS/EIR were not arbitrary, but were given a significant amount of thought by the design team, which included qualitative consideration for the natural slopes around the reservoir rim. If the proposed dam removal project is approved, additional analyses will be performed at that time to ensure the proposed reservoir drawdown rates are safe for both the embankments and the natural slopes around the reservoir rim. During construction, a monitoring program would be implemented to ensure the stability of the dam. Drawdown rates could be adjusted if the performance is different than expected.

Mr. Koshy's Review Comment: Paragraph 2.4. "Preparation and review. The management assigned a concrete specialist to prepare the Chapter on earth dam removal and a hydrology specialist to review it. The earth dam design and geo-technical sections have not applied their insight to avoid this costly error."

Reclamation Response: The geotechnical aspects of the proposed dam removal project were evaluated and peer reviewed by geotechnical engineers that were on the design team throughout the preparation of the EIS/EIR. Although credit was not explicitly given to these team members for the writing of the chapter related to the earth dam removals, the geotechnical engineers played a major role in the report documentation.

Mr. Koshy's Review Comment: Paragraph 3.0 "Conclusion: The "proposed action" is certain to cause the dam's catastrophic collapse. It is a certainty since the earth dam's wet clay core will yield to outer Gravel shell's pressure. It is not just a probability.

The fatal error of catastrophic collapse, invalidates all those Alternatives that involve earth dam removal. The Alternative Four involving cutting a fish passage through the Iron Gate dams' saturated clay core is also not safe or doable for the same reason.

The EIS/EIR would contravene the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA), the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) as well as many more statutes under the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFE), the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), etc.

The significant Impact of the earth dams' catastrophic collapse, can not be avoided or mitigated. The Facilities Removal would not be completed within the State Cost Cap, since the collapsed debris cannot be left below running water in the river bed. Expensive overhead cable ways or other contrivances will be hastily required to remove the debris. The entire expense would be counter productive.

It is critical to inform Honorable Jerry Brown, Honorable Kitzhaber, Honorable Ken Salazar and concerned others in a timely manner, since a determination is due by March 31, 2012. Their Honors may please review my analysis, if necessary, with help from those without any conflict of Interest and also enquire as to how the EIS/EIR's fatal error was allowed to happen."

<u>Reclamation Response</u>: We believe the above responses to the comments provided prove that the claims made are without basis in fact and that the two embankment dams can be removed safely.

The design team would be extremely interested in reviewing Mr. Koshy's analysis, as referenced in the last paragraph, so this matter can be finally resolved.

The Secretarial determination date for this project has been postponed, and a new target date has not yet been established.

Mr. Koshy's Review Comment: Paragraph 4.0 "Recommendation. My purpose is not merely to say that something has been wrong, but that something can be done about it. The DOI/BOR engineers can review the topography of the 4 dams and reservoirs, consider the data and innovate a new hydro-system passage.

The new hydro-system passage should provide the bulk of the Juveniles and the adult spawners a safe passage. This is an engineering problem and demands an engineering solution. The dams are to stay, the farmers get the irrigation water, hydro power to be retained and the Salmon to recover. I think, it is possible."

Reclamation Response: This is not a decision for the Reclamation design team.

Mr. Koshy's Review Comment: Paragraph 5.0 My experience in the subject, and Paragraph 6.0 Acknowledgments, included in the letter

<u>Reclamation Response:</u> We appreciate Mr. Koshy providing information about his technical training. No technical response is needed regarding this portion of the letter.

GP LT 1019 067 Letter to the editor Comment 1 - Alternatives "Need Jobs" Dredge the lake while the tribes oversee the project. The muck that comes out of there will be the best fertilizer in the world. It can be sold and it will pay for itself while making a profit. By getting the lake back to clean, cold, water; the fish will do better and then the salmon will hopefully return. Get rid of the trash fish: you can't harvest chubs but you can harvest salmon and trout. Afterthat, build a bigger dam, similar to Boulder Dam. There, water and power are sold, and when the dam is completed, this country could finally prosper, like it deserves to. Comment 3 - Alternatives Allow the local people to decide on this water issue. The California lobbyists are trying to steal Oregon water, and there is potential for a lot of graft!! Remain alert!! Comment 4 - Water Rights/Supply I plan to present this idea to our Representatives so the future of our water will be in the interest of Oregon and not California. The water in Klamath belongs in Klamath County. As residents, we pay taxes and should have first rights to our water. The tribes, in my opinion, should get 60% off of the top, as that is their legal entitlement. This country could then finally prosper like it deserves to. Let's do this in a democratic way; where local taxpayers have a voice in the matter. Comment 6 - NEPA (Documented) Comment 5 - ITAs Rod Kost 3939 So. 6th St. #154 C-951-260-9333 Klamath Falls, Or.

97603

California is trying to get Oregon's water

California tried to get Oregon water 30 years ago by diverting the Columbia River to California. Now Californians are pulling a trick to get Oregon water again.

They will eventually divert the Klamath River into the Shasta Dam reservoir.

California desperately needs water and that is why it wants to tear out the dams and the Oregonians will have to pay for it.

That water is derived from Upper Klamath Lake and California should have to pay for it just like oil. Water is a vital asset and should be paid for.

What happened to the cogeneration plant? The residents of Klamath Falls paid for it and now it has been sold. Where did the money go as a result of that sale?

It all smells bad. Jack Abrahoff corrupted the Department of Interior and the tribes. This water issue smells like a rerun.

They have appeased the tribes of a salmon run and land and, even if they get the salmon in the Klamath Lake, the fish will die because it is toxic.

The lake needs to be dredged and then we can make the area another Lake Tahoe and all the attractions with it.

Why don't we have an open forum on this matter? Where is the credibility and democracy? Let's try to get it right for prosperity.

> Rod Kost Klamath Falls

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Kost, Rod General Public October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1019_067-1	Master Response ALT-7 Elimination of KBRA without KHSA Including Alternatives 16 - Dredge Upper Klamath Lake and Alternative 18 - Partition of Upper Klamath Lake from Detailed Study.	No
GP_LT_1019_067-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of the Record.	No
GP_LT_1019_067-3	Appendix A of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) includes a wide range of alternatives representing diverse viewpoints and needs based on internal and public scoping. The alternatives that moved forward for more detailed analysis in this EIS/EIR are those that best meet the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) purpose and need and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) objectives, minimize negative effects, are feasible, and represent a range of reasonable alternatives (see Appendix A for more information). Building a new, larger dam would not accomplish most of the elements of the purpose and need/objectives (see Section 1.4.2 on P. 1-29 of the Draft EIS/EIR). This alternative would not restore a free-flowing river, achieve full volitional fish passage, advance salmonid restoration, restore and sustain natural production of fish species, provide for full participation in harvest opportunities, improve water quality conditions, or be consistent with the goals and objectives of the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA).	No
GP_LT_1019_067-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1019_067-5	As stated in the Draft EIS/EIR on p. 3.8-2: "The Klamath Basin Adjudication, which is ongoing, is the first adjudication in the State to include Federal water right claims, including claims for and by the Klamath Tribes, for National Wildlife Refuges (NWR), for Reclamation's Klamath Project, for a National Park, for public water reserves, for the wild and scenic portion of the Klamath River in Oregon, for three other wild and scenic river segments in the Upper Klamath Basin, and for a National Forest." This adjudication process will address tribal water rights within the Upper Klamath Basin. The Oregon Water Resources Department is tasked with distributing water to water right holders according to the records of the Department which includes the rights established either in an adjudication process or through the permit process.	No
	The proposed dam removal is not expected to directly impact any part of the adjudication. Information about the status of the adjudications process and individual claims and/or contests is available at: http://www.wrd.state.or.us/OWRD/ADJ/index.shtml	

Kost, Rod General Public October 19, 2011

Comment Code

Comment Response

Change in EIS/EIR No

GP_LT_1019_067-6

Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.

Master Response N/CP-20 Response to Public Comment.

GP_MC_1018_138

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---000---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING (Directly to Court Reporter

MR. ROD KOST: My name is Rod Kost.

THE FACILITATOR: Could you please spell your

last name.

MR. ROD KOST: K-o-s-t.

Senator Wyden and Senator Merkley would like

any consensus on this deal. I would like to have

hands who are --

THE FACILITATOR: Sir, if you could speak

into the microphone because the court reporter can't

hear you.

MR. ROD KOST: Anyway, we want a strong vote,

who wants to take the dams out? Who don't want to

take the dams out?

It is the consensus that Senator Merkley and

Comment 1 - Costs

Wyden wants, and this thing is going to cost a

billion and a half dollars and we don't have it.

What I see here is a bunch of California

Comment 2 - General Comment

people trying to tell us in Oregon what to do with

our water.

Now, we can handle our own water. You don't

have to. You're a fatal state and you don't deserve

to tell us what to do.

So we will do our own, we will do our own

water. You can go back down to your fatal state and

we will take care of our water ourself.

We might build a bigger dam one of these

days, or we will sell you the water and power. Thank

you.

Kost, Rod General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_138-1	Master Response COST-1.	No
GP MC 1018 138-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_WI_1120_820

From: KC4educalnp@gmail.com[SMTP:KC4EDUCALNP@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 6:25:46 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Kristal Organization:

Subject: Klamath Dam Removal

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: <u>Klamath River needs to be restored</u>. <u>It may take decades or centuries for the river to be what it once was, but stakeholders are working together to make this a reality</u>.

The scale of the four dams is huge. If they are removed, then this will be the biggest removal in the United States, maybe the world. Klamath River is a watershed that supports the lives of animals, humans and the ecosystems around it. The dams have shown their true colors. For example, they have affected the ecosystems, the flow of the chinook salmon, and the accumulation of algae blooms. Klamath River can be a majestic watershed.

The team for the Klamath Restortation is a leader in removing dams around the world. We need more leaders for the environment and future generations. I am excited to see a dam removal of this scale in my lifetime.

Kristal

General Public November 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1120_820-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

From: Jacqui Krizo 7890 Rd 120 Tulelake, CA 96134 GP LT 1230_1208

To: Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez Bureau of Reclamation 2800 Cottage Way Sacramento, CA 95825,

And to: Gordon Leppig California Department of Fish & Game 619 Second Street Eureka, CA 95501

December 30, 2011

Comment 2 - Water Rights/Supply

Secretary Salazar,

Comment 1 - NEPA/CEQA

<u>Not enough time to review</u> Please give us more time to review this EIS/EIR document! We recently finished our harvest in the Klamath Project and planned to review your reports. There is no way we farmers can adequately review over 1000 pages in such a short time and make educated comments. Please give us at least the winter months to study your documents.

Where our water comes from misleading Where we farm on the California side of the Klamath Project, our land was formerly the navigable Tule Lake, 30' deep. It was in a closed basin; the water had NO way to leave except evaporation. A tunnel was blasted through Sheepy Ridge to pump water, at our expense, OUT of the basin and Into the refuge and Klamath River. That provided a way for water into the refuge, for more water into the river than historic levels and for power generation, and for us to grow food. Your claim that we are diverting water onto our farms from the river is misleading on which you are basing your "agreement." Comment 3 - Economics

How does downsizing agriculture create more ag jobs? When Holly Cannon, director of KWAPA, spoke with Tulelake, CA residents on September 28th about the KBRA power rate plan, he said we are giving up 20-25% of our water for affordable power. He also said he can't guarantee that the power rate will be lower than tariff rate. Your report does not adequately tell how downsizing Klamath agriculture will affect our agricultural community and economy. Department of the Interior claims that the KBRA will increase ag jobs, however it will downsize our water supply, even in high water years. Please tell us how you conclude downsizing ag, which will put many people and related stores out of business, will increase ag jobs? Comment 4 - Water

Rights/Supply

How do you justify taking our deeded water rights? The majority of our farm communities, 80% of the California side, oppose this this "agreement" and we were not allowed in the secret planning meetings, and we were allowed no vote. Since the 30 feet of water was diverted off of our land, we were given water rights, appurtenant to our land, written into our deed signed by the President of the United States of America. We do not want to give away our water rights. How do you justify this?

5 <u>In your report you do not sufficiently quantify alternative power</u>. We have geothermal wells in the Medicine Lake highlands, already drilled several years ago, and the tribes and

Comment 5 - Hydropower

Comment 5 cont.

environmental groups shut them down because the lights and noise are "not natural." Wind power is being shut down because some birds got killed. Where is the replacement power going to come from? Being a Project irrigator, I have documents telling how these same tribes on the KBRA stakeholder list and environmental groups testified against the affordable power rates we had. When the court ruled against us, these same groups then told us if we agree to dam removal, aka KBRA, they would support us receiving an affordable power rate. Since that legal battle, our irrigation district power rates have gone from thousands to millions of dollars since we pump our water several times to return it to the refuge and Klamath River. With no assurance that these rates will actually be very low, or even less than tariff, how will taking out hydro dams, which have the capacity of serving 150,000 households, lower our power rates? Power rates have already risen on many power bills to destroy these massive producers of hydropower.

Comment 6 -Hydrology

The EIS EIR does not address how you will remove the residents, structures, and fix the damage from floods since the dams provide some flood control. With the extra feet of sediment raising the water levels, how will you control the water at peak flows?? And who will pay for the extra devastation?

Comment 7 - Fish

Please address hatchery and wild fish being destroyed by the KBRA while you approve genetically modified fish. You claim to not want to count hatchery fish, millions annually produced in the Klamath River hatchery, because they were not hatched in the river, because you say some of those fish in the river could be wild, thus superior. So you will destroy our hatcheries with the KBRA. You have spent millions, if not billions, of dollars trying to prove hatchery fish are inferior so you won't count them in documenting salmon runs. I believe your counts are only being used to justify destroying our infrastructure and removing our communities because the Obama administration just bailed out Aqua Bounty, a company producing genetically modified salmon. So when you destroy our river with 20 million cubic yards of toxic sediment, it will destroy our communities who live there, our wildlife, and our salmon, which will leave Obama's genetically modified fish to replace them all. The expensive mandates you put on relicensing dams and fish passage makes no sense, and especially when you plan to propagate genetically modified fish after killing the hatchery and wild ones. Please address this in your report.

Please address the following sediment questions: The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission estimated 20 million cubic yards of sediment has accumulated behind the four Klamath River hydropower dams. The Camp, Dresser & McKee report, previously commissioned by the Department of Interior, suggests that the 20 million cubic yard estimate may be a huge underestimation of the actual amount of sediment. We could find no mention in either report of the additional amount of sediment upstream of the Keno Dam. The Draft EIS does not appear to mitigate that 20 million cubic yards of sediment. Your documents did not address how releasing 20 million cubic yards of toxic sediment will allow any living creature to survive in the Klamath River. If your plan is indeed to enhance the fisheries, why would you destroy the fish in the dam reservoirs and destroy all of the river and life connected to it. Try to visualize 20 dump trucks full of gunk dumped in the river. Then visualize 200 trucks all lined up in the river. 2000. 20,000, 200,000, 2,000,000, bumper to bumper. You closed millions of miles of back roads supposedly because the dust possibly hurt some fish, some KBRA proponents sued and shut down suction dredge mining which moved sediment, and now you want to dump millions of trucks of gunk in the river? Please address how you intend the fish to survive. Please tell us how you intend to remove this toxic sediment from the river? Please tell us how long this will take, then how you will get the fish to return. How many generations of people will come and go until

Comment 8 - Sediment Transport/Toxicity

Comment 8 cont.

there will be Klamath River fishing and recreational pleasures on a pristine river. How much will that cost? Who will pay for it? And how will you compensate the communities who will have lived by the river?

Comment 9 -NEPA/CEQA

Please use unbiased science in your final report. In 2001, the Department of the Interior shut off our water claiming the best available science mandated more water for fish, even though historically Link River, at the beginning of Klamath River, often went dry according to many photos, before the Klamath Project was built. No water no fish. Then you engaged the National Academy of Science, and they stated the irrigation shutoff was "not justified" and lake level and river flow management was wrong. Since then you engaged scientists to come up with models claiming the river needs more water for fish, even though historic fish kills were on high water years. Some proponents of the KBRA, Cal Trout, American Rivers, and Prosper, hired scientists to study the river. Their leaders are voting members in the secret KBRA negotiations. Previously the Department of Justice contracted Dr Tom Hardy who used tribal science to create the Hardy Report to force farmers to relinquish more water to the tribes. You have not, and are not, using unbiased science.

Comment 10 - KBRA

How do you justify Klamath Tribe gift and new rights at the expense of our deeded water and land rights? Some of our friends and relatives are Klamath tribal members. They sold this land at least twice for millions of dollars. They voted to sell it. The majority of our community does not believe you should be buying and giving land away at taxpayer's expense, as mandated in the KBRA and giving them rights to fish on the Klamath River which was historically Shasta Tribe territory. This is when you are demanding that we resource users relinquish 25% of our water, leaving the land fallow, which takes/transfers our water rights without our consent.

Comment 11 - KBRA

Tell us how you justify controlling our ground water and stored water against our wishes? In a relatively unadvertised public meeting, our irrigation district told us about your groundwater management plan to control our ground water use. I do not agree to that, but it is a mandate in the KBRA which had absolutely no oversight or input by us irrigators and citizens. The KBRA also mandates an on-Project plan doling out what water is left after your groups, not elected by us citizens, give us what water they choose, as detailed in your draft Drought Plan. Please tell us in your report how you justify controlling our ground water, and denying our access to our stored water of which we have deeds saying this is appurtenant to our land.

Explain how you can take our rights and give them to Fish and Wildlife Service. USFWS Tulelake refuge manager has publicly stated that refuge farming has not harmed any fish or wildlife, and there are mounds of studies substantiating that. They have the strictest pesticide rules, and many crops are organic. Presently when irrigators receive water, the runoff goes into the refuges, and then is pumped out of the basin into Lower Klamath Refuge, then into the river. We do not support giving FWS some of our water rights. Presently if we get water, FWS gets water. The KBRA also gives water rights to the Klamath River.

My father won a WWII homestead in Tulelake, and my husband and I continue to grow organic crops on both of our parents' homesteads. In 2001 when the government denied them irrigation water, we saw the old veterans betrayed by their government, with deeds in their hands, cry and ask why. Many of them and their sons and daughters went bankrupt and lost their farms. Hundreds of farmers were in food lines. Their faithful farm workers who had lived here for

Comment 12 - Water Rights/Water Supply

decades left, in a mass exodus, with nowhere to go. A few people committed suicide. There were many heart attacks. Doctors treated hundreds of farm and ranch family members for depression. There were prayer vigils for months. You have used that year as bait to promise farmers and ranchers that if they sign on the dotted line, they will have water, affordable power, protection from Endangered Species Act mandates, litigation will end, and we will all be friends and work together for sustainable farms, fisheries, and tribes, and never have another 2001. You know those promises are lies.

Comment 13 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I PRAY that you, Secretary Salazar, will fully understand the consequences of your actions to your food growers: moms, dads, grandparents, children. You know about the 20 million cubic yards of sediment. You know that the agreement states that the signers support the ESA and biological opinions and clean water mandates. In the KBRA there are guidelines for litigation rather than limits on it. There is no promise or quantification of a power rate. There will be no increase in ag jobs when we are downsized 25% or more. And any hint of water assurances is dependent on your climate change studies, fish counts, and latest produced "best" science filled with water quantity and quality mandates using tribal or nongovernmental agency scientists. People will die. People will again be forced from their homes they've had for generations. Indians living today will never see a pristine natural river with fish runs you've promised. May you be held accountable, whether you support the truth, or you support the lies which the KBRA is based upon. We thousands of citizens see. Our fate is partially in your hands. Your fate is in God's hands. Please do the right thing. And please answer our questions.

Also, I support Alternative 1 of the Klamath Draft EIS/EIR proposal –No Action/No Project Alternative; leave the 4 dams in place.

We need the dams' clean renewable power. We do not believe hatchery fish are inferior so we support leaving the hatchery in place which produces millions of salmon.

Thank you for listening to my opinion and answering my questions.

Jacqui Krizo Tulelake, CA 96134

Krizo, Jacqui General Public December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1230_1208-1	Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period.	No
GP_LT_1230_1208-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1230_1208-3	The hydrology analysis modeled the results with the implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) including water supply reliability. The hydrology data are key inputs in the economics analysis. The hydrology model estimated the drought frequency. The assumptions used in the hydrology analysis are discussed in detail in "Hydrology, Hydraulics and Sediment Transport Studies for the Secretary's Determination on Klamath River Dam Removal and Basin Restoration," Technical Report No. SRH-2011-02. Prepared for Mid-Pacific Region, Bureau of Reclamation, Technical Service Center, Denver, CO. This report can be found on www.klamathrestoration.gov	No
	Based on the hydrology assumptions presented in "Hydrology, Hydraulics and Sediment Transport Studies for the Secretary's Determination on Klamath River Dam Removal and Basin Restoration." Agricultural production for the No Action and Action alternatives is equal in all years except for 5 modeled drought years. In these modeled drought years the agricultural model and regional impact models estimate a positive effect in regional employment, labor income, and sales compared to the No Action/No Project Alternative. The agricultural analysis and the regional analysis are further discussed in Irrigated Agriculture Economics Technical Report, and Benefit Cost and Regional Economic Development Technical Report these reports can be found on www.klamathrestoration.gov.	
	The No Action case assumes the continuation of existing conditions therefore the regional economic analysis and agricultural analysis used the most current power rates obtained from the Klamath Water and Power Agency (KWAPA) for both the No Action and Action alternatives. Analysis of the KBRA in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) utilizes this conservative approach and is programmatic, however there are programs (Interim Power Program, Federal Power, and Renewable Power Program) "meant to ensure power cost security for all eligible power users as provided in (KBRA) Section 17.3".	
	Master Response WSWR-5 Klamath Adjudication.	
GP_LT_1230_1208-4	Master Response WSWR-7 Effects to Water Rights/Water Supply	No

from Dam Removal as Described in KHSA.

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Krizo, Jacqui General Public December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Because the Four Facilities do not provide other water supply for municipal and agricultural use, removal would not directly affect agricultural or municipal water supply. The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes the potential for indirect effects from removal, such as sedimentation of diversion pumps downstream from Iron Gate Dam or changes in surface water flows (p. 3.8-14 through 3.8-17). These impacts were found to be less than significant.	
	The KBRA would improve the reliability of water deliveries through several programs (see p. 3.8-18 through 3.8-24).	
GP_LT_1230_1208-5	Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities.	No
	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	
	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	
	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	
GP_LT_1230_1208-6	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No
GP_LT_1230_1208-7	Master Response AQU–18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives.	No
	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	
GP_LT_1230_1208-8	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish. The Proposed Action does not consider the removal of Keno Dam or the completion of other construction actions that could mobilize any sediment that has accumulated behind Keno Dam. Therefore the EIS/EIR does not present estimates of sediment accumulation behind Keno Dam.	No
	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	
GP_LT_1230_1208-9	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No
GP_LT_1230_1208-10	Master Response KBRA-5 KBRA and Klamath Tribes.	No
GP_LT_1230_1208-11	Master Response N/CP-13 KBRA is Analyzed as a Connected Action.	No
	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	
GP_LT_1230_1208-12	Master Response WSWR-11 Effects on Refuge Water Supply.	No

Krizo, Jacqui General Public December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1230_1208-13	Master Response AQU-1A Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.	No
	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increase.	
	Master Response TTA-3 Federal Trust Responsibilities and Fisheries.	
	Master Response AQU-18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives.	

GP_WI_1111_557

From: bruce.h.krohn@jpl.nasa.gov[SMTP:BRUCE.H.KROHN@JPL.NASA.GOV]

Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 5:12:48 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Salmon/Steelhead

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Bruce Krohn Organization:

Subject: Salmon/Steelhead

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: I really want my son to experience the joy of fishing for steelhead and salmon on this river. It was an amazing experience for me and if removing the dam can make it better, let it happen.

Krohn, Bruce General Public November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_557-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1117_743

From: wgfrogs@yahoo.com[SMTP:WGFROGS@YAHOO.COM] Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 1:36:34 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: KlamathFallsDamRemoval Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Wendy Lange Organization:

Subject: KlamathFallsDamRemoval

Body: I am in favor of removing the dam and bringing back the natural cycle of life in a dying river. Western civilization seems to think progress means controlling nature. Hopefully western civilization is starting to see that

progress means respecting nature.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Vol. III, 11.9-1290 - December 2012

Lange, Wendy General Public November 17, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1117_743-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1214_1037

From: maryelangley@ymail.com[SMTP:MARYELANGLEY@YMAIL.COM]

Sent: Wednesday, December 14, 2011 7:59:25 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dams

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Mary E. Langley

Organization:

Subject: Klamath Dams

Body: <u>I support removal of the dams on the Klamath River in order to assist salmon migration. Our years of "development" have unknowingly brought immeasurable damage to our environment. We must do what we are able to repair the harms we have caused and leave our children a hopeful heritage.</u>

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Langley, Mary General Public December 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1214_1037-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1217_1089

From: Joe Lapke[SMTP:JLAPKE@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Saturday, December 17, 2011 9:48:49 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Dam removal from a simple college student

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Please help remove the dams on Klamath river. Keep Oregon green, biodiversity should be our number one priority.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Sincerely, Joe Lapke

Lapke, Joe General Public December 17, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1217_1089-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1118_785

From: John Larimer[SMTP:JTLARIMER@YAHOO.COM]

Sent: Saturday, November 19, 2011 5:23:38 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Cc: John Larimer

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear Mrs. Vasquez:

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Removing dams is economic terrorism. Dams provide flood, silt, and debris control; water storage; the cleanest and cheapest electric power possible; the ability to control water levels below the dam for the benefit of river habitat; fish hatcheries; access from one side of a Canyon to another; lake habitat and animal and plant life; and recreation.

Removing them would not only result of a loss of these benefits but would involve an enormous outlay of public money and cause unknowable damage to the environment, and would very likely decimate fish population from the silt and pollution that washes downstream.

In short, only a fool professing himself to be wise to entertain this insanity.

The destruction to America and her economy and the freedom of her people is unacceptable and is rejected by every thinking American who loves his country.

John T. Larimer, Jr. 3726 Frakes Way Yuba City, CA 95993 530 933-1122

Fax: 530 674-3703

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Larimer, John General Public November 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1118_785-1	The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place.	Yes
	Master Response GEN-22 Willingness-to-Pay Survey.	
	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	
	Master Response TERR-4 Terrestrial Resource Mitigation.	
	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	
	Master Response REC-3 Mitigation Measure REC-1.	
	Master Response REC-7 Keno Reach Access.	
	Master Response TERR-3 Invasive Species Control.	
	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.	

GP_EM_1204_963

 $From: John\ Larimer \underline{[SMTP:JTLARIMER@YAHOO.COM]}$

Sent: Sunday, December 04, 2011 11:35:29 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd Auto forwarded by a Rule

Email to DOI

December 4, 2011

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Dam removal is economic terorism

I am against dam removal for the following reasons:

Dams provide the following benefits:

- Dams provide flood, silt, and debris control;
- Dams provide water storage;
- Dams provide the cleanest and cheapest electric power possible;
- Dams provide the ability to control water levels below the dam for the benefit of river habitat;
- Dams provide fish hatcheries;
- Dams provide access from one side of a Canyon to another;
- Dams provide lake habitat and animal and plant life;
- Dams provide recreation.

Removing them:

- Would result in the loss of all of the benefits listed above;
- Would require a large and unnecessary expenditure of public money;
- Would cause unknowable damage to the environment as a result of dam removal activities and the rapid release of water;



• Would decimate fish population from the silt and pollution that washes downstream.

Only a fool professing himself to be wise would entertain this insanity.

The destruction to America and her economy and the freedom of her people is unacceptable and is rejected by every thinking American who loves his country.

Contact Info:

Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez

Bureau of Reclamation

2800 Cottage Way

Sacramento, CA 95825,

or by fax to 916-978-5055 or email: KlamathSD@usbr.gov

John T. Larimer, Jr. 3726 Frakes Way Yuba City, CA 95993

530 933-1122

Fax: 530 674-3703

Larimer, John General Public December 04, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1204_963-1	The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place.	Yes
	Master Response GEN-22 Willingness-to-Pay Survey.	
	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	
	Master Response TERR-4 Terrestrial Resource Mitigation.	
	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	
	Master Response REC-3 Mitigation Measure REC-1.	
	Master Response REC-7 Keno Reach Access.	
	Master Response TERR-3 Invasive Species Control.	
	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.	

GP_EM_1120_815

From: Dick Laursen[SMTP:LAURSENRV@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 4:37:35 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd Subject: Klamath River dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Dear Ms. Vasquez: I have a degree in Fisheries Management from Humboldt State University (1957). I inform you of this only to let you know that I have more knowledge of the ecological facts that are involved within and without the Klamath Basin than does the average environmental letter writer. This project has been studied backward and forward for over a decade and I have no new data to offer. However, the evidence accumulated in this decade supporting the removal of the four dams and the providing of additional water to flow in the Trinity River system is so over whelming, there should be no hesitation in making a decision supporting such action.

While it is proper to be concerned for the jobs and lives of the people living within the Klamath Basin, there are just as many people living outside the Klamath Basin whose jobs and lives must be considered. Is not the life of a commercial salmon fisherman, an RV park or motel owner, a store owner, etc. just as important as an alfalfa grower? I could go on, Ms Vasquez, but you don't need any additional data from me, you already have a decade of supporting evidence from expert biologists.

I respectfully urge you to issue the orders necessary to get on with the removal of the dams and to let more water from Trinity Lake flow down the Trinity River.

Richard Laursen 3939 Walnut Ave. #269 Carmichael, CA 95608

Laursen, Dick General Public November 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in
GP_EM_1120_815-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP WI 1230 1193

From: jal@stargp.com[SMTP:JAL@STARGP.COM]

Sent: Friday, December 30, 2011 9:08:22 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Iron Gate Reservoir/Dam Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jim Lefeber Organization:

Subject: Iron Gate Reservoir/Dam

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Body: <u>I am against this</u>. <u>It is my contention that this entire project is not needed and is a wasted effort of time and money.</u>

<u>Iron Gate has been a great place for recreation.</u>

<u>I do not believe the propaganda about the salmon being endangered.</u>

Regards, Jim Lefeber Grants Pass, OR

Lefeber, Jim General Public December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1230_1193-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
	Master Response AQU-11B NMFS BO, ESA, and KBRA Water Management.	

Klamath Settlement Els/EIR PROCESS

Comment Form

GP_MF_1019_059

Please mail your comments to:	All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by November 21, 2011.
Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez Bureau of Reclamation 2800 Cottage Way Sacramento, CA 95825	(Please print legibly)
OR	Name: HELDART & MALLEEN Leitzke.
Mr. Gordon Leppig California Dept. of Fish and Game Northern Region, 619 Second Street Eureka, CA 95501	Organization: Public Title:
Email: KlamathSD@usbr.gov	Email: Comment 1 - Economics K, F-4715, DR + 7800
Website: KlamathRestoration.gov	Comments: Jobs - FOR how MANY YEARS
Fax: (916) 978-5055	SEAN EDEROYS PAME GONE-6
Comment 3 - Alterna 3) Why CAN'T HARY	us. The millions of dallings to put
- Fish ladders 1	1) YOR SAlmora Other Fish & Comment 4-Fish
1) What about the	FISH PATULEY EXISTING S Economics
) What About the 1,	101 01 11/2 1 +0 DA4
14 Ken DEING DA	TEDEEN MADE - WHY ONE MANING PHONEYS
) 218 joks in SAIR	Francisco - FORWANT & Comment 7 - Economics
) Why can't the l	IPPER KLAMATA LAKE DE dredged - (Buy mon
After 5 years when	I they put the dams back in FARE
WE going to hav	6 to phy for All At too & 6
Comment 9 - Costs	Comment 8 - Alternatives
graving some tolerange on its little in our and many behave and are a cincurrent of ACA streams which in the anternative and reason.	
eng gyegy samu y managkan ngantanan ng gundanan gu lay da dalahan "sani sani) saligi kalandan dalahan na sani	

Leiteke, Stewart & Maureen

General Public October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_059-1	The Proposed Action would create both temporary and long-term jobs. Section 3.15.4.2 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) discusses the time period for jobs expected relative to each economic effect of the Proposed Action. Construction efforts for dam removal would result in temporary jobs that would last only during the 18-month construction period. Similarly, jobs related to mitigation activities, which are mostly construction, would also be temporary and stop after mitigation is complete. Jobs created in commercial fishing, ocean sport fishing, and in-river sport fishing would continue into the long term after the dams are removed. The length of time for jobs created by the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) would vary by activity and occur throughout the 15 year time period of the program. Appendix P of the Draft EIS/EIR summarizes the expected implementation time of each KBRA activity.	No
GP_MF_1019_059-2	Comment noted.	No
	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	
GP_MF_1019_059-3	Master Response ALT-8 Inclusion of Alternatives Solely Based on Cost.	No
GP_MF_1019_059-4	Master Response AQU-18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives.	No
GP_MF_1019_059-5	Section 3.15 of the Draft EIS/EIR evaluates potential economic impacts to the agricultural sector under the Proposed Action.	No
GP_MF_1019_059-6	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No
GP_MF_1019_059-7	The 218 jobs pertain to the estimated increase in part- and full-time employment in the San Francisco ocean fishery management area associated with the increase in commercial fishery salmon landings and revenues that would occur under Alternatives 2 and 3. This estimate includes employment in the fishing industry, employment generated by purchases from other businesses by the fishing industry, and employment associated with increases in household spending. The employment estimate reflects the migratory range of Klamath Chinook salmon in the ocean, the important role of Klamath Chinook salmon in determining how much access to other salmon stocks is allowed by fishery managers in the ocean fishery, and the size of the commercial fishery in San Francisco relative to other coastal areas.	No
GP_MF_1019_059-8	Master Response ALT-7 Elimination of KBRA without KHSA Including Alternatives 16 - Dredge Upper Klamath Lake and	No

Leiteke, Stewart & Maureen

General Public October 19, 2011

Alternative 18 - Partition of Upper Klamath Lake from Detailed

Study.

GP_MF_1019_059-9 Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record. No

GP_MC_1018_118

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---000---STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING

(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. STEWART LEITZKE: I am Stewart Leitzke, L-e-i-t-z-k-e. Comment 1a- Disapproves of Dam Removal I'm definitely against removing the dams. They want to take out those, like he said. They ← Comment 2 - Hydropower are not clean energy. But compared to a biomass plant, that is ridiculous. I have seen -- lived here all my life -- I have seen companies come in, they are offered five years, property tax free, five years later they are gone. That's what that biomass plant will do. Besides raping the forest, there is nothing there, after five years there won't be any trees. Comment 1b- Disapproves of Then we will have to pay to put the dams back in Dam Removal again. That is ridiculous.

So, anyway, that's all I have to say. Thank you.

Leiteke, Stewart General Public October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_118-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_118-2	Comment noted.	No
	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	

GP_WI_1127_902

From: flowerwalker@sbcglobal.net[SMTP:FLOWERWALKER@SBCGLOBAL.NET]

Sent: Saturday, November 26, 2011 9:55:45 PM To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Gail Lester Organization:

Subject: Klamath River

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: $\underline{\text{Please protect the river.}}$ Remove the dam.

Thank you.

Lester, Gail General Public November 27, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1127_902-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_LT_1120_806

November 20, 2011

Bureau of Reclamation Sacramento, CA 95825 FAX: 916-978-5055

The dispute between the ranchers and farmers of Siskiyou County and various state and federal government agencies is tragic and unnecessary. It is clear that the federal government wants these ranchers and farmers off their lands and wants to return the area to its original habitat that may have existed centuries ago. The government has increased their water rates 8-10 fold in one year, resulting in some families now being charged annual water fees in excess of \$100,000. Annual family incomes rarely exceed \$35,000. Additionally, and most importantly, the government wants to destroy the several dams that provide clean, inexpensive hydroelectric power to the area.

The dams also provide irreplaceable irrigation and flood control. The removal of the dams will cause uncontrollable flooding in the winter and life threatening aridity in the summer.

Comment 2 - Hydrology Comment 3 - Land Use

The land will no longer be suitable for ranching, farming or other vital sustenance activities.

There appears to be no justification for the government's intrusion in the lives of these fine people, many of whose families have a multi generational history on their land. The entire story rings of conspiracy...sudden, outrageous piratical water rate increases, the arbitrary removal of dams that are required for life support along with clandestine meetings between government officials and dam removal enthusiasts. All of this is being initiated by an over-reaching government with trumped up, insincere and indefensible arguments that border on lunacy. This initiative will destroy families, property values, salmon and wholesome life styles. This entire episode does not make sense; in fact, it doesn't even make good nonsense.

This is clearly a case of aggressive environmental activism gone awry. It will destroy good people, their families and their livelihood UNNECESSARILY. In the name of common decency and good sense, please leave these people and the dams alone.

Thank you so much for your interest and consideration.

Comment 4 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Edward V. Lewandowski evltal@comcast.net

cc: FAX and email (see page 2)

California Department of Fish and Game, ATT: Gorden Leppig 707-441-2021 Governor Jerry Brown 916-445-2841
Senator Diane Feinstein 202-228-3954
Senator Barbara Boxer 202-224-0454
Governor John Kitzhaver 503-378-6827
Senator Ron Wyden 202-228-2717
Senator Jeff Merkley 202-228-3997
Representative Tom McClintock 202-225-5444

Comment Author
Agency/Assoc.
Submittal Date

Lewandowski, Edward General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1120_806-1	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No
	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	
GP_LT_1120_806-2	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No
	Master Response WSWR-4 Summary of Effects to Water Rights/Water Supply for Alternatives 2 and Alternative 3 for Municipal, Agricultural, and Tribal Use.	
GP_LT_1120_806-3	As described in Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) Section 3.14-22 thru 23 and 25-27, removal of the Four Facilities would not directly convert farmland to non-agricultural uses. Certain programs in the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA), including the Water Diversion Limitations, would limit diversions to specific irrigators receiving water on Reclamation's Klamath Project and could decrease the total acreage under cultivation or indirectly convert farmland to non-agricultural use. Currently, The Water Diversion Limitations (KBRA 15.1 and 15.2) outlines water diversion limitations to specific diversions that are intended to increase water availability for fisheries purposes, especially in drier years. Agricultural water diversion limitations would be based on annual water level forecasts for Upper Klamath Lake, which could result in less available water for irrigators during drought years and result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses. Also included are allocation and delivery guidelines for water provided to the Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) and Lower Klamath NWR for both wildlife and agricultural interests, which include the Tule Lake Irrigation District and the Klamath Drain District. While the diversion could reduce the availability of irrigation water by up to 100,000 acre-feet less than irrigators received in the past, these fixed volumes would provide a base level for agricultural diversions and establish an irrigation framework that would provide security and increased certainty for farmers, allowing them to make decisions about the year's crops and activities based on the water forecast. This security would mitigate the effects of the lower delivery amount that may be expected in dry years. The activities in the Water Diversion Limitations have the potential to reduce the amount of agriculture occurring on Reclamation's Klamath Project. Implementation of the On-Project Water Use Program will maximize the use of available	No

Lewandowski, Edward General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	of farmland to non-agricultural uses that could occur as a result of agricultural diversion limitations would be a significant impact as analyzed in the EIS/EIR.	
GP_LT_1120_806-4	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1111_502

From: brewcats@sonic.net[SMTP:BREWCATS@SONIC.NET]

Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 9:55:58 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Dams on Klamath River Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Louise Lieb Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Dams on Klamath River

Body: I support the removal of all dams on the Klamath River and its tributaries. The wetlands and marshes of the upper Klamath basin must be restored so that the salmon can survive.

I also support an absolute minimum flow of 1,300 cubic feet per second at the Iron Gate gauge during the dry season.

The Secretary of the Interior must ensure that more water from the Trinity River stay within the watershed.

Duplicate of GP_WI_1110_480

Comment AuthorLieb, LouiseAgency/Assoc.General PublicSubmittal DateNovember 11, 2011

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP_WI_1110_480. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) alongside GP_WI_1110_480. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP_WI_1110_480 are listed below.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_502-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1020_211

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR ---000--YREKA, CALIFORNIA THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MS. DANIELLE LINDLER: Hi, my name is Danielle

Lindler, D-a-n-i-e-l-l-e, last name, L-i-n-d-l-e-r.

And I am a registered professional forester and

(inaudible). I'm executive director of Care and I'm also

a small business owner in Siskiyou County. We do

(inaudible) plans and environmental planning.

Comment 1 - Sediment Toxicity

And in reviewing the document, I found a few

inconsistencies I want to point out.

I have heard it stated that there is going to be

-- that there's twenty million cubic yards of sediment

dropped behind the dams, the four dams, but in section

3.11.3, it only states 13.5 million cubic yards are

deposited behind the dams, so I wasn't sure where there

was the difference.

Comment 2 - Greenhouse Gases/Climate
Change

Um, it's also stated in the document that

there's concern of vegetation management in response to

greenhouse gases, that there will be more fire, et cetera,

and I'd offer that one way you can mitigate the effect of

wildfire is to thin the nine million acres of national

forest land that are within Siskiyou county and that drain

into the Klamath.

A federal river study of increased water yield stated that, um, there was a four percent increase in water yield by thinning.

The U.S. Forest Service Regional hydrologist,

Barry Hill, stated that he estimated it at a three percent increase in water yield, and with some rough calculation,

if the forest service thinned their nine million acres, it

would be a million-acre feet of water available, so I urge

you to explore that option. Um, a million-acre feet of

water is about the equivalent of 1500 square miles flooded

about one foot deep.

Comment 3 - Sediment Transport

So, um, I also have questions about the dams,

--, - , <u>------</u>

the let-'er-rip strategy of all that sediment being

 $\underline{\text{released into the river. I think it's overly optimistic}}$

to state that the 95, 98 percent of the, say at the low

number, the thirteen-and-a-half million cubic yards, or

tons, would be flushed through the system in a year. I

think that's optimistic, even in a wet year; I don't see

how that's possible. Comment 4 - Water Quality

Um, I also question how -- in forestry, I have

been told that when we get a waste discharge permit, that

if I just dispose of a cup of dirt into the Klamath or one

of its tributaries, that I'm in violation of the Clean

Water Act. I would like to know how 13.5 million cubic

yards is not a violation of the Clean Water Act.

Comment 5 - Transportation

road are being proposed. Um, in timber harvesting, if I
propose a thousand feet of road or more, it's considered
significant, and if it's done while the plan is already
made, it would require public review, um, resubmission of
public review. I don't see any mention of the number of
feet or miles of road and, yet, there's a note, less than
significant impact for --